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AMERICAN JEWISH COUNCIL

Intergroup Relations Expert Gets Jewish Post

Moved P.1 Birmingham Dec.

NEW YORK, — Isaac Toubin, national-noted authority in Jewish communal affairs and intergroup relations, has been appointed executive director of the American Jewish Congress, it was announced by Dr. Israel Goldstein A. J. Congress president. Mr. Toubin succeeds the ate Dr. David Petegrosky who died on July 15.

During the past 10 years, Mr. Toubin has successively held the positions of assistant director, associate director and acting executive director of the Congress. He has travelled extensively throughout the nation, conferring with leaders on local and national problems affecting the American Jewish community and consulting with intergroup relations. He has lectured widely and has contributed numerous articles to professional journals. In his capacity as a member of the Executive Committee of the World Jewish Congress, he has paid official visits to the Jewish communities in Europe and in Israel. Bul. 12-8-56

Prior tto his affiliation with the AJ Congress in 1946, Mr. Toubin was associated with the National Jewish Welfare Board, serving in executive posts here and overseas.

A native of New York Mr. Toubin is a graduate of Yeshiva College and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

Council on Human Rights Has Praise For Both Eisenhower and Stevenson

The American Council on Human Rights had praise for both Presidential candidates last week in announcing a series of resolutions passed during its semi-annual board of directors meeting here.

The educational organization commended President Eisenhower "for the steps his Administration has taken to eliminate discrimination in the Federal establishment "It thanked Maxwell Rabb, cabinet secretary, "for his readiness to look into whatever matters we have brought to his attention."

The board voted thanks to Adlai Stevenson for "unequivocal statements in support of school desegregation."

Composed of Negro college graduate and undergraduate fraternity members the Council has a membership of about 150,000.

The Council urged the President to back school desegregation with "the full force of the executive offices" and to protect voting rights where they are denied because of race.

It called for a President's committee on fair housing comparable to those now operating in government contracts and employment.

With Virginia communities particularly in mind the Council proposed that Federal funds be made available to where be made available to areas where schools seek to desegregate but are penalized by state officers for their efforts to comply with the law."

Human Rights Council Lauds Ike And Adlai

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The American Council on Human Rights, at its recent board meeting, commended both President Eisenhower and Democratic Presidential Candidate Adlai Stevenson for the stand they have taken to eliminate segregation from American life.

In a group of resolutions released last week, the ACHR praised the President and his Administration for eliminating discrimination in Federal establishments. At the same time it urged the President to put the full force of the Executive offices behind school desegregation. It called upon the President to direct the Attorney General to protect the franchise where it is being denied to citizens by threats, violence and deceits which have the color of being lawful.

The resolutions further called the President's attention to the continued policy and practice of racial discrimination in housing finance and urban redevelopment, "the consequence of which is ghettoization."

The Council recommended the creation of a Fair Housing Committee, similar to the President's Committee on Government Contracts and the President's Committee on Fair Employment in Government.

In praising Stevenson for the unequivocable statements in support of school desegregation, the Council said:

"We are "happy that the standard bearer of the Democratic Party has come forward to offer leadership to the many persons who desire to be law-abiding citizens and accept the responsibilities of ending the barbarities of racial segregation."

The council further commended the Congressmen of both political parties "who firmly supported the Civil Rights Bills during the last session of Congress."

It specifically commended Maxwell Rabb, Secretary to the President's Cabinet, for his readiness to look into whatever matters it has brought to his attention; and to Democratic Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York, whose work in the Senate "reflected the best of American traditions and exemplified the ideals of our democracy."

The Council pledged support to the principle of Federal aid to education and to housing with safeguard against the use of these funds to implement discrimination and segregation.

It condemned the lawlessness and violence which have occurred in Texas and other states as a violation of human rights.

The Council further deplored the bias procedure used by the Davis-Gerber House Committee investigating de-segregation of the Washington public schools.

The Council urged the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Attorney General to investigate the White Citizens CoCuncils which have "openly advocated subversion and violent opposition to the law".

B'nai B'rith Asks U. S. To Act on White Councils

Herald Tribune
From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Prompt Justice Department action against unnamed White Citizens Councils was demanded in a resolution approved today at the final session of the forty-third annual meeting of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

11-28-56

Approved by the league's National Commission, the resolution said the league has evidence indicating "a clear pattern of illegal and subversive activities on the part of certain White Citizens Councils."

New York, N. Y.

Force and Violence

The resolution said the councils, whose avowed purpose it is to block racial desegregation have in some cases made it their "illegal purpose to deprive American citizens by force and violence of their constitutional rights to equal protection of the law."

Henry Edward Schultz, the league's national chairman, told the closing session "the free democratic society of America is creating a Jewish life different from any of the great Jewries of the past, but one of unparalleled opportunity for growth and creativity."

Noting a shift of Jewish populations away from "insulated urban concentrations" to smaller towns, Mr. Schultz said this means "closer involvement of Jews with their neighbors of other faiths in all aspects of general community life as well as developing greater participation in Jewish communal interests."

Sees "Opportunity"

Terming American anti-Semitism "erratic, emotional and opportunistic" and without historic roots, he said Jewish life in America "has an opportunity with precedent for growth and fulfillment."

"If there have been times when the onslaughts on our identity and security as Jews have filled us witih fear, any lack of faith has been a disservice to the roots and traditions of America," he said. "To do justice to these roots, we must respond with vision and brave hopes."

Benjamin R. Epstein, the league's national director, told the session the plight of refugees from the Middle East and Hungary should lead the United States to end what he called "unfair" immigration quotas that "hurt our prestige abroad and deprive us of needed skills of new Americans at home."

Benjamin Greenberg, chairman of the league's finance committee, presented a $2,672,000 budget for 1957. It permits increased services in combatting social and economic discrimination, aid to intercultural education and various regional and community projects.

B'nai B'rith Wins Praise From Ike

World Telegram and Sun

By ROGER STUART,
Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President Eisenhower declared today that "faith is the beginning of good works," and added: "America has grown strong through the contributions of believing men and women who serve the public as they would serve their God and neighbors."

Dec. 11-24-56

This assertion was part of a message of greeting sent by the Chief Executive to the opening session of the four-day 43rd annual meeting here of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

New York, N. Y.

"Your organization," he told the league, "has performed a splendid service in reminding the nation that the ideals of religion must apply in all areas of life. . . . Best wishes for the success of your work."

P. 14

Three Awards

The league tomorrow will present its 1956-57 America's Democratic Legacy silver medallions—an award which President Eisenhower himself received three years ago—to Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N. Y.), Mayor Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, and Secretary of Labor James M. Mitchell.

The awards are given annually to outstanding members of the three major religious faiths for their "contributions to the enrichment of America's democratic legacy."

Winners to Speak.

Although the actual presentation of the medallions will not occur until Sunday afternoon, the three recipients are scheduled to address the conference this evening. They will discuss "the dimensions of discrimination in American life" at a special "Freedom Forum."

Israel's ambassador to the United States, Abba Eban, and Philip M. Klutznick of Chicago, president of B'nai B'rith, are to discuss the Middle Eastern situation at a session tomorrow morning.

Three speakers are scheduled to take up the subject, "The Dilemma in Race Relations", on Monday. The conference will close with business sessions Tuesday.

B'nai B'rith Sets State Convention

Times Picayune
Sat. 3-3-56

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

MONROE, La., March 2—B'Nai B'Rith, oldest and largest Jewish membership organization engaged in defending Jewish rights, will open its state convention here Saturday with about 300 delegates expected to attend.

An informal meeting will be held Saturday night and a cocktail party will be a feature of the occasion.

The business session for the meeting is slated Sunday in Hotel Frances. A luncheon is also planned Sunday at the hotel.

Speakers on the convention program include Fifth District Congressman Otto E. Passman, and David H. White, Houston, Tex., member of the board of governors of the supreme lodge of B'Nai B'Rith.

B'nai B'rith Says Arabs Help Foment Bias in U.S.

Herald Tribune
Sun. 3-11-56

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10.—The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith charged tonight that Arab nations have loosed upon the United States the worst religious-racial divisive campaign since the pre-World War II Hitler Nazi-Bund days.

Releasing a study in preparation for years the league also called upon the Department of the Army and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to reopen the Fort Monmouth, N. J., security dismissal cases. Evidence—which the league did not reveal in detail—was offered in a letter to Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker.

New York N.Y.

In the Fort Monmouth cases the league said it considers "conclusive" its new evidence that men were discharged from Fort Monmouth for "security" reasons basically because they were either Jews or Negroes.

Arab Diplomats Accused

On the even more explosive side, the league charged that Arab diplomats, backed by official budgeted funds of Arab states and by extreme Rightist elements within the United States, were playing both sides—Communists in the Middle East and anti-Eisenhower elements within this country.

Its report is contained in a 382-page book entitled "Cross-Currents," to be published March 15 by Doubleday & Co. Its contents were released at a press conference here, however, by its authors, Arnold Foster and Benjamin Epstein, and by Henry Edward Schultz, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League.

6 Major Findings

The league in six major conclusions of its study:

1. Charged that official delegates from Arab nations, operating in the United States "with diplomatic status and immunity" are engaged in "an organized and well-financed conspiracy to stimulate anti-Semitic feelings in this country—their purpose being to thwart American sympathy and aid for Israel."

2. Found that religious bigotry had crept into some areas of the Federal security program, that many of the Federal employees suspended during the 1953 security investigations at Fort Monmouth were "hapless victims of anti-Semitism, pure and simple."

3. Described the "political atmosphere" of recent years as "one in which dissent and nonconformism may be maintained only at the cost of a man's livelihood and the risk of his reputation for patriotism." As a result, it said, "the security of minority groups, largely dependent upon the strength of our democratic institutions, is imperiled."

4. Challenged the good faith of some "apparently respectable" Right-wing political action movements in the United States — promoted and supported largely by "extremists" in both parties—because of their "intermittent and cautious acceptance of professional bigots and anti-Semitic hate propagandists."

Worry Over Campaign

5. Predicted that major Presidential candidates will again be the target of "incessant abuse and vilification by nationalist groups and the 'lunatic fringe' equal in fury to what was hurled at the candidates in the campaign four years ago."

6. Disclosed the existence of a "real, though elusive, anti-Semitic international" which follows the lead of postwar Germany's active, though illegal neo-Nazi underground.

Henry Edward Schultz, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League

Arab Call Charge False

Kamil Abdul Rahim, spokesman for the Arab League at the United Nations, issued the following statement in New York last night:

"The anti-Semitic charges leveled by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith against the Arab League information activities in his country are false, malicious and without any foundation whatsoever.

"We wish to emphasize that the Arab Information Center does not intend to be diverted from its legitimate and constructive information program by such allegations, which only prove the bankruptcy of Zionist propaganda."

113 YEARS NOTED BY B'NAI B'RITH

Times-Picayune
p. 13
Sun. 5-8-56
New York N.Y.

12 Men Organized Group at New York in 1843

By ARTHUR EDSON
AP Newsfeatures Writer

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP) — In 1843 a dozen German Jews met in Sinsheimer's cafe in New York City to set up a new society.

Twenty-two thousand Jews were in this country then, and their rivalry was intense. A German Jew wouldn't speak to a Polish Jew, a Dutch Jew wouldn't speak to a German Jew, and a Spanish Jew, who felt he was the aristocrat of Jewry, wouldn't speak to anybody.

The 12 men in Sinsheumer's took a dim view of this hostility. They set out on "the mission of unifying Israelites in the work of promoting their highest interests to those of humanity."

Spreads to 30 Nations

And so B'Nai B'Rith was born. Today, 113 years later, 1,000 delegates here to attend their convention can point proudly to this fact:

The Masons and Odd Fellows are the only national organizations that are older. B'Nai B'Rith has been in existence longer than the Elks, the Rotary Club, Knights of Columbus or the Daughter of the American Revolution.

It has spread to 30 countries—there's even an active lodge in Dublin—and its membership has grown to 400,000.

B'Nai B'Rith—"sons of the covenant"—was helping in charity drives before the Red Cross was organized. It raised money for flood victims in Baltimore, for those burned out in the Chicago fire, for yellow fever sufferers in the South.

John Foster Dulles drops around tomorrow to speak to B'Nai B'Rith, and it won't be the first time it's had words, usually friendly, with a secretary of state.

Complained to Webster

For the members of B'Nai B'Rith naturally have worried about anti-Jewish movements in other lands. As long ago as 1851 B'Nai B'Rith complained to the secretary of state, Daniel Webster, about anti-Jewish restrictions in Switzerland.

Webster agreed the restrictions might jeopardize U. S. Jews traveling abroad. And B'Nai B'Rith also found a friend in another prominent politician, Henry Clay, who repeatedly denounced the restrictions in Senate speeches.

In its long years B'Nai B'Rith has come up with many distinguished members — Jonas Salk, the polio vaccine man, is one of the more recent. Near the top of the list it would place Simon Wolf, a friend of every president from James Buchanan to Woodrow Wilson.

Footnote to History

Wolf kept an anxious eye on programs everywhere.

Probably his greatest feat came in 1870, during the persecution of the Jews in Romania. He got President U. S. Grant to appoint Benjamin Franklin Piexotto, a former B'Nai B'Rith president, as consul there. Piexotto succeeded in ending the pogroms.

Wolf deserves at least a footnote to history for another reason. He had acted with John Wilkes Booth in amateur theatricals. After Lincoln was shot, Wolf holed up in his room, for an unusual but practical reason:

He looked so much like Booth he was afraid he'd be lynched before he could explain.

B'NAI B'RITH WARS ON DELINQUENCY

Times P.36-C

Convention Gets Program for Widening Drive to Guide Youth Away From Crime

Tues. 5-8-56

By IRVING SPIEGEL
Special to The New York Times

New York N.Y.

WASHINGTON, May 7—B'nai B'rith, the 113-year-old Jewish service organization, projected today a program to combat the increasing juvenile delinquency.

The ten-point program was outlined at the organization's triennial convention. B'nai B'rith's 1,750 chapters, with a membership of 400,000 in this country and Canada, were called upon to promote it. Close coqperation between government and civic agencies was urged.

Sidney G. Kusworm of Dayton, Ohio, chairman of the organization's Americanism and Civic Affairs Commission, submitted the program. He asserted that "more than half of the adult criminals in this country have a past history of juvenile delinquency" and cited that "each year the United States pays a $15,000,000,000 bill for the total cost of crime."

In stressing the need to combat juvenile delinquency he declared that "no single organization or agency of Government can solve this social problem by itself" and that "law and law enforcement are important but not enough; there must be no adult delinquency if we are to set a pattern of living for our children."

Details of Program

The B'nai B'rith program as outlined by Mr. Kusworm, called for the following:

¶Development of good parent-child relations. "Parents must set the best behavior pattern" it was commented and parents "who fail to discipline their children are doing the greatest disservice to them and their communities."

¶Increased state aid to dependent children and fatherless youngsters "so that mothers will not be forced to work away from their homes and children."

¶Counseling of teenagers to remain in high school, even if it requires that they work after school hours. "F. B. I. records show that boys and girls with part-time jobs seldom appear in juvenile court," it was noted.

¶Specialized training for police officers who annually come in contact with 1,500,000 delinquents.

¶Encouragement of high school graduates to take up careers as social workers because of the "grave shortage" of trained personnel in that field.

¶Larger and better schools, with improved teaching facilities, more teachers and adequate playground areas.

¶Personalized attention to children under 16 held in detention homes and adequate detention quarters separate from the common jail.

¶Guidance and job counseling for delinquents when they are discharged.

¶Neighborhood campaigns to promote more foster homes for orphaned youngsters and boys and girls from broken homes.

¶Local B'nai B'rith cooperation with synagogues, churches, neighborhood groups and other

volunteer movements.

Chief Budget Item

Reporting on the budget's provisions for youth services, Jacob Alson of New York, chairman of the B'nai B'rith Finance Committee, cited expenditures of $2,227,790 in 1955. This was the largest item in the year's budget, he noted, but he called for increased funds "to meet all of the needs of the youth agencies."

He reported recommendation by the finance committee of expanded fund-raising for the work of the Hillel Foundation for College Youth, the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization for teenagers and the B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau.

Reporting on civil rights issues, Henry Edward Schultz of New York, chairman of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, said that 'a'n overriding concern" for national security in the last three years had posed "a strong challenge to our most cherished institutions and basic concepts of civil liberties."

This, he declared, had "developed a situation which lent itself to political exploitation" and "produced a climate which gave sustenance to the political demagogue, the opportunist, the bigot and irresponsible elements subversive of our democratic society."

Other reports were made to the 1,000 delegates by Dr. Maurice Jacobs of Philadelphia, chairman of B'nai B'rith's Vocational Service Bureau; Iabel A. Katz of New Orleans, chairman of its Youth Commission; Dr. William Haber of Ann Arbor, Mich., chairman of the Hillel Foundation, and Elliott Niles of Boston, chairman of the Service Committee for the Armed Forces and Veterans.

B'NAI B'RITH ASKS BIGOTRY-FREE '56

Convention Calls on Parties to Balk Injecting of Hate Into Presidential Race

By IRVING SPIEGEL

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8 — Leaders and candidates of both major political parties were urged today to repudiate publicly the efforts "of hate mongers to inject higotry" into the presidential campaign.

The appeal was in a resolution adopted unanimously by the triennial convention of B'nai B'rith.

It called on candidates to condemn "any dishonest or unetical practice which tends to deny the right of any qualified American voter to full participation in the electoral process or to corrupt and undermine our American system of free elections."

At the convention banquet tonight a message from President Eisenhower was read. Addressed to Philip M. Klutznick, president of the 113-year-old organization, the message lauded B'nai Brith's accomplishments in combating "ignorance and intolerance," and its efforts "to serve the cause of education, and to provide assistance to those in need."

Eisenhower Greetings

"I am confident," the President wrote, "that in the years ahead the members of B'nai B'rith will continue steadfast in their devotion to justice and freedom and equality of opportunity and that they will carry forward, through their endeavors in communities throughout the country, their organization's long-honored history of service."

The President noted that he was "glad to know" that the Secretary of State was the chief banquet speaker. The Secretary, John Foster Dulles, discussed foreign policy.

In ceremonies after the Dulles address the B'nai B'rith President's Medal for Humanitarianism, the organization's highest award, was conferred postumously on Joseph Cherner, Washington business man, Jewish communal leader and philanthropist, who died April 17. Mr. Klutznick delivered the medal to Mrs. Ruth Cherner, the widow.

Mr. Cherner, who came to this country as an immigrant at the age of 13, became an automobile dealer, real estate owner and bank president. He was known particularly for his large contributions to the United Jewish Appeal and for his purchase of Israel bonds.

Bonds Sale Drive Cited

Abraham Feinberg, president of the Israel Bond Organization, presented to B'nai B'rith a citation for "its outstanding success" in promoting the sale of $7,000,000 worth of Israel bonds.

At the afternoon session of the convention the delegates warned against "permitting sectarian religious indoctrination in public schools." In a resolution they declared that religious teaching in the public-school system tended "to minimize the importance of the principle of separation of church and state."

In other resolutions the delegates called for support of the United Nations, because "peace cannot be achieved in isolation," and urged "our fellow Americans to continue to uphold and sustain the United Nations and its specialized agencies, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and cultural Organization."

The convention lauded President Eisenhower's use of the United Nations to present his "atoms for peace" program.

The triennial convention will conclude tomorrow with the election of officers and the reading of various reports.

113-Yr.-Old B'nai B'rith Product of 12 Men

By ARTHUR EDSON

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For the members of B'nai B'rith naturally have worried about anti-Jewish movements in other lands. As long ago as 1851 B'nai B'rith complained to the secretary of state, Daniel Webster, about anti-Jewish restrictions in Switzerland.

Webster agreed the restrictions might jeopardize U. S. Jews traveling abroad. And B'nai B'rith also found a friend in another prominent politician, Henry Clay, who repeatedly denounced the restrictions in Senate speeches.

In its long years B'nai B'rith has come up with many distinguished members — Jonas Salk, the polio vaccine man, is one of the more recent. Near the top of the list it would place Simon Wolf, a friend of every president from James Buchanan to Woodrow Wilson.

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DOOM PREDICTED FOR SEGREGATION

Southerners on B'nai B'rith Forum Say Trends Make Victory for Law Certain

By IRVING SPIEGEL

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—Two Southern educators and a Southern editor said today that desegregation was bound to succeed in the South. They spoke before the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Harry S. Ashmore, editor of The Arkansas Gazette of Little Rock asserted that, although "powerful forces" were still working for segregation, "every significant test" in the last twenty years had demonstrated that those advocating desegregation were the stronger.

Mr. Ashmore shared the platform with Dr. Omer Carmichael, superintendent of Schools at Louisville, and Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., a college for Negroes. They discussed "The Dilemma in Race Relations" in the Freedom Forum at the forty-third annual meeting of the league.

The league re-elected as its chairman today Henry Edward Schultz of New York, who is a member of the New York City Board of Higher Education. He introduced the formum speakers and commented that one by-product of the battle for school desegregation was the increased use of anti-Semitic literature and slogans in the South.

Population Trend Cited

Mr. Ashmore said that the desegregation proces was being spurred by a major shift in the Negro population from the South to the North. He said that "every Southern city has grown steadily whiter in recent years while every major non-Southern city has witnessed a sharp increase" in its Negro population.

The change from segregation, he added, was coupled with a chane from the South's one-crop agrarian economy and one-party political system, "which are so interrelated as to be virtually one, and none can survive the other."

He said that "Southern leaders working to industrialize the region are undermining the system of segregation many of them so pasionately defend."

He declared that segregation was "already a dead letter in more than half the states that required it prior to the Supreme Court decision in the public school cases," and that desegregation was well on its way to bring achieved in other state.

Dr. Carmichael, who was recently congratulated by President Eisenhower for his "intelligent aproach" to the problem of desegregation in the Louisville public schools, listed various reasons for the succes of the change in his city.

Review of Factors

He cited "the prompt and clear-cut acceptance of the Supreme Court decision as the law and the announced purpose to carry it out by the superintendent, the Board of Education and the Governor; a careful, systematic and thorough preparation of pupils, teachers and community for the change; full cooperation of city and county officials; a friendly press, generous in its news coverage and warm in its editorial support."

In a review of progress in civil rights legislation Dr. Moron said that the "legal status of Negro citizens is slowly changing as a result of intelligent use of the courts of the land." He hailed this as a "remarkable achievement in a country where changes have not always been brought about by peaceful means."

He pleaded for the continued use of the courts "in building a democracy that has no color bar," adding that "we must not neglect the continuing job of convincing our hearts and minds that there are questions here of moral as well as of legal precepts."

B'nai B'rith One of Oldest Lodges in the U. S.

Daily Tribune
Founded in 1843 by Chicago
Group of 11 in New York
Wed. 5-9-56

BY HAROLD HUTCHINGS
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

New York, May 8—The organization before which State Secretary Dulles is delivering a major foreign policy speech in Washington tonight is one of the oldest national organizations in the United States, and one that has strong historical ties in the Chicago area.

The occasion of Dulles' talk is the triennial meeting of the 113 year old B'nai B'rith, whose age in America is exceeded only by the Masonic fraternity and the Odd Fellows.

For the last three years a Chicagoan, Philip M. Klutznick [who helped develop Park Forest], has been the energetic president of this international organization of 400,000 members. When he assumed office at the age of 45, he was the youngest leader in B'nai B'rith's history. He is scheduled to hold the helm for another three years.

Dozen in Founding Group

Henry Jones, a mechanic of considerable education, who had come to this country from Hamburg in 1811, joined with 11 others of Jewish faith in New York to form B'nai B'rith. The founding day was Oct. 13, 1843, and the place was Sinsheimer's cafe, at 60 Essex st., on New York's east side.

In those days, the archives of the lodge reveal, America had 20,000 Jews, whose community life centered around 34 synagogues scattered thruout the country.

"However," it was explained by Bernard Simon of the organization's New York headquarters, "there was much rivalry and hostility among the congregations of the Portuguese, Dutch, English, Polish, Bohemian, and German Jews, each with its own ritual and separate community."

Mission of Unity

In the words of Jones, the new organization took to itself "the mission of uniting Israelites in the work of promoting their highest interests to those of the community."

"These founders," Simon said, "had created something new in Jewish life: a society which, while based on adjuncts of Judaism, cut across ritual and doctrinal lines."

Jones' dream grew and expanded. The original atmosphere of mysticism and the elaborate regalia typical of lodges and societies of the day eventually were abandoned, but the concept of philanthropy grew. The archives indicate the first philanthropic fund was built up from fines assessed against members who used unseemly language, the founders having stern views of how the organization's affairs should be conducted.

Soon Spanned Country

By 1855 there were 20 lodges thruout this country, including one in San Francisco, and in 1882 the first overseas unit was formed in Berlin. At the five day meeting which ends tonight in Washington there are 1,000 delegates and guests from lodges in England, continental Europe, Israel, and South America.

Philanthropies began early. The first philanthropic institution sponsored by B'nai B'rith was the Cleveland Jewish Orphans' home in 1868 [for Civil war orphans]. An orphanage in New Orleans in 1875, another in Atlanta in 1889, a home for the aged in Yonkers, N. Y., in 1880; the Jewish hospital for tuberculosis victims in Denver in 1895—all these and many others followed.

The gifts grew in size—from the $25,483 raised in Chicago for victims of the Chicago fire of 1871, to $900,000 for the Red Cross in World War I. In World War II B'nai B'rith financed the establishment of 1,500 day rooms for service men in camps, air bases, and hospitals, and organized a service ship program for 800 naval vessels.

Formed Lodge Here in 1857

Chicago's connection with the movement spans the years from the founding of Ramah lodge there in 1857. Answering Abraham Lincoln's appeal for volunteers in 1861, Ramah lodge began recruiting a company of Jewish soldiers, which became Co. C, 82d Illinois infantry regiment, destined to see service thruout the Civil war, and particularly at Gettysburg where, according to headquarters records, it suffered heavy casualties.

The company was clothed and equipped, and members raised $11,000 to pay each volunteer a $100 bonus. Then it maintained its recruiting office thruout the war, to provide replacements for the fallen of Co. C. Jewish womenfolk in Chicago made the regimental flag, which was presented to Lt. Col. [later Gen.] Edward S. Solomon of Chicago, who was appointed governor of the territory of Washington by President Grant.

Form Anti-Defamation Group

For 20 years—from 1905 to 1925—Adolph Kraus, a prominent Chicagoan, headed B'nai B'rith. An immigrant to America from Bohemia, Kraus was admitted to the bar in Chicago in 1877, served six years on the Chicago board of education including two years as president, and later headed the civil service commission. For a time he owned the old Chicago Times.

With Sigmund Livingston, a Bloomington, Ill., lawyer, Kraus was instrumental in creating in 1913 B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation league. This organization, Simon said, had as its original purpose "helping to defend the good name of the Jew and combating anti-Semitic propaganda." Since the rise of Hitler, he said, emphasis was shifted to a program of "defending civil rights, refuting anti-Semitic libels, and promoting principles of American democracy."

Klutznick, a tireless worker in B'nai B'rith for 31 years, has crisscrossed the country visiting lodges in cities and towns in many states. A native of Omaha, and honor graduate of Creighton university law school there — which is run by the Catholic Jesuits—he became an expert on housing, serving under the New Deal as federal public housing commissioner.

Quotes Hillel Axiom

Preaching a gospel of "volunteerism" he quotes to his fraternal associates the admonition of the ancient Rabbi Hillel: "Separate not thyself from the community. Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brothers to dwell together in unity."

"Volunteerism," Klutznick once said, "is an essential ingredient in the democratic way of life. If there were no voluntary organizations, all functions would be performed by burocratic official groups. Under such circumstances, it would be difficult to see how freedom could survive."

B'nai B'rith Bids Parties Bar Bigotry

Herald-Tribune
Wed. 5-9-56
New York, N.Y.
Pg 15

U. N. Support By U. S. Praised

By Paul Tobenkin

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A resolution appealing to both political parties "to repudiate publicly" any effort by hat mongers to inject anti-Semitism or other forms of bigotry into the 1956 political campaign, was adopted unanimously today by delegates to the triennial convention of B'nai B'rith, oldest and largest Jewish service organization, with 400,000 members.

The resolution asserted that during the 1952 campaign extremist groups "made blatant use of anti-semitism as a political tool," and warned there is an "ever-present danger" that such tactics will be attempted again this year.

Continual Alertness

"Such efforts have been repudiated and frustrated by American political leaders of both major political parties in previous campaigns," the resolution stated. "But there msut be continual alertness to insure that they will prove equally fruitless in the forthcoming election campaigns."

In another resolution, the convention deplored what it described as a tendency to minimize the principle of separation of church and state "by permitting sectarian religious indoctrination in our public schools."

"We deplore this tendency," the resolution stated, "because we believe that it results in denial of freedom of religion and the weakening of our public schools by permitting them to become involved in sectarian religious disagreements."

Uphold United Nations

Other resolutions called upon "our fellow Americans" to continue to uphold the United Nations and its agencies and expressed approbation of the Eisenhower administration for its policy of giving full co-operation to the U. N., and another eulogized the late Sen. Alben W. Barkley, D., Ky.

At a dinner tonight at which the principal speaker was Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Maxwell M. Raab, Secretary of the Cabinet, read a message from President Eisenhower saying:

"On the occasion of the 1956 triennial convention of B'nai B'rith, I extend my warm greetings and best wishes to the convention delegates and to their fellow members throughout the nation. I am glad to know that Secretary Dulles will address your meeting.

Have Done Much

"Organizations such as yours have done much to combat ignorance and intolerance, to serve the cause of education, and to provide assistance to those in need. I am confident that in the years ahead the members of B'nai B'rith will continue steadfast in their devotion to justice and freedom and equality of opportunity, and that they will carry forward, through their endeavors in communities throughout the country, their organization's long-honored history of service."

B'nai B'rith's medal for humanitarianism was awarded posthumously to Joseph Cherner, philanthropist who died April 17. The award was accepted by his widow, Mrs. Ruth Cherner.

Baha'i Faith Based On World Unity And Tolerance

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-10-56

By ALBERT BARNETT

WILMETTE

The Baha'i House of Worship in Wilmette, Illinois, with its unique and impressive architectural design, is an inspiring sight on the shore of Lake Michigan, and stands like a Lighthouse and Beacon to welcome all within its sacred portals who are dedicated to the Unity of God, the Unity of His Prophets and the Unity of Mankind.

Baha'i Temple is the only church structure of its kind in the Western Hemisphere, symbolic in its composition and of such matchless beauty that all approach it with profound humility and resignation.

50 YEARS TO BUILD

Located in the center of a six-acre tract, the Temple Dome rises 165 feet above the surrounding terrain. It was erected at a total cost of more than 2 million, 600 thousand dollars, and required 50 years to complete the work of construction.

The stately edifice was dedicated on May 2, 1953, as "the dawning place of praises," and all expenses — from ground-breaking to landscaping — were defrayed by contributions from Baha'is all over the world. The Temple has been visited by more than 600,000 people as individuals or in tourist groups from the United States and foreign countries.

WHAT THE TEMPLE MEANS

A Baha'i brochure states: "The Temple is a symbol and precursor of world civilization. A Baha'i Temple is the spiritual complement of the administrative institutions centered in any locality, and the heart of a group of humanitarian and scientific institutions to be erected around it."

There you have the practical philosophy and creed of the Baha'i Faith, founded more than 100 years ago by a Persian called the BAB—Bha'is' John the Baptist—who announced himself as the herald of the coming of a great educator. The BAB was killed in 1850, and two years later, another Persian, Baha'u'llah, started lying down the main body of Baha'i doctrine.

A GREAT PROPHET

Baha'uHah died in 1892, and he was succeeded as leader by his eldest son, Abdul'l-Baha, until 1921, when the latter's granson, Shoghi Effendi Rabbani, assumed the hereditary title, "Guardian of the Faith." He presides over international headquarters in Haifa, Israel. Baha'is revere Baha'u'llah as the latest of a series of great prophets, including Moses, Christ, Zoroaster and Mohammed — who have brought Divine revelation to mankind.

"The Revelation, of which Baha-'u'llah" is the source and center, abrogates none of the religions that have preceded it, nor does it attempt, in the slightest degree, to distort their features or to belittle their value.

It disclaims intention of dwarfing any of the Prophets of the past, or of whittling down the eternal verity of their teachings. It can, in no wise, conflict with the spirit that animates their claims, nor does it seek to undermine the basis of any man's allegiance to their cause.

THE BAHA'I OBJECTIVE

Its primary purpose is to enable every adherent of those Faiths to obtain a fuller understanding of the religion with which he stands identified, and to acquire a clearer comprehension of its purpose. It is neither eclectic in the presentation of its truth, nor arrogant in the affirmation of its claims.

Its teachings revolve around the fundamental principle that Religious truth is not absolute but relative, and that Divine Revelation is Progressive, not final.

Unequivocally and without the least reservation it proclaims all established Religions to be Divine in Origin, continuous in their purpose and indispensable in their value to mankind.

The anniversary of the birth of Baha'u'llah will be observed in the Baha'i Temple, Wilmette, on Sunday evening, Nov. 11, and one of the speakers will be Mrs. Joy Earl, Colored member of the Baha'i Faith.

PROMINENT BAHA'IS

Mrs. Earl, has been prominent in Baha'i activities in Cleveland and Detroit. She has conducted classes at the various Baha's summer schools and has travelled extensively in the midwest on speaking tours. She recently returned from Japan for a brief stay in the United States and will return to Japan in December, where she and her husband will resume their activities as Baha'i pioneers. Mrs. Earl is teaching English at one of the Universities in Japan.

The idea for the National shrine in Chicago was approved in 1903, by Abdul-Baha, who specified that it should have NINE SIDES. Horace Holley, secretary of the Baha'i National assembly explains that this number was selected because: "NINE is the highest digit, the symbol of perfection and fulfillment." As a result, all Baha'i Temples, the world over have NINE sides which symbolize comprehensiveness and unity.

TO BUILD MORE TEMPLES

Within the next seven years, other Baha'i Temples will be erected in Germany, Africa and Scandanavia. The Faith has spread to 249 coountries, Islands and territories, with a total of more than 3,700 localities.

Baha'u'llah, founder of the Faith, preached the doctrine of brotherly love and racial harmony, more than 100 years ago and among his writings are found the following quotes:

"Close your eyes to racial differences and welcome all with the light of oneness."

"Ye dwell in one world, and have been created through the operation of one Will. Blessed is he who mingleth with all men in a spirit of utmost kindness and love."

"The well being of mankind, its peace and security are unattainable unless and until its unity is firmly established"

MR. ABBOTT A MEMBER

The late Robert S. Abbott, founder and publisher of the Chicago Defender, was one of the many Chicagoans who embraced the Baha'i Faith and played in important part in construction of the House of Worship.

Other Chicago Baha'is are Mrs. Kathelynea Kellum, Ellsworth Blackwell, Gloster Edwards, Earl Winston, Clarence Spigall, Edgar Edwards, Isabel Washington, Robert Williams and many others.

The auditorium of the Temple is open to all people for prayer and meditation. No race or religion is barred. Services are not elaborate and there is no ritualism or set form. Baha'is have no professional clergy to preside, and sermons or lectures are not permitted in the auditorium. There are readings of selections from the Sacred Scriptures of the Baha'i Faith and the other great Faiths of the world. The only music is by soloists and a Cappella choir.

NO COLLECTIONS TAKEN

Baha'is do not solicit funds from the public for any of their activities. The Temple is a building where men and women of all races and religions are welcome to come for prayer.

Here no creed stigmatizes the follower of any great faith, as infidel or pagan. Here all men may turn their hearts to God and know that they are brothers.

cause delegates ar electd by plurality vote without previous fanfare or electioneering by or for any one person. Each delegate is chosen because of his necessary qualities of loyalty to his Faith, selfless devotion, a well-trained mind, recognized ablity and experence.

After the Convention proper a public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Center at 4 P. M. with Mrs. Evangeline Winkfeld, an Atlanta Baha'i as speaker on the subject: "The Baha'i Attitude Towards Brotherhood." The public is invited to this public meeting at 4 P. M. There will be no entrance fee or offering taken.

Georgia Baha'i To Hold Meeting In Atlanta, Dec. 2

Daily World Tues. 11-27-56 Atlanta, Ga.

Baha'is from all over the State of Georgia will convene here in Atlanta, Sunday Dec. 2, 1956 at the Baha'is Center 379 Edgewood Ave. N. E., for the purpose of holding their State Baha'i Convention, from 10:00 AM to 4 P. M. P. 2

The Baha'is considered their State Conventions a fundamental Baha'i Institution, in that their purpose is to elect the delegate o their National Convention who in turn helps to elect the National Baha'i Assembly the governing body of the Baha'is in the United States, which serves for a period of one year.

The Baha'i State Convention is unique because it is held n all 48 states at the same time, with all states electing various numbers of delegates. It is also unique be-

B'nai B'rith Proposes Voting Law

Tribune P. 9 Tues. 11-13-56 New York

Seeks Uniform Statute for U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (IP).— B'nai B'rith today recommended adoption of a uniform nation-wide election law "to reduce the voting barriers which now disenfranchise at least ten million Americans." 32a

A resolution, approved at the closing session of the 113th annual meeting of the Jewish service organization, called on state legislatures to pass:

1. Permanent personal registration.

2. Absentee voting privileges for citizens away from home or ill on Election Day.

3. Reciprocal provisions among states to protect the voting rights of those who move during an election year.

Uniform Law Proposed

The resolution suggested that the American Bar Association draft a uniform election law for all states. It also proposed voting rights for the District of Columbia and the elimination of poll tax and literacy tests, particularly in the South.

Sidney G. Kusworm, of Dayton, Ohio, told the meeting that "a large proportion of the forty million persons who did not vote in the last election were not apathetic citizens, but were victims of antiquated registration requirements and constricting controls on absentee voting."

The annual meeting adopted a Middle East peace resolution presented by Philip M. Klutznick, of Park Forest, Ill. It said United Nations peace efforts should include:

1. Halting border raids against Israel.

Insured Boundaries

2. Insuring secure boundaries for all Middle East nations.

3. Free passage for ships of all nations through the Suez Canal.

4. A "clement and intelligent" handling of the Arab refugee problem.

5. A co-operative plan to improve the economic and social status of Middle East countries.

The B'nai B'rith president's Medal for Humanitarianism was presented to Max J. Schneider, New York financier. Winner of the membership enrollment award was Stanley Yeskel, of Maplewood, N. J.

Youth Problem

Label A. Katz, of New Orleans, chairman of the organization's Youth Commission, said American parents operate a "double standard, unwilling to subscribe to the same moral and spiritual goals that they set for their children.

"Few parents are aware of the extent to which their own deeds and misdeeds structure the personalities of their children," he said. "Those who seek professional help with their so-called problem children are shocked when told that the problem children are shocked when told that the problems are of their own making."

BETTER ACCORD APPEAL ISSUED

New Orleans La.

Biracial Southern Regional Council Acts

Times-Picayune 3-8-56

ATLANTA, March 7 (AP)—An appeal went out Tuesday to business men in seven southeastern states to promote better understanding between the races.

The bi-racial Southern Regional Council said that it believed continued controversy over segregation may wreck the region's economy and culture.

Letters from the council went to the presidents of Chambers of Commerce in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina.

"We write you out of a deep concern for the present threat to the moral and economic well being of the South arising out of controversies over segregation," the council said in the letters.

The council said "reasonable men and women" believe that racial differences can be worked out by "responsible white and Negro citizens" but are "voiceless and powerless in the emotional climate which prevails."

"There is a wise, workable program, neither rebellious nor precipitate, which sensible local people can agree upon" for each Southern community, the council said.

A solution based on "the changing demands of our age, rather than blind, emotional attachment to the past" was proposed by the council. It said the first step should be "a calm sharing of views and ideas by informed representatives of both races."

and understanding between genuinely representative members of both races.

* * *

Reasonable men and women in the South are disturbed by the extremist views which now dominate the public life of our region. They recognize that we will not solve our problems or advance the interests of the South by indulging our prejudices and passions. They are distressed by the absence of leadership on the side of calmness, constructiveness, and good will. They believe that racial differences can be worked out in every community by responsible white and Negro citizens.

Yet these people of good will are all but voiceless and powerless in the emotional climate which prevails. Our public policies on segregation are being dictated by fear and hysteria. The choice before the South is falsely represented as a choice between absolute segregation and immediate, all-out integration. Defiance, resistance, nullification, repression, and intimidation are the order of the day, and it is no surprise that they bring in their wake violence, which everyone claims to abhor. Unless this trend is reversed, the South faces the prospect of grave economic and cultural damage.

* * *

In the last fifteen years, the South has embarked on an unprecedented period of economic growth: industrialization, business and financial development, and a general rise in prosperity. Not only continued progress but the gains that have already been made are imperilled by today's secessionist policies.

Will the new industries sought by the Southern States be eager to build expensive plants in areas where the existence of public schools is in doubt, where tension and violence threaten, where public officials advocate political and economic reprisals against all who disagree with them, where the very maintenance of law and order is uncertain?

Can we hope to sell our state bonds in the national market at reasonable interest rates while the air echoes with threats to abolish the schools and other public facilities?

In the face of such conditions, can we hope to hold and attract the talent we need to develop our resources — the ablest teachers, scientists, professional people, executives in business and industry?

Can the South hope to take its rightful place in economic, religious, cultural, and political councils while our leadership seeks to isolate us from the rest of the nation and the world?

If the South is to continue to progress as a modern industrial society, we must meet the great question of our time with maturity and responsibility. We must as a reasonable people, weigh the alternatives before us calmly and realistically, giving full consideration to their consequences. We must chart our public course with a sane regard for the changing demands of our age, rather than blind, emotional attachment to the past.

* * *

The first step in this critically needed process is a calm sharing of views and ideas by informed representatives of both races within the South. Each community should be given both opportunity and encouragement to work out in this way its adjustment to the legal requirements of the Supreme Court decision.

* * *

For each Southern community there is a wise, workable program, neither rebellious nor precipitate, which sensible local people can agree upon. They will need to work together to find the facts, and then they will reach a decision together. Thereafter, with surprising acceptance, the workable plan can come into effect. You and your associates represent one of the South's strongest forces for orderly procedure. We sincerely urge that you lend the resources and influence of your organization toward the carrying out, in detail, community by community, of this general plan.

Biracial Group Gives Appeal

Post-Herald Mon. 3-5-56

ATLANTA, March 4 (AP)—The biracial Southern Regional Council today appealed to business men of seven states to promote discussion and understanding between the race [illegible]lest controversy over segrega[illegible] wreck the region's econom[illegible] culture.

It made its appeal in a letter to the presidents of state Chambers of Commerce in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, the Carolinas and Virginia, saying:

Birmingham, Ala. 32a

"We write you out of a deep concern for the present threat to the moral and economic well being of the South arising out of controversies over segregation."

P. 8

The letter said the "reasonable men and women" believe that racial differences can be worked out by "responsible white and Negro citizens" but are "voiceless and powerless in the emotional climate which prevails."

It asserted they fear and hysteria dictate public policy and the choice is "falsely represented" as between absolute segregation and immediate, all-out integration.

The council proposed a solution based on "the changing demands of our age, rather than blind, emotional attachment to the past."

Racism Can Halt The South's Industrial Progress, Leaders Told

Journal & Guide P. 1 Sat. 3-17-56 Norfolk, Va.

Following is the text of a letter sent by the Southern Regional Council to State Chamber of Commerce presidents in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia:

Dear Sir:

32a

We write you out of a deep concern for the present threat to the moral and economic well-being of the South arising out of controversies over segregation. It is our hope that your organization, which is committed to the progress of your State, will use its influence to promote discussion

SRC Survey Says Registration Is Up

Weekly Sat. 11-10-56

New Orleans

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP)--The Southern Regional Council said last week that colored voter registration has risen since 1952.

Atl. Ga.

The council said that Negro voter registration has increased 210,000 since 1952 making a total of 1,239,500 registered Negro voters.

A SRC survey of 11 southern states showed that while the Negro vote has risen steadily since 1944 and the outlawing of the white primary, the percentage of Negroes of voting age registered remained compartively low."

From its field reports, the council said it found four major factors for the slow increase in Negro registration. They included:

1. "Discriminatory practices against potential Negro registrants such as severe literacy and constitutional interpretation tests and difficulty in securing registration certification."

2. Lack of political consciousness and apathy."

3. "Dependency of many Negroes on members of the white community and the resultant fear of incurring economic pressures.'

4. "Violence and threats, still reported in some areas."

Of the 11 states, Louisiana showed the largest increase in Negro registration since 1952 with 41,410, and a Negro registration total of 161,410. Texas led the region wih 214,000 Negroes registered, while Georgia had 163,825.

Mississippi, where the council said Negroes made up 41 per cent of the total population of voting age, had the lowest registration although the council reported no estimate.

The council said "the consensus of observers" was that Mississippi's Negro registration "at best' had not increased since 1954 when 20,000 were listed.

Dr. Mitchell Resigns From Racial Group

Journal and Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. George S. Mitchell has resigned as executive director of the Southern Regional Council, Southwide interracial organization, and will be succeeded by Harold C. Fleming, assistant director of the council.

Marion A. Wright, council president, said Dr. Mitchell will leave the organization in January to resume study in his original field of economics.

"It is with deep regret that we accept Dr. Mitchell's resignation," Mr. Wright said. "He has made an invaluable contribution to the work of the Southern Regional Council and the progress of the entire South in this challenging period."

Sun. 11-16-56

MR. FLEMING, a native Atlantian and a graduate of Harvard, has directed the information and publications program of the council since 1947.

P 18-B

Mr. Wright said the council would continue to work "by the same high standards that marked Mitchell's staff leadership" and that the council's role as an organization of responsible white and Negro Southerners "is needed today more than ever."

Mr. Mitchell, a native Virginian, became associated with the council in 1945 as director of veterans services. He holds degrees from the University of Richmond, Johns Hopkins and was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University. He is the author of Textile Unionism in the South and co-author of the Industrial Revolution in the South and Black Workers and the New Unions.

* * *

DR. MITCHELL served as instructor of economics at Columbia University, 1929-35; director of labor relations in the resettlement administration, 1935; assistant administrator, Farm Security Administration, 1939-43, and U.S. Foreign Economic Administration, 1943-44.

He was Southeastern regional director of the CIO Political Action Committee, 1944-45.

32b 1956

pro-seg AFRICAN UNIVERSAL CHURCH AND COMMERCIAL LEAGUE CORP.
ARCHBISHOP C.C. ADDISON

Race Hate 'Hustlers' Compare Notes In BR

Weekly New Orleans, La.
Sat. 9-1-56

Baton Rouge (Special) --A questionable Negro minister of New York, self-appointed "spokesman" for Negroes, invaded Louisiana this week under the banners of segregation, lauding biased laws as "wonderful."

"Archbishop" C. C. Addison among other things stated that he believes the only way people can live on equal basis is through segregation. The 58-year - old pro - segregationist was "interviewed" in the office of J. B. Easterly who is chairman of the white pro-segregation Southern Gentlemen's group. "Birds of a Feather" truly flock together for Addison is no more of a leader than Easterly. . .Race "Hustlers" Better describes them.

The native of Colquitt, Ga., said that his group, pro-seg African Universal Church and Commercial League Corp. of New York City, was out to fight the NAACP, Urban League and all affiliated groups.

New Orleans has been listed among his intended stops on his tour of the Southland to increase the list of 500 he claims he has recruited so far.

By joining forces with segregationists, the minister holds the dubious distinction of practicing integration on a new low level.

With the advent of so many race "Hustlers" on the Southern scene selling race hate, discord and disharmony it is obviously becoming one of the South's leading "industries', which in turn is slowly killing off the south's general industrial progress. Even though Easterly and Addison are "working" different sides of the street there are not as many suckers as they think that will fall for their line.

Negroes granted charter for new rights movement

News P16
Mon, 10-15-56
Birmingham, Ala.

The Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, a local Negro organization for the abolition of segregation, has been incorporated under the state laws of Alabama, it was learned here today.

The organization which was organized here on June 5 of this year following an Alabama court injunction against operation of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, was incorporated Aug. 17.

The charter states the corporation's purpose is to "press forward persistently for freedom and democracy and the removal from our society of any form of second class citizenship."

ALSO INCLUDED in the purposes set out in articles of the corporation are:

1. To use peaceful and lawful means in upholding the Constitution of the United States and the state of Alabama.
2. To promote the economic, political, civic and social development of all people.
3. To work and associate with any organization which believes in these objects and purposes.

THE CHARTER stipulates that the corporation shall not issue shares of stock and that in the event of dissolution all property and assets owned by the corporation will be turned over to "such charitable organization as is designated by the group's board of directors."

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the movement, said membership "is growing by leaps and bounds in the Birmingham area" and that possible extension of the organization into other Southern states "may come in the near future."

an organization formed to combat segregation.

The organization was incorporated on Aug. 17 and organized on June 5 following the issuance of a court injunction against the NAACP in the state.

* * *

THE REV. F. L. Shuttlesworth is president of the group. He reports that the movement's membership is growing so fast that there is a possibility that it may be extended to other southern areas.

According to the charter, the purpose of the body is to "press forward presistently for freedom and democracy and the removal from our society of any form of second class citizenship."

Rights group gets charter in Alabama

Ofro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-27-56

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—It was revealed here last week that the state has granted a charter to the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights,

Negroes roar approval at rights meeting

An organization pledged to sweeping away "any forms of second class citizenship" was formed here last night amid roars of an estimated 1000 Negroes approving a "march to complete freedom."

The "Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights" was established at a mass meeting of Negroes at Sardis Baptist Church.

Negro ministers told the overflow crowd the new organization may provide leadership for Negroes over Alabama and possibly the entire South.

SPEAKERS DECLARED it has no connection with the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The meeting was announced after Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones granted an injunction at Montgomery Friday restraining the NAACP from operating in Alabama, but a spokesman said it had been set before that date.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, one of the ministers who called the meeting, was named president by acclamation.

The Rev. R. L. Alford, pastor of the Sardis Church, 1240 Fourth-st, n, estimated 1000 to 1100 Negroes attended the meeting. The church has a seating capacity of about 850, he said, and there were a number of persons standing.

REV. SHUTTLESWORTH, the principal speaker, declared:

"The Citizens Councils won't like this. But then, I don't like a lot of things they do."

The young Negro preacher frequently raised his voice to a shout during his speech and mopped his face with a hand-

But especially do we applaud Negroes in Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla., for conducting themselves in the struggle so valiantly and without rancor, hate and smear and above all without violence."

"As to 'gradualism,' we hold that it means to move forward, slowly maybe, but surely; not vacillation, procrastination or evasion.

"And the hastily enacted laws and inflamed statements of public officials do not lead us to embrace 'gradualism.' We want a beginning NOW! We have already waited 100 years!"

kerchief. A thermometer near the pulpit read 88 degrees.

At the close of his address, Rev. Shuttlesworth introduced the Rev. N. H. Smith, who read the report of a committee which met Monday.

The committee report, containing a resolution naming the organization and setting forth its aims, was adopted with a roar of approval.

ONE DISSENTING vote was cast, that of a man who identified himself as G. W. McMurray.

He obtained the floor later and declared:

"We should think sanely of what we are doing. Birmingham is too over-organized now."

He cited an organization of Negro ministers formed several months ago.

Rev. Shuttleworth replied, "If it takes one organization five months to get a constitution, what are we going to do?"

The speaker was interrupted a number of times by cheers and applause. The good-natured audience also encouraged him with frequent cries of "Yes, yes," "Go ahead, reverend," and "That's right."

IN HIS impassioned plea for organized Negro leadership, the speaker declared, "Our citizens are restive under the dismal yoke of segregation."

Then he shouted, "Aren't you?" and the crowd roared "Yes."

"These are the days when men would like to kill hope, when men in Mississippi can be declared 'not guilty' (of murder), when men can be shot down on the steps of the courthouse. These are dark days.

"But hope is not dead. Hope is alive here tonight," he said.

He shouted, "We seek nothing which we would not deny others."

He asked, "Would you be willing tonight for a white man to sit down beside you?"

THE AUDIENCE again roared assent.

"Then you believe in integration," Rev. Shuttlsworth declared.

The lengthy resolution adopted near the close of the meeting was prepared by a committee of 11 ministers and laymen.

It said:

"As free and independent citizens of the United States of America and of the State of Alabama we express publicly our determination to press forward persistently for freedom and democracy and the removal from our society any forms of second class citizenship.

"We are not echoing the will or sentiments of outsiders but our own convictions and will to be free, so help us God. We will not become rabble-rousers but we will be sober, firm, peaceful and resolute. . . .

"WE BELIEVE in our courts and in justice administered by our courts. . . .

"We most highly commend the activities of the officials and citizens everywhere for the efforts made for civil rights. . .

REV. G. W. McMURRAY
. . . One dissenting

HANDS UP IN VOTE TO SET UP NEGRO RIGHTS ORGANIZATION
. . . Movement born with cheers of 1000 Negroes in packed church here

REV. SHUTTLESWORTH
. . . Leads Negro group

It's ACMHR, Not NAACP In Alabama

(Special to the AFRO)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"They can't accuse us of being outsiders; we are insiders.

"This is a citizens movement. The avowed purpose of our organization is to remove all forms of second class citizenship.

"We are going to attempt to use the technique of brotherly love, goodwill, prayer, and, if necessary, the law."

* * *

THE REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH, 34-year-old pastor of Bethel Baptist Church, here, explained to the AFRO the nature and purpose of a newly formed civil rights group called the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

The organizational meeting was held Wednesday night at the Sardis Baptist Church. About 1,500 jammed the church that had a seating capacity of about 850, the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth revealed.

It was organized on the heels of a temporary injunction granted by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones at Montgomery, June 1, to restrain the NAACP from operating in Alabama.

* * *

"OUR MOVEMENT is growing like wildfire," the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth says.

"I think that it will lead to all parts of the state. We are using the Christian approach of love.

"The avowed purpose of the organization is to try to remove from American society any form of second-class citizenship," the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth said.

At the organizational meeting, the throng applauded the Rev. Mr. Shuttleworth as he shouted: "These are the days when men would like to kill hope, when men in Mississippi can be declared not guilty of murder, when men can be shot down on the steps of the courthouse.

"But hope is not dead. Hope is here tonight. We seek nothing which we would deny to others."

* * *

BEFORE THE group unanimously picked the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth as the leader, the Rev. G. W. Murray interposed: "We should think sanely of what we are doing. Birmingham is too over-organized now."

He cited an organization of colored ministers formed several months ago.

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth observed: "If it takes one organization five months to get a constitution what are we going to do?"

Adopted by the group was a resolution prepared by a committee of 11 ministers and laymen.

It said:

"As free and independent citizens of the United States of America and of the State of Alabama we express publicly our determination to press forward persistently for freedom and democracy and the removal of second class citizenship.

"We are not echoing the will or sentiments of outsiders but our own convictions and will to be free, so help us God.

"We will not become rabble-rousers but we will be sober, firm, peaceful and resolute . .

"We believe in our courts and in justice administered by our courts.

"We most highly commend the activities of the officials and citizens everywhere for the efforts made for civil rights.

"But especially do we applaud colored people in Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla., for conducting themselves in the struggle so valiantly and without rancor, hate and smear and above all, without violence.

"As to 'gradualism,' we hold that it means to move forward slowly maybe, but surely; not vacillation, procrastination or evasion.

"And the hastily enacted laws and inflamed statements of public officials do not lead us to embrace 'gradualism.'

"We want to begin NOW! We have already waited 100 years."

* * *

THE REV. MR. SHUTTLESWORTH is a native of Birmingham. He attended Cedar Grove Theological Seminary, Selma University and received a bachelor's degree from Alabama State College.

He is married to the former Miss Ruby Keeler and they have four children, Patricia A., 13; Ruby, 7; Fred Jr., 9; and Carolyn, 6.

"I have received a number of threatening phone calls," the Birmingham minister said.

"The opposition of the White Citizens Council hasn't been able to jell, yet.

"We all cherish the ideas of the NAACP, but since it can't operate in Alabama, we, as law abiding citizens, will abide by the court decision," the Rev. Mr. Shuttleworth said.

* * *

OFFICIALS OF the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights are:

The Rev. R. L. Alford, first vice president; Dr. F. Ellis Bell, chiropractor; the Rev. N. H. Smith, New Pilgrim Baptist Church, secretary; Mrs. Lucinda B. Roby, assistant treasurer; and the Rev. W. E. Shortridge, treasurer.

"As for the organization's first objective," the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth said, "we are trying to get organized.

"Our ultimate goal is complete integration."

Alabama Christian Movement For Human Rights Organized

The "Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights" was organized Tuesday night, June 55 at the Sardis Baptist Church at a mass meeting attended by an estimated more than 1,000.

Dedicated to "press forward" (for) the removal from our society any forms of second class citizenship," the group organized with only two expressedly dissenting votes.

The Rev. M. W. Whitt, pastor of Harmony Street Baptist Church (Avondale) and the Rev. G. W. McMurray, pastor of Metropolitan AME Zion Church, downtown, cast votes opposing the new organization. However, both Rev. Whitt and the Rev. McMurray recorded themselves in favor of working to wipe out injustices imposed on the Negro group.

Elected by the mass meeting to head the new organization were the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, pastor of Bethel Baptist Church (Collegeville), president; the Rev. R. L. Alford, pastor of Sardis Baptist Church 1st vice president; Dr. F. Ellis Bell, chiropractor, 2nd vice president; the Rev. N. H. Smith, pastor of New Pilgrim Baptist Church, secretary and Dr. W. E. Shortridge, undertaker treasurer.

The Rev. Shuttlesworth, presided at the meeting and along with Rev. Alford, Rev. Smith and Rev G. H. Pruitt issued the call for the meeting. He said that June 4 an 11-person committee met and drafted a declaration of principles which the Tuesday night gathering adopted.

A second mass meeting of the ACMHR is scheduled for seven p. m. Monday night, June 11 at New Pilgrim Baptist Church, 903 6th Ave. South.

Here are the key sections of the 'Declaration of Principles adopted at the mass meeting:

"1. That this Mass Meeting form an organization under the name of The Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights."

"2. That the following be adopted as a declaration of principles by the organization:

"(A) As free and independent citizens of the United States of America, and of the State of Alabama, we express publicly our determination to press forward persistently for freedom and democracy and the removal from our society any forms of second class citizenship."

"(B) We are not echoing the will or sentiments of outsiders; but our own convictions and will to be free, so help us God. We will not become rabblerousers; but we will be sober, firm, peaceful, and resolute, within the framework of goodwill."

"(C) We believe in our Courts—and in justice administered by our Courts; but we now point out to the nation's conscience a strange paradox: One State District Court Judge can rule and immediately it is obeyed over the entire state—even if questioned or disagreed with; but even a unanimous decision by nine judges of the U. S. Supreme Court (set up by the constitution to be the highest and final court), and ruling by Federal District judges, representing the whole United States of America, are not only questioned and disagreed with, but openly flaunted, disregarded, and totally ignored.

"(D) We believe in State's Rights; but we believe that any first 'Rights' is "Human Rights." And the first right of a State is to Protect Human Rights, and to guarantee to each of its citizens the same rights and privileges.

"(E) We heartily concur in and indorse the rulings of the Federal Judiciary that all public facilities belong to and should be open to all on the same and equal terms; and we hope, trust and pray that efforts to commence should be begun by our officials in the spirit of brotherhood and goodwill; without the necessity of Lawsuits having to be filed.

"(F) We most highly commend the activities of the officials and citizens everywhere for the efforts made for civil rights and we thank God for them. But especially do we applaud Negroes in Montgomery, Ala and Tallahassee, Fla., for conducting themselves in the struggle so valiantly, and without rancor, hate, and smear, and above all, without violence.

"(G) As to "Gradualism," we hold that it means to move forward, slowly maybe but surely; not vascillation, procrastination, or evasion. And the hastily enacted laws and inflamed statements of public officials do not lead us to embrace "Gradualism." We want a beginning Now! We have already waited 100 years ! ! !

"(H) We Negroes shall never become enemies of the white people: We are all Americans; but America was born in the struggle for Freedom from Tyranny and Oppression. We shall never bomb any homes or lynch any persons; but we must, because of history and the future, march to complete freedom — with unbowed heads, praying hearts, and an unyielding determination. And we seek guidance from our Heavenly Father; and from all men, goodwill and understanding.

"3. That a steering committee be appointed in this mass meeting to appoint the following other committees: Finance, education, recreation, transportation, police protection, civic rights, jobs, voting and registration, housing and youth.

"4. That this mass meeting go on record as unanimously supporting and applauding efforts of Birmingham Negroes to form a Federal Loan Association in Birmingham.

ALABAMA NEGRO UNIT IS FORMED

New Organization Follows Ban on NAACP

BIRMINGHAM, June 6 (AP)—Apparently bowing to a temporary injunction outlawing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Alabama, Negroes here Tuesday night rallied around a new organization.

More than 500 cheering, hand-clapping Negroes Tuesday night gave birth to the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, which they declared is dedicated to wiping out racial segregation.

Vowing that the newly formed group was not connected with the NAACP, Rep. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham Negro minister, was elected to head the group.

"The Negro citizens of Birmingham are crying for leadership to better their condition," Shuttlesworth told an aroused crowd at the Sardis Baptist church here.

"The only thing we are interested in is uniting our people in seeing that the laws of our land are upheld according to the constitution of the US," he declared.

Formation of the new group was in answer to a temporary injunction granted by circuit Judge Walter B. Jones at Montgomery last week, in which the NAACP was outlawed in Alabama.

The restraining order was granted at the request of Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson and will remain in effect until "further orders of the court."

The order prohibits the NAACP from conducting further business in Alabama.

Shuttlesworth was one of a group of Negro ministers who called Tuesday night's meeting. Although the exact reason for the meeting had not been announced, Shuttlesworth said beforehand that "the action of the attorney general makes it more necessary that Negroes come together in their own interests and plan together for the furtherance of their cause."

Tuesday night, the young Negro minister emphasized that the new organization has no connection with the NAACP. He added that the new group did not plan to carry on the NAACP's work while the court order banning the group is in effect.

Form New Civil Rights Group in Alabama

Birmingham, Ala. (ANP) — A new organization dedicated to wiping out racial segregation has been fromed here by Negroes, apparently in answer to a temporary injunction outlawing the NAACP in Alabama.

The organization is the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, which was launched by 500 cheering Negroes at a meeting in Birmingham last Tuesday night.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a local minister, was elected head of the group. He said the ACMHR is not connected with the NAACP.

"The Negro citizens of Birmingham are crying for leadership to better their conditions," Rev. Shuttlesworth told the crowd at Sardis Baptist Church. "The only thing we are interested in is uniting our people in seeing that the laws of our land are upheld according to the Constitution of the

injunction.

announced that they will fight the

NAACP officials in New York

further business in Alabama.

stopped the NAACP from doing

Walter B. Jones at Montgomery

junction granted by Circuit Judge

two weeks ago, a temporary in-

THREAT OF BOYCOTT

Birmingham Negroes Request First-Come Policy On Buses

BIRMINGHAM, July 10 (AP) — The threat of a Negro boycott of buses in the largest industrial city of the South was raised today by a request for first-come, first-seated policy on Birmingham buses.

There was no mention of a boycott in the letter from the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights to the Birmingham Transit Co. that asked a breakdown of city and state segregation barriers.

But in Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla., crippling Negro boycotts of local commuter lines followed when similar demands were rejected and ignored.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the newly - formed Negro movement, told a reporter, "We're hoping there will not have to be a boycott. We are hoping these things will be carried through."

He pointed out that the letter asked for a conference within 30 days at which the requests could be discussed, adding, "we're not assuming that they will ignore the letter."

D. S. James, president of the Birmingham Transit Co., declined comment on the request. Mayor James S. Morgan said he does "not expect a boycott" like those in Montgomery and Tallahassee, however.

Montgomery Negroes have won a ruling by a three-judge federal court panel that racial segregation on buses there is unconstitutional. However, the case has been appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights was formed June 5, shortly after Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones ordered the National Assn. for Advacement of Colored People to cease operations in Alabama.

New Negro group asks integration on transit buses here

A month-old Negro organization here has asked the Birmingham Transit Co. to institute a first-come, first-seated policy on all its buses and to begin hiring Negro drivers.

The request was formally made by the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights in a registered letter to the transit company, The News learned today.

Transit Company President D. S. James had "no comment" when asked about the letter.

Negro leaders said, however, that transit company executives had promised to consider the request for 30 days and then meet with the organization's executive board to "thrash out" the matter.

NEITHER THE Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Negro association, nor the Rev. C. H. George, head of the transportation committee, was available for comment.

The Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights was launched here last June 5, pledged for "the removal from our society any forms of second-class citizenship." Members at the mass meeting applauded Negroes "for conducting themselves so valiantly in the struggle" at Montgomery and Tallahassee, Fla., where bus boycotts are in progress.

MAYOR JAMES W. MORGAN said he did not expect a boycott here, however. He noted, "I do not think our colored people here are going to unite in anything of that type, which would bring further bad publicity to our city. Our facilities here are good. Everything that could be done has been done."

He added, "One thing for sure. We are going to enforce the law and no good can come from any attempt to thwart the law."

32b 1956

Mobile Negroes Organize Civil Rights Group

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Fry. 6-15-56

MOBILE, Ala. (ANP) — A "Committee of 100", aimed at taking over where the NAACP left off, was formed here last week to continue the fight against racial discrimination.

After hearing the Rev. J. Echols Lowery and other speakers criticize segregation, 500 persons attending the Thursday night meeting turned in nomination for the committee which will be chosen before the next mass meeting.

The NAACP, temporarily banned in Alabama by a circuit court injunction, was praised in a resolution for its "great work."

The resolution also said:

"Men of good will everywhere are disturbed that many newspapers and political opportunists in the South are urging open defiance of our courts and inciting irrational thinking and hatred in confused minds. These sources are, perhaps unwittingly give aid to the destruction of the forces of law and order and creating a situation whcih may bring chaos to our beloved country.

"We call upon our fellow white citizens in larger numbers . . to use their influence toward the end that the Christian principle of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man may be established in the hearts of men everywhere."

NEW OFFICERS of the Alabama State Medical Association Women's Auxiliary look over plans for the year 1956-57. The officers were elected to serve the Women's Auxiliary at their annual meeting in Birmingham. Announcement was made that the 1957 session will be held in Anniston, Ala., in June 1957. Left to right are Mrs. R. G. Cole, Birmingham, recording secretary; Mrs. E. B. Goode, Mobile, president, and Mrs. L. D. Green, Birmingham, corresponding secretary.

NEW OFFICERS—Looking over their plans for the coming year are three new officers of the Alabama State Medical Association Women's Auxiliary. Left to right: Mrs. R. G. Cole, Birmingham, recording secretary; Mrs. E. B. Goode, Mobile, president, and Mrs. L. D. Green, Birmingham, corresponding secretary.

32b 1956 AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MENTAL DEFICIENCY

Professor Invited To Read Paper Before Education Group

ALBANY, GA. -- The American Association for Mental Deficiency has invited Dr. Marvin L. Head Professor of Psychology and Director of Special Education at Albany State College, to read a paper

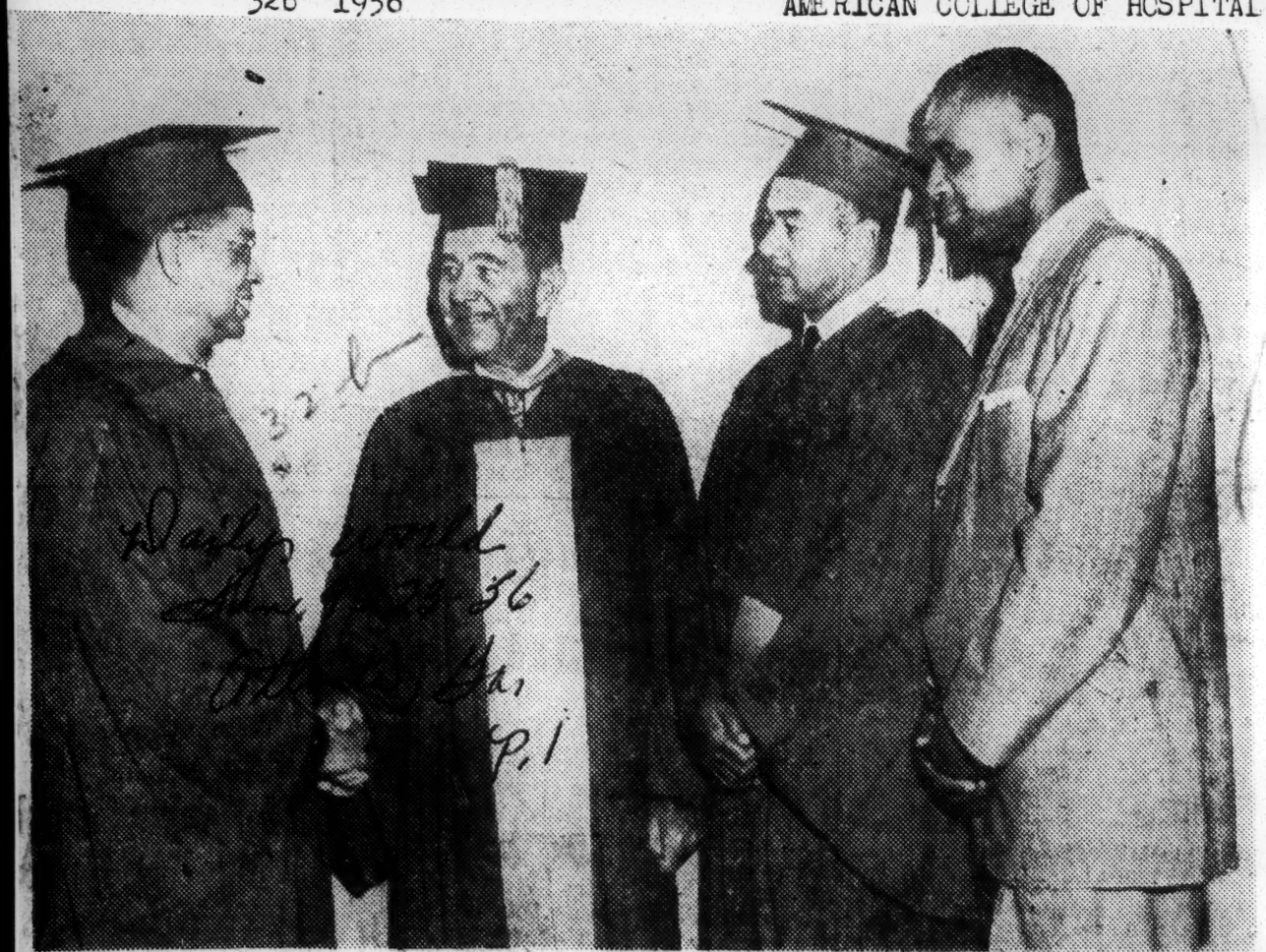
DR. MARVIN HEAD

before the assembly of delegates at the 1957 Convention in Hartford, Conn., it has been disclosed.

This group of scholars, of which Dr. Head is an Associate Member, is the largest professional group in the country concerned primarily with the medical, biochemical, educational and psychological aspects of mental deficiency.

Dr. Head has specialized primarily in the metabolic aspects of mental subnormality and abnormality. He is one of the few Negro Clinical Psychologists in the country, having served his internship at New York's Creedmoor State Hospital in their famous Psychological Institute. The researches which he conducted there have led to the invitation from the Association to read a summary of his findings at the convention.

A Fulbright Scholar, Dr. Head has for the past year been engaged in developing an educational program for retarded children in the state of Georgia, and in training teachers for this program in the Special Education Department at Albany State College.



HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS — The three levels of affiliation with the American College of Hospital Administrators are represented here as J. Dewey Lutes, president of the College, second from left, congratulates Clyde L. Reynolds, executive director of Provident Hospital in Chicago, just after Reynolds' confirmation as a Fellow of the College. Charles J. Greene, Administrator of Norfolk (Virginia) Community Hospital, second from right, was elected a member of the college, and George C. Allen, administrative assistant at Provident, right, became a nominee. Ceremonies were held at Orchestra Hall in Chicago marking the College's 22nd Convocation.

Teachers' Union Will Continue Segregation

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 8-23-56

Clearly and deliberately defying the charter of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, seven southern locals were permitted to continue the practices of racial segregation, according to a vote taken Tuesday, during the 40th anniversary convention in Pittsburgh.

The executive council of the union was defeated in its attempt to enforce directives of the 1954 and 1955 conventions which stated that any local not showing satisfactory porgress toward racial integration by last June, should have its charter revoked.

The constitution of the union states in part ". . No charter of the American Federation of Teachers which defines recognizes jurisdiction on a basis of race or color, or permits the practice of such jurisdiction, shall be recognized as valid, and practice of any local in limiting its membership on account of race or color shall render its charter void."

It was on this strength that the executive council petitioned to drop 1,800 white members of the Atlanta Teachers Association, 500 members of the Fulton County Teachers Association and members of the Negro Atlanta Federation of Teachers.

The executive council reported that the Atlanta organizations had done nothing toward integration of their memberships as well as four locals in New Orleans, white and Negroes, Mountain City, Tenn. (Negro) and Chattanooga, Tenn., white.

President of Atlanta Teachers Association, Roger H. Derthick, explained that the Atlanta associations' constitution prohibited Negroes from becoming members.

Stating further, he said Atlanta local is the fourth largest in the union and 90 percent of eligible white teachers were affiliated.

He said that the local board of directors had voted against changing the "white only" clause in the constitution, last May.

Vice president of the Fulton Teachers' Association's board of directors, E. E. Baker, revealed that had attended the convention, he had attended the convention, and was determined not to change the constitution in order that Negro teachers could become eligible for membership.

Select Topic For ATA Meet

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. 8-11-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—"Working Together for Our Children in This Transition Crisis" will be the convention theme for the 53rd annual meeting of The American Teachers Association at Atlanta on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, July 29, 30, 31.

For the opening session at Sisters Chapel on Sunday afternoon, July 29, Dr. Hilliard B. Bowen, chairman of the Division of Education at Tennessee State University, will deliver the keynote address.

TEACHERS RESUME BATTLE OVER BIAS

Thurs 8-23-56

Majority at Convention Now Seeks to Oust Only Four Locals From Georgia

New York

By GENE CURRIVAN

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22—A majority of delegates at the convention of the American Federation of Teachers here refused today to accept the defeat they suffered early today on the question of segregation.

They had lost by 90 votes in a move to oust from the federation eight Southern locals that had not complied with the organization's constitution regarding segregation. The locals had been ordered last year to take steps toward integration and to remove from their charters all references to race or color.

The action was to have been effective March 1, 1957, if the locals had not integrated at that time. The matter was put to a roll-call vote requiring a two-thirds majority. There were 628 votes cast for the ousters and 449 against.

It was the opinion of many that because the issue dealing with the ousters had been lost the federation was in the position of taking no definite stand on segregation.

White locals scheduled to go were Atlanta, Ga., Fulton County, Ga., New Orleans, La. and Chatanooga, Tenn. The Negro groups were from Atlanta, Capitol City, Ga., New Orleans, La. and Mountain City, Tenn.

Targets Reduced to 4

When the fight was resumed, it was disclosed that instead of an assault on eight locals only four owuld be the targets. These were the two white and two Negro units in Georgia.

Members of the federation's executive council said that these four still retained constitutions containing restrictive clauses concerning membership.

The council reported that the other four locals in Louisiana and Tennessee had complied to accept help from the federation in their efforts to integrate.

If the move is successful, the accused locals will have to give up their charters by June 30, 1957 if they have not integrated by then.

Earlier in the day the delegates were urged by Carl J. Megel, president, to prepare for the nationwide drive for collective bargaining for teachers to be undertaken by the federation.

They were advised by John Ligtenberg of Chicago, federation counsel, that the way was open under law to set up collective bargaining machinery through which they could adjudicate their differences at conference tables with administrators.

Mrs. Rebecca C. Simonson, vice president of the New York Teachers Guild, declared that the morale of New York City teachers was low because of the absence of a bargaining organization representing the majority of teachers. The guild, she said, has proposed a bargaining election among all teachers.

The convention meeting here all week at the Penn Sheraton Hotel, will probably terminate Friday night.

BIAS ISSUE STIRS TEACHER PARLEY

New York Wed. 8-22-56

8 Southern Locals of A.F.T. Threatened With Ouster for Not Integrating

By GENE CURRIVAN

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 21—A regulation to disenfranchise eight Southern locals for failure to desegregate created a tense situation today at the fortieth anniversary convention of the American Federation of Teachers.

The 50,000-member union is being urged by one of the its most powerful factions to expel 3,000 white and Negro teachers in eight locals in the Deep South. These locals have not complied with a 1953 federation order stipulating that no charter shall exist that recognizes or permits the establishment of affiliates on the basis of race.

Delegates during the resolution argued that regardless of the hardships involved, the locals must obey the order. The Southerenrs held that even the Supreme Court decision on school segregation did not order immediate compliance but left the solution to lcal courts.

The locals that would be affected by pasage of the resolution include: Atlanta (white), Atlanta Federation of Teachers (Negro), Fulton County, Ga. (white), New Orleans Federation (white), New Orleans League (Negro), Chattanooga Tenn. (white), and Mountain City, Tenn. (Negro).

If they are disbanded it is intended to establish integrated locals in Atlanta, Fulton County, New Orleans and Chattanooga.

Some Southern teachers protested that if they became members of an integrated local they would lose their jobs.

Willard Millsap of the Chattanooga local said he would be labeled as a teacher "advocating that we integrate the public schools right away." Some school boards and unions have already taken a stand against immediate integration, he added.

Miss Rosa M. McGhee, delegate of the Mountain City local, declared that since the Supreme Court decision "hate groups" had been set up and tension was high.

"We would have made more progress except for this setback caused by the Supreme Court decision," she said. Before the decision, she held; integration was starting to take form, but afterward the anti-integration faction started to work in earnest.

F. Earl McGinniss of Wilmington, Del., a sponsor of the resolution, warned that "practicing segregation is far more detrimental to the A.F.T. than anything that could happen if we insist on integration; we are not going to sacrifice principle for expediency."

Rebecca Simonson, rerpesentative of the New York Teachers Guild, declared that time was running out, and "if we do not do something about it [segregation] now, time will crush us."

The American Teachers Association

This week Atlanta was host to the American Teachers Association. In that the entire citizenry was made richer in the wholesome discussions so common to this epochal occasion with which we are met in the deep South.

Representing the teachers on a national scale, the convention naturally addressed itself to the problems as a whole as affecting the people at large.

In addition to featuring Dr. Charles H. Wesley of Central State College, Wilberforce, many other celebrities were brought to this city of high schools and colleges.

However, on every hand the visiting educators saw evidences of the impact made in open denial, unwillingness to "halfen the stick" on the part of those elected to expend our taxes, resulting in the regimentation of an enforced system of illiteracy.

The late coming of broader educational facilities, principally because of the ability on the part of the local Negro to vote and the fight made on segregation made quite a favorable impression. The educators were able to visualize what takes place if and when a fight ensues and when Negroes go all out with the ballot to get what years of begging have not secured.

Atlanta is proud to be called the center of learning in the South; she enjoys the facilities of four strong colleges, one university system and two graduate schools for ministers. These go to make up a challenging college center and their is promise of more professional opportunities on the graduate level.

We are happy that the teachers came our way; we have been made better by their having resided in our ranks and it is hoped that our visitors share our purpose and effort to make even greater gains in the educational sphere.

DR. WALTER N. RIDLEY, coordinator of counseling services, Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va., and member of the board of trustees, American Teachers Association, congratulates Mrs. Ida Sisk, circulation librarian, Southern university, who helped with an exhibit. Looking on is Mrs. Adele Jackson, acquisition librarian, Southern university, coordinator of the NEA and ATA sponsored workshop. Dr. Ridley highlighted the Intergroup Eduation workshop at Southern university with an address at a special convocation.

White, Negro Teachers Units Under Fire

PITTSBURGH — The American Federation of Teachers had the white and Negro local Teachers Association of Atlanta, New Orleans and Chattanooga under the lash here last week for maintaining segregation and separate unions for Negroes and whites in those cities. In a vote to put them out, the liberals were a few short of the two-thirds majority necessary to vote them out.

Immediately the liberals reorganized their forces and went after establishment at 2704 Staicup, said he extinguished the fourfoot cross after it was set off by the youths.

Mr Johnson said the youths placed the cross in the hollow iron pipe in front of Semple's Grocery and Market next door to 2706 Staicup Road.

The question in the minds of citizens is what reason could the white boys have for doing such a thing?

The Teachers Speak

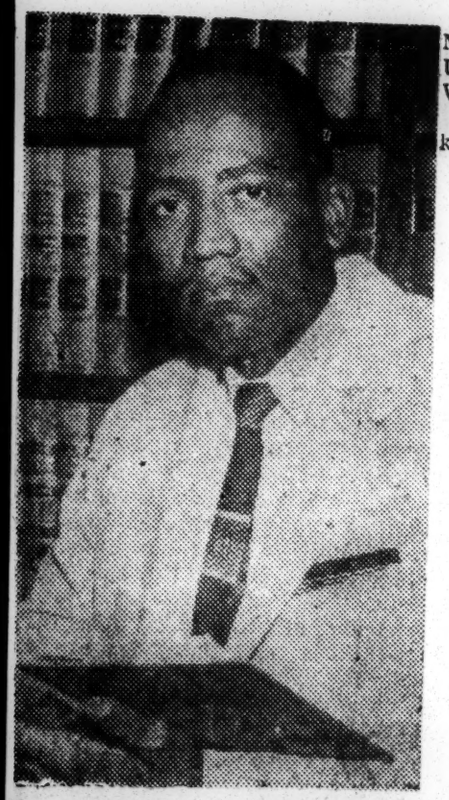
The American Federation of Teachers in a week-long convention in Pittsburgh last week brushed aside the Eisenhower argument that it was "extraneous" and came out for the Powell amendment.

They urged that Federal aid be granted only to those school districts and states that are in compliance with the Supreme Court decision against segregation.

Secondly, they urged that superintendents of Northern schools declare a policy of encouraging employment of Southern teachers who have been displaced because of integration or membership in organizations supporting integration.

And finally, the convention issued an ultimatum to four all-white and four all-colored locals in Georgia, Louisiana and Tennessee to integrate by the end of 1957 or be expelled from the national body.

If this is any indication of what teachers themselves think of gradualism and/or moderation, we think it is a good one.



LEROY A. JOHNSON

M'house Grad Wins Top Law Student Post

Daily World
4-21-56
Wed. 7-25-56
32b

DURHAM, N. C. (SNS)—Leroy A. Johnson, an Atlantan and president of the student Bar Association at North Carolina College Law School is the first member of his race to be named to the deputy vice presidency of the Fourth Circuit, American Law Student Association.

Mr. Johnson, who has one more year at the college will come to Atlanta to practice.
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Johnson was elected to the position when the association held its annual conference at Duke University May 9, 1956.
p. 3

His duties as deputy vice president are concerned with coordinating the Student Bar Association activities of twelve member schools which include the Universities of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Richmond, and Washington and Lee, and Duke. Wave Forrest, South Carolina State, and William and Mary College are also members of the Bar Association.

Mr. Johnson is a graduate of Morehouse College and of Atlanta University. He formerly taught at Washington High School.

Mrs. Johnson is librarian at Tuskegee Veterans Hospital.

AMERICAN NURSES ASSOCIATION

32b 1956

Plans Completed For Nurses Meet

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun, 9-23-56 P.17

MISS GRACE E. MARR

Miss Grace E. Marr, an executive of American Nurses' Association of New York City, will be the principal speaker at the 21st annual convention of the Georgia State Association for Registered Nurses, which will convene here Sept. 27-29.

Miss Marr, assistant executive secretary of intergroup relations, who received her undergraduate and masters degree from Columbia University's nursing school, has also studied race relations at Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn. She received her nursing diploma from Harlem Hospital School of Nursing.

A native of Pittsburgh, Pa., she has worked as an instructor in Columbia University's School of Nursing, educational director of Harlem Hospital school, and held similar positions at several other institutions.

More than 200 nurses from Georgia are expected to attend the business sessions which will be held at the Piedmont Avenue Nurses Home. The sessions will start with a public meeting at West Hunter Baptist Church, 775 Hunter Street NW.

Theme of the convention will be "Community Health Needs, Today and Tomorrow."

Mrs. Eula Benning is president of the state association and Mrs. Rose G. Pinkey is president of the Atlanta Graduate Nurses Association, which is host to the convention.

MRS. EULA BENNING

32b 1956

AMERICAN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Daily World
Sun 7-29-56
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 1

32b

SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the American Teachers Association following a pre-convention conference on human relations here Saturday at Phieffer Hall, Clark College. The meeting will officially get underway today at 4:30, with its initial session being held in Sisters Chapel at Spelman College. Left to right, front row, Dr. H. C. Trenholm, Mrs. M. L. Williams, Dr. W. N. Ridley, Dr. Ambros Caliver. Second row, Dr. V. McDaniel, Dr. T. R. Spiegner, Dean W. Young, E. T. Hawkins. Third row, Dr. L. D. Reddick, Dr. H. H. Long, Dr. M. Hill and Dr. J. T. Brooks. — (Adams' Photo)

Dr. Hilliard Bowen Speaks Today

Daily World Sun. 7-29-56 P. 1

As Educators Arrive For Meet

Atlanta, Ga. 32b

BY WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

Top educators of the nation are among the special guests here today as the American Teachers Association opens its national meeting on the campus of Spelman College.

The organizat which has encouraged the e ng pattern of coordinated rela ships and program improveme of teachers organizations, will have as its initial speaker today at 4:30 Dr. Hilliard A. Bowen of Tennessee State University.

SUPERINTENDENT

The noted educator was recently appointed to the position of Superintendent in the Atlanta Public School System to work in Area One.

He is scheduled to take office officially here Wednesday.

Other speakers, during the three day session, will include Dr. M. D. Jenkins, Morgan State College; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, U. S. State Department of Education and Welfare; Dr. Chas. Wesley, president, Central State College, Xenia, Ohio; Dr. L. T. Bacote, GTEA; Miss Ella Mae Tate, Atlanta; Dr. L. D. Reddick, Alabama State College; Dr. Walter Ridley, Virginia State College, Elmer Hawkins, Baltimore, and Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president, Alabama State College.

SPECIAL EMPHASIS

The educators will place special emphasis on what the Negro teacher can do and should do. Educators will also discuss: "How and to what extent is there to be effort, at the various school-levels and the varying community-situations to help students interpret current activities ....."

The theme of the convention will be concerned with "Working together for our children in this transition-crisis."

The organization, almost since its inception has maintained as part of its program the support for the improvement both in the educational provision for Negro children and the equitable recognition of teachers.

EQUALITY OF EDUCATION

The organization is also deeply concerned with the implementation of strategies and coordinated efforts of teacher organizations at all levels.

In its vast program coverage, members and groups are working for "equality of educational opportunity for every child and equality of professional status for every teacher.

Notes segregation

Afro-American

in reference books

Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA — L. D. Reddick last week told the American Teachers Assciation Convention here that America's six leading encyclopedias reflect the segregated pattern of life in the United States.

Sat 8-11-56

The professor of history at Alabama State College said a study being carried out by 29 graduate students at the college, under the direction of the history department, has shown:

1. **NONE** of the encyclopedias (Britannica, Americana, Collier's, Britannica Junior, Compton's Pictured, and World Book) contain derogatory references to colored persons;

2. All have good material on the colored man and his achievement under the term "Negro."

3. All fall short with both quality and quantity of the treatment of items in all subject areas with reference to the colored man (except listings uner term "Negro.").

* * *

IT WAS noted that the entry under "Negro" varied from encyclopedia to encyclopedia in length and emphasis, but was favorable and at times very favorable.

But, otherwise all of the encyclopedias failed to give an adequate picture of the colored man's achievements or of topics in other parts of these reference books.

Surprisingly, he said, tne study shows that even in the fields of "sports and music" where the colored man has had spectacular success, the encyclopedia had little to say.

ATLANTA — The American Teachers Association elected Dr. T. R. Speigner, Durham, N. C., as president of the ATA. He was unopposed and succeeds Elmer T. Hawkins, Chestertown, Md. 32b

The ATA 1956 theme was: "Working Together for Our Children in This Transition Crisis."

Courier Magazine

IN OTHER election results, Dr. C. W. Orr, Alabama A. and M. College, was elected vice president, and Mrs. Minnie D. Bell, Washington, D. C.; and Lucius T. Bacote, Dublin, Ga., were voted members of the ex-

Dr. Speigner Elected to Head ATA

Courier Pgh. Pa. Sat. 8-18-56

DR. T. R. SPEIGNER

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Charles H. Wesley told more than 200 guests attending the final banquet of the 53rd convention of the American Teachers Association that Negroes needed a change in concept and called for re-education that integration might be hastened.

ecutive committee.

ATA affirmed that there would be a need for its approach to educational problems until "our nation has achieved two accepted American objectives." These were pointed out as: (1) equality of educational opportunity for every child; and (2) equality of professional status for every teacher.

equalities in education the Negro was behind economically, physically and educationally. It was possible for him to curse the system and place the blame on segregation, but, although the system was to blame, the only way for the Negro to catch up was to try to run faster than the man ahead. He quoted a Chinese proverb: "It is better to light a match than to curse the darkness."

■

CALLING THE period between the 1954 and 1955 decisions of the Supreme Court one of watchful waiting on the part of the deep South, Dr. Mays outlined steps taken in the past year as an organized campaign to defeat integration. "There is no way in which things which have happened could have happened without organization," he said.

Attempts to discredit the Supreme Court and to make the public believe that it relied on sociology rather than law, attempts to convince the North is being silenced as a result of a guilt complex arising from emphasis on race riots and inequalities in the North, the NAACP is being harassed, Negroes are becoming afraid, and there is much talk about moderation on the part of President Eisenhower, Adlai Stevenson, and others, although moderation is a part of the directive of the Supreme Court.

Dr. Mays refused to hazard a guess as to how long segregation would last in the deep South. "Desegregation is being delayed not only because of organized resistance, but because some Negroes, more than we want to admit, want it delayed for economic reasons." Citing the integration of the armed forces, Dr. Mays said that integration could take place as soon as the people at the top make up their minds, but that, as in the case of the ballot and transportation, the initiative must come from the Negro himself.

ATA OFFICERS—The 1956-1957 officers of the American Teachers Association confer during the recent Atlanta convention. Left to right: Dr. C. W. Orr, Alabama A. and M. College, newly elected vice president; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president, Morgan State College; Mrs. Lillian Rogers-Johnson, Clarksdale, Miss., member of the executive committee and past president; the Rev. L. H. Pitts, Atlanta, Ga., executive secretary, Georgia Teachers and Education Association; Mrs. Minnie D. Bell, Washington, D. C., executive committee, and Lucius Bacote, Dublin, Ga., newly elected executive committee member.—Lowe Photo.

'We Can Do a Better Job'

Dr. Mays Tells Teachers

Courier Magazine Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 8-18-56

ATLANTA, Ga.—"If the Negro boy is behind for a long, long time, the major responsibility will be yours and mine," President B. E. Mays of Morehouse College told visiting members of the American Teachers Association.

Inequality is inherent in segregation, but we can do a better job than we are doing, he said. "It is possible for a student to graduate with honors from a college with class A accreditation without having read a single book beyond his assignments." Dr. Mays urged the teachers to encourage students to read and to read themselves.

Dr. Mays said that due to in- that desegregation was a mistake and to win Northern sympathy, attacks on the NAACP, intimidation of Negroes who institute law suits, and work within Congress to prevent civil rights legislation were the measures named by Dr. Mays.

"A part of this program is to smear the Negro," he said, "by emphasizing the homicide rate, common-law marriages, incidence of venereal disease, and illiteracy, all played up to point up the fact that we are not ready for an integrated society without admitting that segregation is responsible in part for the situation."

■

THE CAMPAIGN has been in part successful, Dr. Mays said. Any pro-segregationist can get his views heard, the North

Clark College Scene Of Meet For ATA Body

By E. P. WALLACE

ATLANTA, July 30 — The 53rd annual convention of the American Teachers Assn. got under way at 4:30 p.m. yesterday at Clark College when Dr. Hilliard A. Bowen, chairman, school of education, Tennessee A. and I. University, delivered the keynote address using the general theme of the meeting, "working together for 'our' children in this transition-crisis," as a subject.

The association, slated for three days, Sunday through Tuesday, has attracted a delegation of upward of 300 representing 27 states. Alabama has the largest annual memberships of 6,415 of the total 18,132.

The solutions to the world's crisis are not found in organizations, but are to be found in man himself. He emphasized the point that moral conscience will be man's solution.

He said a crisis was a decisive change or a turning point in any factor and that the world was facing issues today as never before. "World leadership," said he, "is challenged today with respect to labor, schools, transportation and socialism." He stated that contributing factors to such crisis were education, working conditions, and attitudes of the public toward schools.

During his climaxing statements he revealed figures and facts dealing with teachers leaving the profession for other positions. He concluded by saying, "God give us teachers, the kind offices can not buy."

Preceding the keynote address, Dr. J. T. Brooks, regional vice president of host region II, presided over the program dealing with memorial tribute to the deceased ATA members of 1955-56.

Greetings were extended by Lucious Bacote and Mrs. Ella M. Tate of Georgia and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president Morehouse College. Prof. Elmer T. Hawkins, incumbent ATA president responded to the welcomes.

The program was continued after leaving Sisters Chapel on Spelman College's campus with the opportunity of the delegation viewing the Florence Matilda Read health and recreation building on Spelman's College campus.

Music for Sunday's assembly program was rendered by the Spelman-Morehouse Summer Chorus under Prof. W. Laurence James, head of the music department at Spelman.

Dr. W. N. Ridley of Virginia State College was ht esecond speaker when the body met in Davage Auditorium at 9:30 Monday morning. He spoke on the subject of "improving human relations." The speaker cited several incidents giving proof that some progress is being made in this area.

Dr. Ridley's address given in the form of a report, credited Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College with being the instigator of the project.

Dr. L. D. Reddick of Alabama State College, Montgomery, spoke on "the Negro in school encyclopedias" and as a third and fourth contributor, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, U.S. Dept. of Education and Dr. George C. Mitchell, Southern Regional Council, gave reports on some new and accentuated problems for public education and for the Negro teacher.

Various state delegations met Monday morning at the call of state leaders, these conferences continued after the noon recess, with the first session of the delegate assembly convening at 2:30 p.m.

Drs. M. D. Jenkins and H. D. Long were featured at 8 p.m. followed by a courtesy social at 10 p.m.

Highlighting Tuesday's sessions will be election of officers, reports and departmental group discussion conferences.

The Georgia Educational Teachers Assn. and University Center of Atlanta are serving as hosts for the convention.

AT ATLANTA MEET

Alabamian Named Vice President Of Negro Teachers' Association

By E. P. WALLACE

ATLANTA, Ga. — An Alabamian, Dr. C. W. Orr, Alabama A. and M. College, was unanimously nominated vice president of the American Teachers Assn. during the 53rd annual ATA delegate assembly nomination period held in Davage Hall here on the Clark College campus.

The nomination, tantamount to an election, was certified at 9 a.m. today during the balloting by members of the delegate assembly. The session started Sunday.

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The nomination was by roll call, handled by Alabama State College President Dr. H. C. Trenholm, who also serves the association as executive secretary. The secretary handled two other nominations by unanimous decision, Mrs. Minnie D. Bell, Washington, D. C., and Lucius T. Bacote of Georgia for positions of executive committeemen.

Delegates went to the ballot box today to vote for trustees of the organization and other elected officers who were nominated Monday night by a special committee. Candidates and positions are Dr. Miles W. Connor, Maryland, Dr. W. N. Ridley, Virginia and Mrs. J. W. Washington, South Carolina, three-year terms, and Dr. W. L. Green, North Carolina; Prof. Lev Watkins, Tennessee and Mrs. Lillian R. Johnson, Mississippi, for one-year unexpired term. The position of treasurer, region vice presidents and executive secretary were handled by the special committee.

The body heard reports from outgoing President Prof. Elmer T. Hawkins; vice president T. R. Speigner; executive secretary Dr. H. C. Trenholm and the six functioning regions with each showing progress, stability and a definite need for the organization's continued existence.

Included in the president's report were figures and factors dealing with the numerous visits made since 1955. It was his report that revealed the great contribution made by the ATA and that the practice of segregation existed in Philadelphia, Pa. as well as in the South.

Dr. Trenholm's report dealt with finances and numerical strength or the organization. He pointed up the growth and expansion, also gave a financial breakdown on business transactions.

MORE SPEAKING

During Monday morning's ses heard Dr. Ambros Caliver, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, Education and for the Negro Teacher."

The speaker said that women are rapidly replacing men on jobs; that three-fifths of the Negro population in urban centers live in 27 cities; the population of the Negro has increased 61 per cent since 1950 and that it was getting richer annually, due to increase of taxes. He placed emphasis on the Negroes potential and said that he should seek superb preparation rather than talk about it.

Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, Morgan State College, was guest contributor for the Monday night assembly in Davage Hall. As a discussant, it was Dr. Howard H. Long of Central State College and for a climaxing evening's feature, a courtesy social was given in the Sky Room of the Atlanta City Auditorium, sponsored by the local Teachers Assn.

During Dr. Jenkins' address he called attention to the fact that the differences in test scores reflect differences in experimental background of the youth of today and pointed out: (1) that there is a large number who overlap in the distribution of white and Negro D. C., talked on "Some New and Accentuated Problems for Public groups with many Negro children and adults scoring at the highest levels of attainment; and (2) that as the schooling and other environment factors of Negroes improve, the test performance of Negroes tends to approach the morn.

He also indicated that schools and colleges should become aware that problems confront the Negro youth and that these should be corrected.

TUESDAY'S SESSIONS

The session at 9:30 this morning was held in Davage Auditorium, featuring Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College as guest contributor for the joint assembly of ATA delegates and summer school teachers here studying.

The speaker spoke from the theme "Integration and Desegregation." He pointed up five aspects of Southern views with respect to integration, and desegregation as (1) his efforts to discredit the U. S. Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954; (2) convince northerners that the decision was wrong, (3) destroy the NAACP, (4) to intimidate the Negro and (5) frighten Democrat and Republican leaders.

Dr. Mays pointed out that integration and desegregation will be delayed for quite a while yet because there were certain elements, both Negro and white, who don't want it. "However," stated the speaker, it can be hastened when top heads make up their minds to do so.

Immediately following Dr. Mays address, balloting for officers of 1956-57 was completed, leaving only the counting of the votes.

Another feature of this morning program dealth with departmental group-sessions, when factors pertaining to better classroom work and teacher preparation high lighted the various discussion periods. Eight groups participated.

At 1 p.m. the local Teachers Assn. sponsored a sight-seeing tour to historic points of Atlanta and at 2:30 p.m. the second in the group meetings were held. A number of important committees met during the morning.

The climaxing feature for the meeting was a banquet at 8 Tuesday night, with final reports and announcing of elected officers for 1956-57. It will bring to a close this 53rd annual ATA convention that has been in session here on Clark College campus since Sunday.

According to reports, it is the most progressive and informative conducted during its 53 years of functioning.

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Addresses ATA, Atlanta U. Body

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WAITING PERIOD

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NORTH SILENCED

The campaign has been in part successful, Dr. Mays said. Any prosegregationist can get his views heard. The North is being silenced as a result of a guilt complex arising from emphasis on race riots and inequalities in the North; the NAACP is being harassed; Negroes are becoming afraid, and there is much talk about moderation on the part of President Eisenhower, Adlai Stevenson, and others, although moderation is a part of the directive of the Supreme court.

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TOP EDUCATORS huddle for brief discussion following session on human relations during the 53rd national convention of the American Teachers Association at Clark College Monday morning. Left to right are: Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the Commissioner of Education Health and Welfare, Washington, D. C. Dr. Caliver delivered the main address. Dr. L. D. Reddick, head of the department of history, Alabama State College, Dr. George Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, and Dr. W. N. Ridley, Virginia State College. Dr. Reddick made a report on education and propaganda. Dr. Mitchell spoke briefly on changing patterns, and Dr. Ridley analyzed the association's project on improving human relations. — (Photo by A. L. Adams)

Dr. Caliver Warns Teachers On Needs For More Skills

Daily World Tues. 7-31-56 P1
Atlanta, Ga.

By WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

The problems of a growing social order were vividly analyzed here Monday morning before a group of teachers at Clark College by one of the nation's top educators.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the U. S. Office of Education traced the growth of the American economy and outlined it with the increasing problems of education.

MAIN ADDRESS

The educator and top government official delivered the main address before a convention in Atlanta.

Dr. Caliver called for better training for Americans generally. He said if America is to continue with its dynamic expansion program, there must be a broader education program for the masses and minority groups. There must also be new opportunities for the gifted, he added.

As the future approaches, he stated, "many will no longer be able to hide behind the "protective" walls of segregation."

NORMAL GROWTH

Included in his analysis, Dr. Caliver referred to shifts of population and normal growth in American life which bring with them more new techniques of production and problems.

"The most important part of life is change," Dr. Caliver said, "and it will be with us for a long time."

The official warned teachers and delegates that their problems would increase in proportion with the population. By 1970, he predicted the population would have increased to over 200 million.

The population is also richer, he pointed out. It is getting older and smarter.

Daily World P. 3

"We are getting smarter, but more ignorant; we are getting better schools, but we read less."

MAN-HOURS

Work is less laborous, Dr. Caliver said, yet "We are getting more production with less man-hours."

Since 1930, production through mechanization production has reversed in terms of man hours. What it took one man to produce in terms of man hours in 1939, is produced with the machine today with half the number of man hours.

Dr. Caliver told teachers that today three-fifth of the Negro population may be found in 27 American cities. There has been a rapid increase of population shifts in terms of Negroes, he stated. It has increased more than 200 per cent in some areas, he stated.

In terms of skills, the educator said, "We have gone a long way from raw muscle power."

MORE LEISURE

He cited the movement away from the long work-day to an area of more leisure. Even today, Dr. Caliver said, the average American home is supplied with enough mechanical power that averages as much as 12 servants.

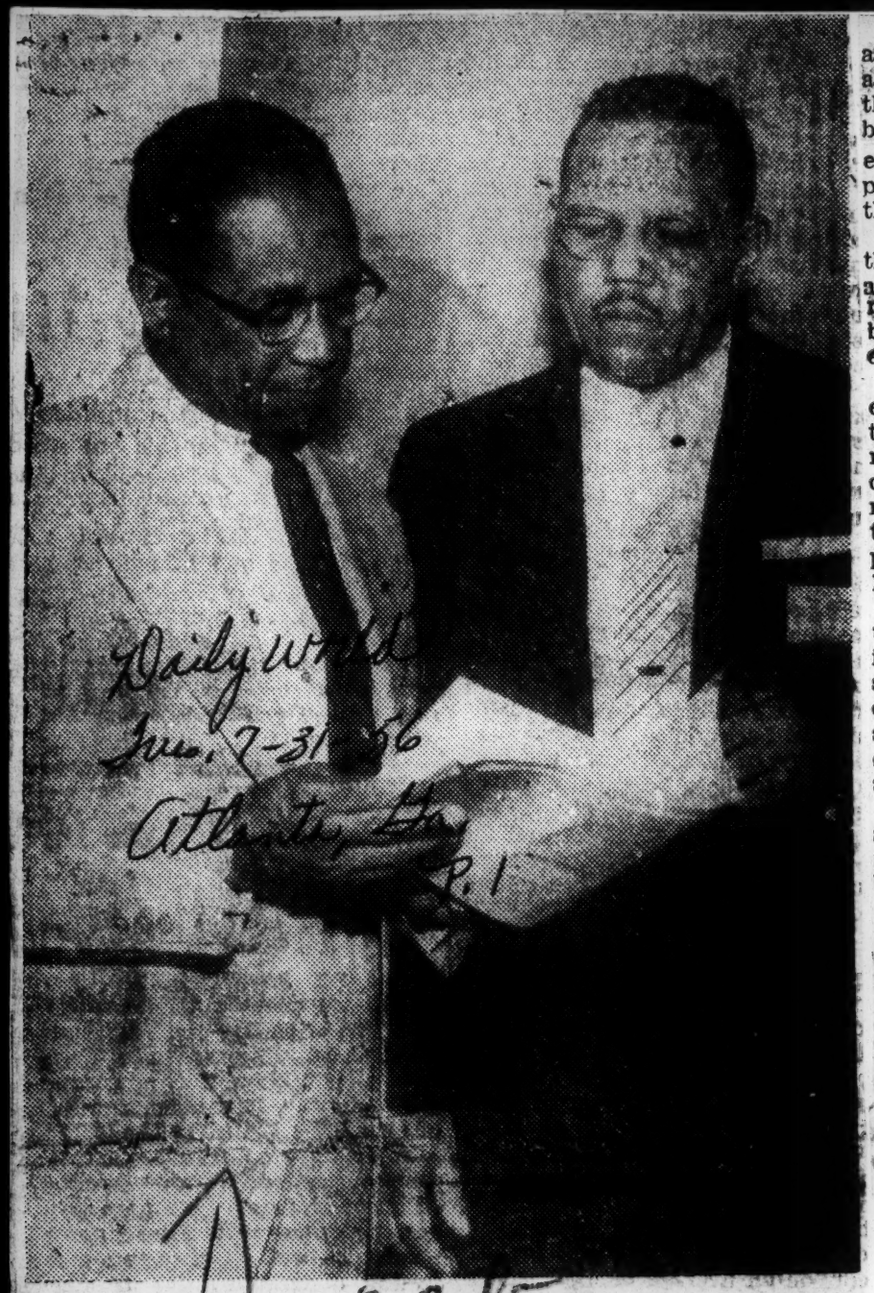
In addition to his analysis of the growing problems of the American economy, a film was shown as documentation. The film, showed what America will look like by 1970.

Schools, industry and businesss will be completely revolutionized the result of which will call for a greater degree of skills and training to meet the demands.

If America is to continue its growth, said Dr. Caliver, there must be fuller utilization of the potential resources. To meet the demands, he believes there should be greater utilization of facilities for mass education and in addition to this, must also be better qualified teachers.

"We must have an enhanced prestige for education to meet these changes. There must be recognition and proper utilization of all man power. Laws of the courts must be respected. Many good minds may come from the other side of the tracks," Dr Caliver said.

These, and many other problems, he qointed out, must be met by teachers and educators everywhere, if the country is to continue to grow.



ATA KEYNOTE SPEAKER — Dr. Hilliard Bowen (R) Area Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools, converses with R. J. Martin of Macon, Georgia before his address to opening session o fannual convention of American Teachers Association. — (Perry's Photo)

Dr. Bowen Cites Crisis Facing Educators Today

The educator who will take over the position as superintendent of Area One in the Atlanta Public School System, praised the work of the American Teachers Association Sunday for "working together for our children in this crisis."

Dr. Hilliard A. Bowen ,chairman of the School of Education, Tennessee A. and I. State University, Nashville, was the keynote speaker at the fifty-third annual convention of the American Teachers Association convening in Atlanta.

THE CRISIS

Dr. Bowen, forcefully called attention to the "crisis" facing teachers and American educators.

He said "Never before in the history of America has the education system been challenged like it is today. Men today seem to be afraid to face facts faily."

The educator whose experience in education has been quite varied added:

CITES REASONS

"We cannot solve our educational problems when the teachers are afraid of the superintendents and the superintendents afraid of the board of education, the board of education afraid of the parents, the parents afraid of the children and the children afraid of nobody."

Dr. Bowen hit the attitude of the public generally toward schools and education. He cited the large number of drop-outs and the number of teachers leaving the field of education due to economic reasons.

By comparison, Dr. Bowen touched on the wage differential between the average teacher and that of a railway conductor and engineer. By comparison, he said the trainmen make far more than the average teacher who is attempting to prepare trained people for industry.

RURAL SCHOOLS

The new superintendent praised the programs of rural schools which in many instances are turning out a better a prepared gradaute generally. He praised rural teachers and educators for instilling in the child the degree of respect and the ability to assume responsibility.

Touching on urban training, he said industry "is criticizing us for putting people out of schools with bad attitudes.

The program on Sunday, also included memorial services for those officials of the teachers organization, who had died since the last meeting.

In the present crisis in the area of education, Dr. Bowen said "our world leadership is challenged."

A native of Oklahoma, Dr. Bowen received his training at Wilberforce University, Ohio State University and Columbia University.

Banquet Closes ATA Convention

By C. ERIC LINCOLN

In the Banquet Address closing the Fifty-third Convention of The American Teachers Association, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College (Wilberforce, Ohio), electrified some two hundred and fifty dinner guests by suggesting that many Negroes do not believe in themselves as such.

While we confidently believe in ourselves as "Americans," and even as "individuals," "There are some evidences that we do not have confident belief in ourselves (as Negroes)," said the distinguished educator, ".....and the opinions of others if unchecked may dominate aspects of our thinking."

In a striking reference to Herodotus, Josephus and Lavisse, (classical historians of the Greeks, Jews, and French, respectively), Wesley pointed out that the absence of a strong racial pride and self confidence among Negroes is an anomaly of the recorded history of all great peoples.

"Pride of self and of one's people have been the touchstones of advancement and success for nations and peoples throughout all history," he said. "Misunderstanding, suspicion, hatred and separation" are largely due to ignorance of the history of a given group and of its accomplishments and contributions, he averred. Hence, it is of the utmost importance that with the approach of integration in the schools the study of Negro life and history must be emphasized rather than discontinued. as some would have it.

PRESIDENT OF ASSOC. FOR STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE

Dr. Wesley, who is also president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, further stated that "the exclusion of references to the capacities, abilities, accomplishments and achievements of Negroes from the reading and study of history, and from the text books have led to the creation of mind-pictures or stereotypes of our people which have never existed in reality." The same kind of thinking and ignorance of the facts which has produced the mind-picture of the "happy-go-lucky Negro" has also produced popular stereotypes of the "stupid Irishman," the "Shylock-like Jew" an dthe "lazy Mexican," he said. These stereotypes cannot be removed by mere denial, Dr. Wesley insisted, but (they) must be removed by programs of re-education." "Desegregation is largely a legal process," he pointed out, but "integration calls mainly for re-education and for social action."

OTHER GROUPS

Many other population groups in this country have formed societies which gather and make available information about themselves, the speaker said. There are German-American Historical Societies, Irish-American Historical Historical Societies, Norwegian Societies, etc. All of these groups collect documents, letters and other data, and bring them together in published form. "Under the dominance of group pride, a defense has been erected against adverse racial and national opinions which enables these peoples to think well of themselves," Dr. Wesley advised. He quoted the Irish Historical Society which has has said that "All the Anglo-Saxon writers from Bancroft on, suppressed, ridiculed where they did not suppress, mutilated where they could neither suppress or ridicule, everything in Irish history." Another quote was taken from the American-Jewish Historical Society which in 1954, voiced its "dissatisfaction with the present level of research and writing of the American-Jewish history.

NEGROES WHO PASS

Negroes who "pass" over the color line into the white community do so largely and advancement is jeopardized and retarded "by relations with a group which has been described by unworthy historical characteristics which cast shadows on the present and future." Conservative estimates are that at least twenty-five thousand Negroes pass into the white population groups each year.

Dr. Wesley sees this as "one evidence of what one proportionally small group among Negroes think of themselves. He challenged all educators to see to it that "teachers recreate the racial past (of our people) in such a way that our students may be proud of themselves, and of their faces and of their colors," for we represent one of the most important racial groups which have made the most significant contributions to the history of America.

NCC prof elected new ATA president

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-11-56

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dr. Theodore R. Speigner was elected president of the American Teachers Association as the organization held its 53rd annual convention at Atlanta University, July 29-31.

Dr. Speigner, director of the Division of Resource- Use history at North Carolina College at Durham, N.C., succeeds Elmer T. Hawkins of Chestertown, Md., the retiring president.

Prior to assuming his present position, he served as ATA state director for North Carolina and afterward a regional vice president for ATA Region 111 which includes the states of North and South Carolina and Virginia.

A NCC faculty member since 1947, Dr. Speigner is currently serving as president of the Association of the NCTA, and state chairman of the North Carolina Resource-Use Education Conference.

Prior to coming to North Carolina, Dr. Speigner was president of Martin Luther Institute at Tuscaloosa, Ala, and also vice president of the Alabama State Teachers Association.

At the 52nd annual convention of the American Teachers Association which was held at Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas, Dr. Speigner was elected national vice president of ATA.

Born in Montgomery, Ala., he received the A.B. degree at Talladega College, A.M. degree from the State university of Iowa, and the LL.D degree from Luther College. He has the distinction of being the second colored person in the United States to be ordained to the ministry of the American Lutheran Church.

THE GENERAL theme of the 53rd national convention of the ATA was "Working Together for Our Children In This Transition-Crisis."

The American Teachers Association is a national professional teachers organization of some 25,000 members. It was founded in 1903 as the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. At its annual convention in Philadelphia in 1937, the name was changed to the American Teachers Association so as to be an inclusive teachers organization.

Other officers elected at the Atlanta meeting which ended July 31, were: Dr. Charles W. Orr, A and M College, Normal, Alabama, vice president; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary; Dr. Howard H. Long, dean, Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio, treasurer.

The 54th annual convention of the American Teachers Association will be held at North Carolina College, Durham, during the month of July 1957.

Cosmetologist To Meet At Prairie View College

Waller Courier
June 7-8-56
Houston Chronicle
June 13 1956

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — The Fourth Annual Cosmetology Institute will convene at Prairie View A. and M. College from July 16 to August 3, 1956.

The Annual Cosmetology Institute began in 1953 at the request of leading cosmetologists in the state and the Texas State Association and Beauty Culturist League. The purpose of the Institute is to improve the quality of cosmetology service in Texas. Specific emphasis is given to latest developments in the science and art of cosmetology, new techniques and procedures of technical operation and new ways and means of greater financial profit.

The Institute is especially designed for licensed operators and instructors who are interested in professional improvement at the college level, although all interested persons are welcomed as observers.

The staff of the Institute is composed of three outstanding leaders in the field of cosmetology.

Mrs. Mary F. Hall, owner and director of Mary Hall's Academie de Coiffure, Detroit, Michigan, will be the chief consultant. She will conduct special clinics in "Styling," "Cutting," "Make-up," "Bleaching and Dyeing," and "Special Problems." Mrs. Hall is renowned for her talents in hair styling, make-up and salon management. She has traveled throughout the United States as guest artist for many beauty shows and educational programs, giving lectures and demonstrations. She received her vocational training at Mme. C. J. Walker Beauty School, Chicago, Ill. Her number of years as instructor-in-charge of the Walker Beauty School of Tulsa, Oklahoma and Indianapolis, Indiana, have given her a broad knowledge of flexible attitude toward the problems of the cosmetologist.

Assisting Mrs. Hall in the Institute will be Mrs. Mary A. Clark of Dallas, Texas and Dr. E. E. O'Banion of Prairie View, Texas. Mrs. Clark will conduct a special clinic in "Charm and Personal Grooming." She is president of the Texas State Association and Beauty Culturist League, a prominent school teacher and an outstanding cosmetologist.

Dr. E. E. O'Banion, who is head of the Chemistry Department at Prairie View A. and M. College will conduct a seminar in "Cosmetic Chemistry," as a part of the three-week program. The students will have an opportunity to analyze commercial cosmetics and compound their own individual products.

Registration for the 1956 Institute will take place on Monday, July 16. On Tuesday, July 17, the Institute will have its formal opening with a Cosmetology Trade Show.

Jobbers and trade merchants of cosmetology products are invited to display their wares to the cosmetologists and the general student body at Prairie View A. and M. College from 8:30 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. All cosmetologists, including those who will not register for the Institute, are invited to the campus for this day.

Each person who enrolls for the Institute and remains the full time will be awarded a certificate at the end of the course. Upon application, college credit will also be awarded to the participants in the Cosmetology Institute.

Mr. A. I. Thomas, director, the Division of Industrial Education at Prairie View, is coordinator for the Institute.

32a 1956

Rise in Anti-Semitism Charged by B'nai B'rith

Sunday Star Washington D.C. P. 18-A Mar. 13-11-56

Anti-Semitism is on the rise again both in this country and abroad, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has charged in a report on a four-year study.

The report, released yesterday, further declared the American campaign against the Jew is supported, at least in part, by the Arab nations. The report was made public at the opening session of the league's National Executive committee meeting at the Mayflower Hotel.

Also released was a statement that the league has an affidavit "clearly demonstrating" anti-Semitism in connection with the suspensions at Fort Monmouth, N. J. It said this affidavit has been furnished the Army.

Political Use Charged

The league found that "blatant" anit-Semitism was a political tool used in the 1952 pre-presidential campaigns. It looks for a repeat this year, "financed with ample funds."

It charged there is anti-Semitism on both sides of the Iron Curtain. On the Western side it pointed to what it said is an international campaign following the lead of Walter Naumann and the neo-Nazis of Germany.

Published This Week

This, the report said, is linked with fascist groups in Sweden, France, Argentina, Egypt, Britain—and the United States.

The report from the four-year study is to be published by Doubleday this week. It is written by Arnold Forster, chief counsel, and Benjamin R. Epstein, national director of the league. It was the subject of a press conference held by the authors and Henry Edward Schultz, national chairman of the league.

The report devotes a chapter to the Fort Monmouth investigation and another to the Abraham Chasanow case.

The league asserts flatly that many of those suspended during the 1953 security investigations at Fort Monmouth were hapless victims of anti-Semitism "pure and simple."

It was pointed out that no treason or subversion was involved in the cases, only the question of "predictable reliability." Of 36 men suspended, 28 were reinstated and eight were dismissed. The eight have now appealed, it was said yesterday.

Prejudice Cited

A letter to Secretary of the Army Wilbur M. Brucker, dated March 6, was made public. In it the statement is made, "We submit herewith copy of a an affidavit which sets forth admissions of prejudice by a security officer —prejudices which motivated him in his security actions resulting in many of the suspensions that took place at Fort Monmouth."

The affidavit was also said to attest to prejudices on the part of the security officer's superior, "also a key figure in security procedures at Fort Monmouth."

Replying to earlier charges of anti-Semitism, the Army in 1954 said an investigation had been unable to establish that religious bias was involved in the security cases.

Discussing the charge that Arab nations are conducting a "well-financed" campaign to stimulate anti-Jewish feeling in this country, Mr. Forster said: "This is the first time since Hitler that foreign countries have spent money in the United States to divide people along religious lines."

Arabs Accused

The league accused Arab diplomats of campaigning here with the idea that to destroy the American Jew is to destroy Israel.

In New York, Ambassador Kamil A. Rahim, permanent representative of the League of Arab States, said the charges against the Arab League were "false, malicious and without any foundation whatsoever."

The report said the right wing "nationalist" groups growing in this country are formed of three overlapping forces. It listed them as "the hate groups, welded to one another by anti-Semitism they all exploit; latter-day 'know nothings' who in their fear of communism oppose civil liberties as a weakness in our ramparts, and extreme political reactionaries who are unable or unwilling to recognize the bigots among those joining their movement."

U. S. GETS REPORT ON ANTI-SEMITISM

Times P. 3-C Mon. 3-12-56

Arab Propaganda Is Injuring Unity of Nation, Agency Tells State Department

By IRVING SPIEGEL
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11—The Anti-Defamation League forwarded to the State Department today its report dealing with Arab propaganda activity in the United States.

New York

The league is the civil rights agency of the 113-year-old B'nai B'rith Jewish service organization. It told the State Department that Arab propaganda was intended "to stimulate anti-Jewish feeling" and was "doing great injury to American unity."

A letter to John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, accompanied the report. In the letter, Henry Edward Schultz, national chairman, asked that the report be given "study and consideration * * * in the hope that it will be helpful in our Government's efforts to check such divisive foreign propaganda attacks upon Americans of Jewish faith by representatives of foreign Governments."

Yesterday, the league made public a four-year study of the extent of political anti-Semitism. The report accused Arab diplomats of engaging in "an organized and well-financed conspiracy to stimulate anti-Semitic feelings in this country—their purpose to thwart American sympathy and aid for Israel."

The letter to Mr. Dulles and the adoption of a series of resolutions dealing with domestic and foreign issues was voted at the close of the annual meeting of the league's national executive committee.

Mr. Schultz' letter asserted that Arab propaganda was motivated by "enmity for Israel, for these Arab propagandists believe that if they can undermine the position of Americans of the Jewish faith, they will eventually be able to destroy Israel, the only genuinely democratic country in the Middle East."

The agency predicted that the election campaigns this year would witness "a renewal of the efforts of bigots to inject race hatred and religious hatred into the campaigns." While pointing out that these efforts had been repudiated previously by American political leaders, the resolution asserted that "there must be continual alertness to insure that such efforts will prove equally fruitless in the forthcoming election."

The resolution called on political leaders and candidates to "repudiate publicly the efforts of hate-mongers to inject bigotry into the campaign, and the support of any individual or group which invokes racial or religious prejudice as a campaign technique."

Immigration Action Urged

Following a report by Judge David A. Rose of Boston, chairman of the agency's civil rights committee, that the "Refugee Relief Act is not fully utilized," the league urged Congressional action to revise "our restrictive and unfair immigration laws."

The resolution endorsed President Eisenhower's recent recommendations that the "inequitable national origins quota systems be re-examined and more liberal standards be adopted * * *."

Mr. Schultz told the final session that the Poujadist movement in France threatened to revive a "real Hitler atmosphere" in Europe. He said that the "anti-Jewish character" of the political movement founded by Pierre Poujade was "obvious and inflammatory" despite the disclaimers.

"Persons who know the psychological basis of public opinion in France," Mr. Schultz added, "recognize that behind the program of the Poujadists is the aim to eliminate Jewish competition in France's middle-class economy."

STUDY REVEALS ANTI-SEMITICISM

Times-Picayune Mon. 3-12-56

B'nai B'rith Group Tells of Four-Year Study

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith charged here on the basis of a four-year study that a new "anti-Semitic internationale" is in operation. It said the movement is taking cues from postwar Germany's "neo-Nazi underground."

New Orleans, La.

In a report released at the opening of the league's national executive meeting, the Jewish organization said that in this country anti-Jewish sentiment is being stirred up as a "political stratagem widely and in high places." The report predicted candidates of both major parties in this year's presidential campaign will be the targets of "increased abuse and villification."

P. 27

The league said this will happen regardless of the racial or religious backgrounds of the candidates.

'Bossed by Naumann'

The anti-Semitic movement, the report said, is "bossed by politically astute Werner Naumann, onetime deputy to Josef Goebbels in the Nazi Propaganda Ministry." It said it exists "despite the Adenauer government's sincere efforts to destroy renascent Nazi activity" in West Germany.

Asserting the Naumann movement was linked with Fascist groups in Sweden, France, Argentina, Egypt, England and the United States, the report added:

"There is clear evidence" that "the Communist regimes of Europe have hesitated no more than their Czarist predecessors to utilize anti-Semitism when it suited their political purposes."

New Evidence Supplied

A book based on the survey, written by league officials, Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein, will be published under the title "Cross-Currents" next Thursday by Doubleday & Co.

The league announced "new evidence" has been supplied to the Army that many employes suspended in federal security investigations at Ft. Monmouth, N.J. in 1953 were "hapless victims of anti-Semitism, pure and simple."

The Army investigated a similar anti-Semitism charge by the league in 1954 and reported it was "unable to establish that religious bias had a bearing" on the activities of security officers.

The security situation at the Ft. Monmouth Signal Corps Laboratories figured in the Army-McCarthy row.

SOUTHERN EDUCATORS AND EDITOR TELL ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE DESEGREGATION IS BOUND TO SUCCEED IN THE SOUTH

Advocate Sat. 12-8-56

League In 39th Annual Meeting

Jackson, Miss. P. 1

The Dilemma In Race Relations Topic For Discussion At Meeting

Washington, Dec. 4 — Two Southern educators and a Southern editor said today that desegregation was bound to succeed in the South. They spoke before the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Harry S. Ashmore, editor of The Arkansas Gazette of Little Rock asserted that, although "Powerful Forces" were still working for segregation, "every significant test" in the last twenty years had demonstrated that those advocating desegregation were the stronger.

Mr. Ashmore shared the platform with Dr. Omer Carmichael, superintendent of Schools at Louisville, and Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., a college for Negroes. They discussed "The Delemma in Race Relations" in the Freedom Forum at the forty-third annual meeting of the league.

The league re-elected as its chairman today Henry Edward Schultz of New York, who is a member of the New York City Board of Higher Education. He introduced the forum speakers and commented that one by-product of the battle for school desegregation was the increased use of anti-Semitic literature and slogans in the South.

Advocate P. 5

Population Trend Cited

Mr. Ashmore said that the desegregation process was being spurred by a major shift in the Negro population from the South to the North. He said that "every Southern city has grown steadily whiter in recent years while every major non-Southern city has witnessed a sharp increase" in its Negro population.

The change from segregation, he added, was coupled with a change from the South's one-crop agrarian economy and one-party political system, "which are so interrelated as to be virtually one, and none can survive the other."

He said that "Southern leaders working to industrialize the region are undermining the system of segregation many of them so passionately defend."

He declared that segregation was "already a dead letter in more than half the states that required it prior to the Supreme Court decision in the public school cases," and that desegregation was well on its way to being achieved in other states.

Dr. Carmichael, who was recently congratulated by President Eisenhower for his "intelligent approach" to the problem of desegregation in the Louisville public schools, listed various reasons for the success of the change in his city.

Review Of Factors

He cited "the prompt and clear-cut acceptance of the Supreme Court decision as the law and the announced purpose to carry it out by the superintendent, the Board of Education and the Governor; a careful, systematic and thorough preparation of pupils, teachers and community for the change; full cooperation of city and county officials; a friendly press, generous in its news coverage and warm in its editorial support."

In a review of progress in civil rights legislation Dr. Moron said that the "legal status of Negro citizens is slowly changing as a result of intelligent use of the courts of the land." He hailed this as a "remarkable achievement in a country where changes have not always been brought about by peaceful means."

He pleaded for the continued use of the courts "in building a democracy that has no color bar," adding that "we must not neglect the continuing job of convincing our hearts and minds that there are questions here of moral as well as of legal precepts."

History Association officers told 'Well done,' re-elected

Afro-American Sat. 11-14-56 P. 3
Baltimore, Md.

HOUSTON, Texas — An enthusiastic delegation said "Well done" to the officers of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History by unanimously reelecting them to office.

This action was taken at the end of its 41st annual meeting held at Texas Southern University, October 26-28. The slate: Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Central State College, president; Dr. H. Council Trenholm, Alabama A. and M.; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse College, vice presidents, and Albert N. D. Brooks, Washington, secretary-treasurer.

* * *

WILLIAM M. BREWER was reelected editor of the Journal of Negro History and Albert N. D. Brooks, editor of the Negro History Bulletin.

The meeting featured an array of papers spliced in with discussions and a panel. The papers presented in order were: "The Negro American Scientist," by Dr. S. M. Nabrit; "The Participation of Negroes in the Reconstruction Legislatures of Texas; Arthur E. Brown; "The Negro Worker In Texas Since 1860," Dr. S. E. Warren;

DR. CHARLES H. WESLEY
Renamed by historians

"Sources of History of the Negro in Texas," Dr. George R. Woolfolk; "Preparation for Desegregation in a Border State," Dr. M. Crawford; "The Need for Teaching Negro History in our Schools," Dr. Ira B. Bryant;

* * *

"POPULAR MOVEMENTS in Negro Life—The Return of the Negro to Politics in Alabama 1930-1954," William Gipson; "The Impact of West African Political Resurgence," Paul McStallworth; "Negro Loyalists in the American Revolution," Dr. William H. Nelson;

"Some Observations on Rhode Island Negro Invalid Pensioners of the American Revolution in 1790," Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene, and "The Negro in the Cultural Pyramid of the Southwest," Jourdan Atkinson.

Mrs. Nellie Joyce Punch of Houston public schools headed a panel on "The Need for Teaching Negro History in Our Schools." She was joined by Melvin Banks of Bishop College and Dr. Howard H. Bell of TSU.

Chairmen for various sessions were:

* * *

DR. ALBERTA SEATON, TSU; Hobart Taylor, Houston businessman; A. E. Norton, director of instruction, Houston public schools; Dr. J. Reuben Sheeler, TSU; President Wesley, Dr. Jesse E. Gloster, TSU, and Augustus L. Palmer.

A public program was held Oct. 26 at which greetings were brought by Dr. Nabrit, Dr. S. J. Cullum, president, Negro Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. W. E. Moreland, superintendent of Houston public schools.

Dr. Trenholm, president of Alabama State College and first vice president of the association, responded.

* * *

PRESIDENT WESLEY was main speaker Sunday afternoon. He built a case for the program of the association. "History's touchstone has been used to build pride in peoples," he said.

The 1957 meeting of the association will be held at Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery. Dr. J. Reuben Sheeler of Texas Southern headed the host committee.

Negro History Group Retains Executives

Palmer Houston, Tex.
Sat. 11-10-54

By R. W. Hilliard

HOUSTON — An enthusiastic delegation said "Well done" to the officers of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History by unanimously re-electing them to office. This action was taken at the end of the 41st Annual Meeting held at Texas Southern University, October 26-28. P. 3

The slate: Dr Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College, president; Dr H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama A and M College, first vice-president; Dr Benjamin E. Mays, President, Morehouse College, second vice-president; and Albert N. D. Brooks, of the Washington D C Public Schools, secretary - treasurer. William M. Brewer was re elected editor of The Journal of Negro History and Albert N. D. Brooks, editor of the Negro History Bulletin.

The meeting featured an array of well prepared papers spliced in with discussions and a panel.

The papers presented in order beginning 10:30 a m October 26 were: "The Negro American Scientist" by Dr S. M. Nabrit; "The Participatiion of Negroes In The Reconstruction Legisiatures of Texas' Arthur Z. Brown; "The Negro Worker In Texas Since 1860," Dr S. E. Warren; "Sources of History of the Negro in Texas," Dr Geo R. Woolfolk; "Preparation for Desegregation In A Border State," Dr Crawford; "The Need for Teaching Negro History in our Schools," Dr Ira B. Bryant; "Popular Movements in Negro Life - The Return of the Negro to Politics in Alabama 1930-1954," Wm Gipson; "The Impact of West African Political Resurgence," Paul McStallworth; "Negro Loyalists in the American Revolution," Dr Wm H. Nelson; "Some Observations on Rhode Island Negro Invalid Pensioners of the American Revolution in 1790,' Dr Lorenzo J. Greene and "The Negro in the Cultural Pyramid of the Southwest," Mr Jourdan Atkinson.

Mrs Nellie Joyce Punch of the Houston Public Schools headed a very effective panel on "The Need for Teaching Negro History in Our Schools." She was joined by Melvin Banks of Bishop College and Dr Howard H. Bell of TSU.

Albert N D. Brooks, editor of the Negro History Bulletin led the discussion following the address by Dr S. M Nabrit. Chairman for various sessions were; Dr Alberta Seaton, TSU; Hobart Taylor, Houston businessman; A. E. Norton, director of instruction, Houston Public Schools; Dr J. Reuben Sheeler, TSU President Charles H. Wesley, Dr Jesse E. Gloster, TSU and Augustus L. Palmer, business manager of TSU.

A public program was held 8:00 p m October 26 at which time greetings were brought by Dr S. M. Nabrit, Dr S. J. Cullum, president of the Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce and Dr W. E. Moreland, superintendent of Houston Public Schools. Dr H. Council Trenholm, President Alabama State College and first vice-president of the association responded and addressed the assembly.

President Charles H. Wesley was the main speaker at 4:00 p m Sunday, November 28. He built a strong case for the program of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. "--- History's touchstone has been used to build pride in peoples," he said. Dr Wesley gave numerous examples to support such a contention. "Pride of self and of one's own people has been the touchstone of advancement and success for all nations and peoples throughout all history" he continued.

The dynamic Mr Wesley advanced the point that "With a social revolution confronting the nation involving the adjustments within it as a result of the Supreme Court's decision that public school racial segregation laws are unconstitutional, there is a great work to be done by the leaders of the nation. Changes in these concepts call for re-education. This is a great task and it is one which we ourselves can do best.

The Negro leader should stand ready at all times to know the truth, to read the truth, to publish the truth and to counter-act the falsity of the accusation which are made against Negroes by word of mouth and printed statements."

The 1957 meeting of the association will meet at Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, Alabama.

Dr J. Reuben Sheeler, head of the Department of History and Geography at Texas Southern University, headed the nost committee.

Negro Life And History Group To Meet

Daily World P. 3
Fri. 10-19-56
Atlanta, Ga.

By R. W. Hilliard

HOUSTON, Texas — The 41st annual meting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will convene at Texas Southern University, Houston, October 26-28, 1956.

The public is invited to all sessions but are especially invited to the two public meetings to be held in the auditorium. On Friday night October 26 at 8:00 P. M. there will be greetings from Houston citizens with a response and address by Dr. H. Council Trenholm, President of Alabama State College. On Sunday afternoon at 4:00 P. M. there will be a mass meeting at which Dr. Charles H. Wesley, President of Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio will speak. Dr. Wesley is also President of the Association fo rthe Study of Negro Life and History.

Dr. J. Reuben Sheeler of Texas Southern University is Chairman of the Conference. Other committee chairmen are: Registration, Hunter O. Brooks; Publicity, R. W. Hilliard; Art Exhibit. Dr. John Biggers. Music, Dr. N. L. Gerren; Reception and Entertainment, Russell Gaines, and Housing, Elva K. Stewart.

Leaders from all sections of the state comprise the Sponsoring Committee. They are Dr. J. D. Bowles, Houston; Rev. Earl R. Boone, Houston; Dr. Ira B. Bryant, Houston, Roscoe Cavitt, Theodore R. Chatham, Dr. J. E. Codwell(W. L. Davis, Houston; Dr T. W. Cole, Marshall; Dr. T. F Freeman, H. Lincoln Heath, Houston; A. G. Hilliard, Tyler; William S. Holland, Houston; C. Emerson Jackson, Wichita Falls; W. L D. Johnson, Jr., Mrs. Hazle Jones, Houston; A. T. Miller, Port Arthur; Louise Myers, Quinten Mease, Mrs. Princella Milligan; Houston; A. W. McDonald, Galvestion, Allen E. Norton, Jr., Houston; J. L. Patton, Dallas; T. L. Pink, Glena Flora; Nellie Joyce Punch, Rev. C. N. Reed, Houston; F R. Rice, Austin; Mrs. Chrystine I. Shackles, Austin; Hobart Taylor, Houston; Dr. Samuel E. Warren, Tyler; Dr. John H. Wells, Houston, Geo. R. Woolfolk, Prairie View; Charles A. Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Westbrook, Houston and Leslie J. White, Austin, Texas.

History Group Reelects Staff

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 12-11-56

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The meeting featured an array of well prepared papers spliced in with discussions and a panel.

The papers presented in order beginning 10:30 A. M. October 26 were: "The Negro American Scientist" by Dr. S. M. Nabrit; "The Participation of Negroes In The Reconstruction Legislatures of Texas" Arthur Z. Brown; "The Negro Worker In Texas Since 1860", Dr. S. E. Warren; "Sources of History of the Negro in Texas," Dr. Geo. R. Woolfolk; "Preparation for Desegregation In A Border State," Dr. Crawford; "The Need for Teaching Negro History in our Schools," Dr. Ira B. Bryant; "Popular Movements in Negro Life—The Return of the Negro to Politics in Alabama 1930-1954," Wm. Gipson; "The Impact of West African Political Resurgance", Paul McStallworth; "Negro Loyalists in the American Revolution," Dr. Wm. H. Nelson; "Some Observations on Rhode Island Negro Invalid Pensioners of the American Revolution in 1790." Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene and "The Negro in the Cultural Pyramid of the Southwest," Mr. Jourdan Atkinson.

Mrs. Nellie Joyce Punch of the Houston Public Schools headed a very effictive panel on "The Need for Teaching Negro History in Our Schools." She was joined by Mr. Melvin Banks of Bishop College and Dr. Howard H. Bell of TSU.

Mr. Albert N. D. Brooks, editor of the "Negro History Bulletin" led the discussion following the address by Dr. S. M. Nabrit Chairmen for various sessions were: Dr. Alberta Seaton, TSU; Mr. Hobert Taylor, Houston businessman; Mr A. E. Norton, Director Instruction, Houston Public Schools; Dr. J. Reuben Sheeler, TSU; resident Chas. H. Wesley, Dr. Jesse E. Gloster, TSU and Mr. Augustus L. Palmer.

A public program was held 8:00 P. M. October 26 at which time greetings were brought by Dr. S. M. Nabrit, Dr. S. J. Cullum, President ,Negro Chamber of Commerce and Dr. W. E. Moreland, Superintendent of Houston Public Schools. Dr. H. Council Trenholm, President, Alabama State College and first vice-president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History responded and addressed the assembly.

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The 1957 meeting of the association will meet at Alabama State Alabama.

Dr. J. Reuben Sheeler, Head, Department of History and Geography at Texas Southern University headed the host committee.

Ass'n. for Study of Negro Life, History Raises $590.32

Eagle Star 6-14-56 Inlet, Okla.

OKMULGEE, Okla. — A total of $590.32 was collected for the school year 1955-56 by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History according to C. A. Jackson, state chairman of the Association.

Jackson said Friday, after completing his annual report, "We did not collect as much this year for the Association as we anticipated due to the fact that a number of our schools are not operating. However, we certainly want to thank all of the schools, churches, individuals and civic organizations for their support during the year.

The state chairman submitted the following report of all monies received this year:

Dunbar elementary school, Oklahoma City, Bert B. Wadkins, principal, $93.09; Douglass high school, Oklahoma City, F. D. Moon, principal, $70; Dunbar high school, Okmulgee, C. A. Jackson, principal, $51; Douglass high school, Wewoka, A. M. Jordan, principal, $50.20; L'Ouverture high school, McAlester, Miss Willa Strong, principal, $25, and Truman elementary school, Oklahoma City, F. F. Alexander, principal, $24.92.

Also, Dunbar high school, Broken Bow, R. M. Spigner, principal, Mrs. J. B. Johnson, chairman, $18.60; Page elementary school, Guthrie, J. R. Swain, principal, $18; Manual Training high school, Muskogee, $17.26; Booker T. Washington high school and community, Enid, L. W. Elliott, principal, $11.50; Lincoln school and PTA, Holdenville, M. R. Hunter, principal. Mrs. J. A. Fleming, PTA president, $10.10; Booker T. Washington high school, Idabel, O. M. McDaniels, principal, $10; Douglass high school, Bartlesville, Ira O. Garcia, principal, $12.50, and Attucks high school, Ponca City, James J. West, Jr., principal, $10.

Others making contributions were Moton high school, Taft, R. L. Hudson, superintendent, Mrs. G. H. Coleman, chairman, $10; Harrison school, District 36, Oklahoma City, Mrs. Jennie M. Hill, principal, $9.75; Carver elementary school, Enid, Mrs. Esther B. Miller, chairman, Mrs. Leona B. Jones, principal, $9; Shoemake high school, Colbert, I. H. Jackson, principal, $8.30; Riverside Consolidated schools, Harris, B. D. Holbert, superintendent, $8; Garden Oaks school, Oklahoma City, Mrs. Hazel Horn, principal, $7; Washington high school, Luther, L. K. Jackson, principal, $6.40; Booker T. Washington history class, Cushing, J. S. Johnson, principal, $6, and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Beta Epsilon Lambda chapter, Boley S. L. Combs, treasurer, $5.

Also, Lincoln high school, Altus, W. C. Davis, principal, $5; Mrs. Pearl Wickam, McAlester, $5; Lincoln school, Fairfax, Mrs. Bessie C. Johnson, principal, $5; Wheatley high school, Beggs, O. D. Hutton, principal, $5; Clearview high school, Clearview, F. D. Durham, superintendent, $5; Lincoln high school, Wynnewood, D. C. James, principal, $5; Dr. R. B. Taylor, dentist, Okmulgee, $5; L'Ouverture high school, Meridian, Frank Chiles principal, assisted by Laura Mae Vickers, senior, $4.25; Lewisville high school, Kinta, G. D. Alexander, principal, $3, and Kingfisher Civic League, Kingfisher, Mrs. E. R. Baker, program chairman, $2.50.

Jackson expressed the hope that schools, organizations and individuals as well, would plan now to make a contribution next year. He said "the work of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History depends upon the support of the public."

Public Meeting To Hear Weslev

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-20-56

HOUSTON — The annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will assemble at Texas Southern university here on Oct. 26-28.

The Association is meeting in its 41st annual session having been organized by Carter G. Woodson, Chicago, Ill. in 1915. The president of the Association is Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State college, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Albert N. Brooks of the District of Columbia Public Schools and editor of the Negro History Bulletin is secretary-treasurer.

A large delegation of representatives of the Social Science Departments of colleges and universities will be in attendance at these sessions as participants in discussions and plans for the future.

An all-Texas committee has been appointed, consisting of prominent citizens and leaders of the state, under the chairmanship of Dr. J. Reubes Sheeler, chairman of the Department of History of Texas Southern University.

DR. NABRIT

The first session will have as its topic "The Negro-American Scientist" and will be addressed by Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, president of Texas Southern University. The discussion leader will be Brooks.

The second session will have as its subject, "The Negro-American in Texas, with historical papers presented by Prof. Arthur Z. Brown, Texas Southern University on The Participation of Negroes in the Reconstruction Legislatures of Texas; Dr. Samuel E. Warren of Texas College, The Negro worker in Texas Since 1860, and Dr. George R. Woolfolk of Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas on Sources of History of the Negro in Texas. The discussion leader will be Dr. John E. Codwell, principal of the Phyllis Wheatley high school, Houston, Texas.

The third session will be an evening session at which Allen E. Norton, director of instruction and guidance of Houston, Texas, will preside. Greetings and welcomes will be extended by President Samuel M. Nabrit of Texas Southern university; Dr. Samuel J. Cullum of the Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce; Dr. W. E. Moreland, superintendent, Houston Public Schools; and Honorable Oscar Holcombe, Mayor of Houston.

Music will be rendered by the Texas Southern University Choir.

Response and address will be delivered by Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala., and vice president of the Association.

FOURTH SESSION

The fourth session will open on Saturday, Oct. 27, with the subject, "Teaching about the Negro in Our Schools," and two presentations will be made, one by Dr. William Brewer, District of Columbia Schools and editor of the Journal of Negro History, on **Integrating Negro History in Schools;** and Dr. Ira B. Bryant of the Houston Public Schools on, **The Need for Teaching Negro History in Our Schools.**

A panel discussion of History teachers follows with Miss Nellie Joyce Punch, Houston; Professor Melvin Banks. Bishop College, Marshall, Texas; and Professor Howard H. Bell, Texas Southern University.

The fifth session is the business session of the Association which will be held at the South Central YMCA and will be followed by the session dealing with "Negro Organizational Movements" with historical presentations by Professor Joseph M. Britton of the Alabama State College, Montgomery, Alabama on **The Return of the Negro** to Alabama Politics 1930-1954, and Dr. Paul McStallworth of Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio on **The Impact of West African Political Resurgence in Our Time.**

FIRST WAR

The sixth session will deal with the "Negro in the American Revolution" with Dr. William H. Nelson, Rice Institute speaking on **Negro Loyalists in the American Revolution,** and Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, on **Some Observations on Rhode Island Negro Invalid Pensioners of the American Revolution in 1790.**

The historians' breakfast will be addressed by Dr M. Jordan Atkinson of the Adult School of YWCA, Houston. His subject will be **The Negro in the Cultural Pyramid of the Southwest,** followed by a discussion.

Dr. J. Reuben Seeler, chairman of the Department of History, Texas Southern University, will preside during the final public session on Sunday afternoon in the auditorium of Texas Southern University. Music will be rendered by the Phyllis Wheatley High School Chorus and the Texas Southern University Choir.

Dr. Wesley will give the main address. His subject will be Do We Believe in Ourselves?

History group sets meeting in Houston

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-27-56

HOUSTON, Texas—The 41st annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will be held at Texas Southern University Oct. 26-28.

Two public meetings will be held in the auditorium. On Friday at 8 p.m. there will be greetings from Houston citizens with a response and address by Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State College.

On Sunday at 4 p.m. a mass meeting will be held with Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College, as speaker. Dr. Wesley is also president of the association.

DR. J. REUBEN SHEELER of Texas Southern is chairman of the conference. Other committee are:

Registration, Hunter O. Brooks; publicity, R. W. Hilliard; art exhitib, Dr. Johs Biggers; music, Dr. N. L. Gerren; reception and entertainment, Russell Gaines, and housing, Elva K. Stewart.

Leaders from all sections of the state comprise the sponsoring committee.

They are Dr. J. D. Bowles, the Rev. Earl R. Boone, Dr. Ira B. Bryant, Roscoe Cavitt, Theodore R. Chatham, Dr. J. E. Codwell, W. L. Davis, all of Houston; Dr. T. W. Cole Marshall; Dr. T. F. Freeman, H. Lincoln Heath, Houston; A. G. Hilliard, Tyler; William S. Holland, Houston; C. Emerson Jackson, Wichita Falls; W. L. D. Johnson Jr., Mrs. Hazle Jones, Houston; A. T. Miller, Port Arthur; Louise Myers, Quinten Mease, Mrs. Princella Milligan; Houston; A. W. McDONALD, Galveston, Allen E. Norton Jr., Houston; J. L. Paton, Dallas; T. L. Pink, Glena Flora; Nellie J. Punch, the Rev. C. N. Reed, Houston; F. R. Rice, Austin; Mrs. Chrystine I. Shackles, Austin; Hobart Taylor, Tyler; Dr. Samuel E. Warren, Tyler; Dr. John H. Wells, Houston, George R. Woolfolk, Prairie View; Charles A. Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Westbrook, Houston, and Leslie J. White, Austin.

History Association To Hold Session Oct. 26-28

Journal + Guide p. 18
Norfolk, Va.
Oct. 10-20-54

HOUSTON, Tex. — The annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro life and History will be held at Texas Southern University here on Oct. 26, 27, and 28.

The association is meeting in its 41st annual session, having been organized by Dr. Carter G. Woodson in Chicago, Ill. in 1915. The president of the association is Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central state College, Wilberforce, Ohio.

* * *

ALBERT N. Brooks of the District of Columbia public schools and editor of the Negro History Bulletin is secretary-treasurer.

A large delegation of representatives of the social science departments of colleges and universities will be in attendance at these sessions as partiance at these sessions as participants in discussions and plans for the future.

* * *

AN ALL-TEXAS committee has been appointed, consisting of prominent citizens and leaders of the state, under the chairmanship of Dr. J. Reuben Sheeler, chairman of the department of history of Texas Southern University.

The first session's topic is "The Negro-American Scientist," and will be addressed by Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, president of Texas Southern University. The discussion leader will be Albert N. D. Brooks.

* * *

THE SECOND session subject is "The Negro-American in Texas," with historical papers presented by Professor Arthur Z. Brown, Texas Southern University on The Participation of Negroes in the Reconstruction Legislatures of Texas;' Dr. Samuel E. Warren of Texas College, "The Negro Worker in Texas Since 1860;" and Dr. George R. Woolfolk of Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas on "Sources of History of the Negro in Texas." the discussion leader will be Dr. John E. Codwell, principal of Phyllis Wheatley high school Houston, Texas.

The third session will be held in the evening at which time Allen E. Norton, director of instruction and guidance of Houston, Texas will preside. Greetings and welcomes will be extended by President Samuel N. Nabrit of Texas Southern University; Dr. Samuel J. Cullum of the Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce; Dr. W. E. Moreland, superintendent, Houston public schools; and honorable Oscar Holcombe, Mayor of Houston.

Music will be rendered by the Texas Southern University Choir.

* * *

THE RESPONSE and address will be delivered by Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala. and vice president of the association.

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An all-Texas committee has been appointed, consisting of prominent citizens and leaders of the state, under the chairmanship of Dr. J. Reuben Sheeler, chairman of the department of history at Texas Southern.

* * *

DR. SAMUEL M. NABRIT, TSU president, will address the opening session and Mr. Brooks, Bulletin editor, will lead a discussion. Speakers at the second session will be Arthur Z. Brown of TSU, Dr. Samuel E. Warren of Texas College and Dr. George R. Woolfolk of Prairie View.

Discussion leader for the second session will be Dr. John E. Codwell, principal of Phyllis Wheatley High School here.

The third session (evening), Allen E. Norton, director of instruction and guidance here, presiding, will feature welcome addresses by President Nabrit, Dr. Samuel J. Cullum of the Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce, Superintendent W. E. Moreland and Mayor Oscar Holcombe.

Response to the addresse will be made by Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, Montgomery, and vice president of the association. The Texas Southern choir will sing.

* * *

DR. WILLIAM BREWER of the D. C. school system and editor of the Journal of Negro History, and Dr. Ira B. Bryant of the Houston public schools will be the speakers at the fourth session.

History Association sets Houston parley

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 10-20-54

HOUSTON, Texas — The annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will be held at Texas Southern University here Oct. 26-28, according to its president, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College.

Albert N. Brooks of the District of Columbia public schools, editor of the Negro History Bulletin and secretary-treasurer, says a number of Other participants will include:

Miss Nellie Joyce Punch, Houston; Melvin Banks, Waco; Howard H. Bell of TSU; Joseph M. Brittin, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. Paul McStallworth, Wilberforce, Ohio; Dr. William H. Nelson; Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene, Lincoln University (Mo.); Dr. M. Jordan Atkinson, Houston, and Dr. Reuben Sheeler, TSU.

32b 1956

ASSOCIATION OF OLDEST INHABITANTS, INC.

Negro Women Credited In Equality Progress

Evening Star Date: 4.24-56
Washington D.C.

Through the efforts of Negro women, the fight for equality is being won, Mrs. Alice A. Dunnigan of the Afro-American said last night.

Speaking to more than 300 persons at the annual ladies' night banquet of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants, Inc., Mrs. Dunnigan urged the group to "keep fighting until we've won complete victory of equality in this land of ours."

She spoke of the American Negro women from the time of enslavement to their present rise of equality. She noted the slow progress, citing the odds of color, sex and condition of servitude, which had to be overcome.

The association honored Mrs. Velma G. Williams and Mrs. Anna J. Steen for their work in civic affairs and their continued efforts to improve the conditions of the colored race. Each was awarded an orchid.

At the opening of the dinner, the group stood in silence in memory of the late John Claggett Proctor, president emeritus of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants, the white organization.

William D. Nixon, president, directed the dinner, held at 1225 R street N.W.

Norfolkian Elected Head Of Virginia Barbers

Journal + Guide P.13
Sat. 10-27-56

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — Otis M. Branch of Norfolk was elected president of the annual convention of the Barbers' Protective Association of Virginia held here recently. He succeeds W. H. Ragsdale of Norfolk.

Norfolk Va.

Other officers elected at the convention are H. B. McIntosh, Norfolk, first vice president; T. D. Brazeal, Norfolk, second vice president; E. C. Smith, Richmond, secretary; Louis H. Tyler, Norfolk, director of public relations; R. A Turpin, Richmond, treasurer; Frank White, Norfolk, Cahp lain, and G. M. Cook, Norfolk, sergeant-at arms.

MEMBERS of the board of directors are H. B. McIntosh, chairman; J. W. Jones, M. J. Watkins, W. H. Ragsdale, Watkins, W. H. Ragsdale, George M. Cook, Robert Green, G. H. Hardy, Miss Mary Harris, J. Barnes, Frank Whight White, L. E. Knight, R. A. Turpin, W. L. Bryant, H. L. Haskins and E. C. Smith.

Outgoing president of the state barbers, W. H. Ragsdale, stressed the importance of all barbers paying their poll taxes and registering to vote. He said "A gun is no good without the bullets."

* * *

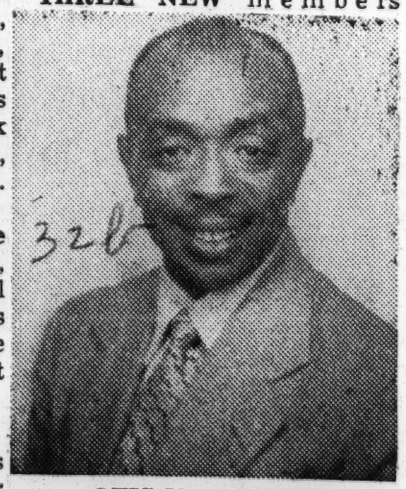
IN HIS WELCOME address B. C. Gatling of Newport News said: "It is a pleasure to welcome to this city a convention that sponsors the right to live, the right to work, the right to vote as an individual pleases, and enjoy the right to serve God according to his beliefs."

In an address to the convention, R. A. Turpin of Richmond stated, "Customs are improved while traditions are slowly dropped. Both of these we make ourselves. It is up to the association as a progressive group," he continued, "to improve our customs and traditionally fight for further advancement in our barbering business.'

LOUIS H. Tyler of Norfolk reminded his colleagues that "rights and liberties must be preserved along with other advance changes, but like explosives," he cautioned, "they must be advanced according to the times. So must the constitution of the organization," he added.

The delegates and officials pledged their protection to all of their members in opposiing any legislation that might be harmful to the practice of barbering in Virginia. All barber shops are invited to join the organizaton. The group, however, pledged to continue its good neighborly policy to all barbers whether members of the association or not.

THREE NEW members were accepted in the association. They are Miss Mary Harris of Norfolk, first of the women barbers to join the group; A. E. Griffin, also of Norfolk, and J. Barnes, Newport News.



32b

OTIS M. BRANCH
Barbers' Preident

The newly elected president, Mr. Branch, announced his state-wide expansion program for the year. The plan calls for the promotion of better opportunities for younger barbers, men and women; to encourage better working agreements between managers and barbers, to regulate prices and to unify closing hours.

The convention closed with a banquet at Ingram's Tea Room.

Next year's convention will be held on Sunday, Oct. 13, in Richmond. Chapter No. 1 will be host to the visitors.

NEGRO NATIONALISTS SET UP OFFICE HERE

A Black Nationalist party, composed of Negroes favoring racial segregation, has set up headquarters at 3802 Third Avenue near East 171st Street, the Bronx.

Archbishop C. C. Addison, the party's leader, says his group has a "working agreement" with a white Nationalist Party of the U. S. A. His group, he says, has garnered "not quite 300 members" since April, with semi-monthly meetings attended by up to twenty persons. The Archbishop says his title comes from the African Universal Church and the Commercial League Corporation, a religious organization.

The white party dates publicly from an October, 1954, meeting organized by West Hooker, a former advertising executive. A Nationalist Youth League, open to youths 13 to 21, according to a bulletin, has been distributing anti-Jewish literature from 354 East Eighty-third Street, in the Yorkville area. Mr. Hooker rented the premises last April.

Mr. Hooker describes the white party and youth group as "numerically not important." Independent estimates put their membership at fewer than two dozen.

Now living in Greenwich Conn., Mr. Hooker has been enjoined since November from selling securities in New York State. Last year the New York Civil Liberties Union unsuccessfully fought a free-speech suit in his effort to use a Larchmont fire house hall for a Nationalist meeting.

State Press
Fri. 9-14-
Little Rock, Ark.
P. 8

TO PRESIDE AT B&P CONFAB—Mrs. Marie L. Harrison, national president of the Business and Professional Women's clubs, Inc., will preside at the annual convention of the group when it is held at the Hotel New Yorker in New York City from October 11th thru the 13th. The theme of the convention, "Women on The March in World Affairs", is most timely with this year being the year of presidential election. —Global

Women As Volunteers Stressed At B & P W Convention In New York

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-27-56
9/14

NEW YORK CITY — The National Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., with Mrs. Marie L. Harrison, president, closed a most successful and inspirational three-day convention here Saturday, Oct. 13, 1956, at Hotel New Yorker.

Workshops, Lectures, Discussions and Demonstrations left on the minds of all in attendance the following phrases: "Business as a Courteous and Efficient Service," "The Call to B & P Women for Volunteer Service," "Poise, Personality, Prayer and Progress Make for Good Business," "Women United for Better Housing," and "Supervised Activities and Guidance Help prevent Juvenile Delinquency."

Hulan Jack, borough president of Manhattan, was present at the luncheon with greetings from his office. Telegrams were read by Mrs. Ollie Porter, national convention chairman; Mayor Wagner of New York City, and also from Gov. A. Harriman of New York State. Mrs. Helen Goins of Philadelphia, in charge of the Youth Activities, presented the winner of "Miss B & P of 1956," who was Miss New Yorker, Miss Viola Dickens. Mrs. Harrison, the national president, crowned the winner. Gold-plated trophies were presented by Moss Kendrix to the winner and her two runner-ups: Miss Philadelphia, and Miss New Jersey.

Each contestant also received a token in appreciation of her efforts which made possible the $500 scholarship. It was presented to 17 year old Miss Gwyneth McMillan, a freshman at Hunter college with a High School average of 95 plus.

Special honors were paid to the national President, Mrs. Marie L. Harrison of East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Ollie Porter, National Convention chairman; Mrs. Ida B. King, luncheon chairmen; Mrs. Florence B. Allen Holmes, president of the New York club; and the Club-Hostesses for the convention.

Mrs. Ruth Handy and Dr. Uvee M. Aubourin, co-chairmen of the national convention; and Mrs. Eureka B. Whord, National chairman of Awards and Scholarships.

National Awards for meritorious service were given to Mrs. Florence Madison Hill of Philadelphia for her work as Good Will Ampassaor; Mrs. Alberta T. Kline of New York City for her work and service as a humanitarian; and to Miss Eunice Woods of Columbus, Ohio, for her work among youth.

The National Convention of the Busniess and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., are tentatively scheduled for its 1957 convention to take place in Pittsburgh, Pa.

32b 1956

CAMPAIGN FOR COURAGE ORGANIZATION (MINN.)

New citizens group cites S.C. teachers, gives NAACP $500

Afro-American Sat 9-8-56 p3

Baltimore Sat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — A newly formed citizens' organization here, called 'Campaign for Courage,' this week conferred citations upon 24 Elloree, S.C., teachers who resigned from their jobs rather than sign a new anti-NAACP membership oath required by the state.

The citations were accepted on behalf of the teachers by Charles E. Davis, the former principal of Elloree Training School, who also resigned from his position, at ceremonies held on Aug. 28.

A $500 award also given to the teachers by the 'Campaign for Courage' was presented instead to the NAACP at the unanimous request of the teachers. The award was accepted on behalf of the association by Mrs Ruby Hurley, southeast regional secretary.

* * *

MRS. HURLEY praised the teachers for their courage in reuffing a "totalitarian" tactics of the State of South Carolina.

She also commended the "Campaign for Courage" for giving moral and financial support to southern citizens "who uphold constitutional rights as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

The "Campaign for Courage" was described by its chairman, Leroy Lazenberry, as an organization of Twin Cities citizens who have initiated a campaign to encourage northern moral and financial support to "people regardless of race or color, living in the South, who are carrying on the fight to uphold the law of the land so that in those states no person shall be deprived of his constitutional rights because of race, creed or origin"

* * *

THE TRIBUTE PAID to the South Carolina teachers was the first of a series of citations and awards to be presented by the 'Campaign for Courage,' he said.

"We hope those series of expressions will serve to mobilize the support and affirmative expressions of the entire nation so as to reinforce the determination of those persons participating in the fight for freedom," he added.

32b 1956

MRS. STEVENS LEADER AMONG NEGRO WOMEN

Daily Tribune
Sat. 3-3-56
Chicago, Ill.
p. 12

Long Active in Civic Field in City

BY ROI OTTLEY

When Mrs. Grace Lee Stevens became president of the Chicago Northern District of Colored Women, she perhaps was following a family tradition of service to her people.

Her group, one of the oldest Negro organizations in Chicago with a membership of 5,000, has been in the forefront of movements for community betterment. It is especially concerned with problems of Negro women.

Mrs. Stevens' maternal grandfather was Henry Brown, who was Abraham Lincoln's personal bodyguard, handyman, and coachman in Springfield. He also was a minister, and a conductor of the underground railway in helping slaves escape the south.

Establishes His Church

When Lincoln was elected President, he tried to persuade Brown to accompany him to Washington. Brown replied that he could better serve his people in Springfield, and soon afterward established the St. Paul A. M. E. church.

He deeply loved the President, and was stunned by his assassination. His granddaughter has a photograph of him leading Lincoln's favorite horse, Bobby, draped in mourning, in the funeral cortege in Springfield.

Soon thereafter he settled in Chicago, distinguished himself during the great fire of 1871, and became pastor of the Bethel A. M. E. church. His granddaughter's organization will celebrate its 50th anniversary in this church March 18 under the direction of Mrs. Carrie S. Horton.

Organized in 1906

Mrs. Stevens' group was formed in 1906 by Ida Wells Barnett, Elizabeth Lindsay, and Ida Lewis to promote the education of women and children, raise home standards, protect working women and children, advance civil rights, and promote racial understanding.

It established a home for dependent children and a women's recreational center. Today it supports such drives as the Heart fund and the March of Dimes, annually offers scholarships, and yearly conducts oratorical contests for pupils.

In Old Walgreen Home

The organization, a member of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, has 72 club units. These are scattered thru Evanston, Maywood, Elgin, La Grange, and Chicago Heights.

The group's headquarters is in the old Walgreen mansion at 4441 Drexel blvd. It was purchased in 1951, during the administration of Mrs. Alva Delaney, for $45,000. The mortgage was paid off in two years, with no contribution larger than $50. The sturdy gray building of 20 spacious rooms provides clubrooms.

The organization operates the Maud E. Smith nursery, under the supervision of Mrs. Hilda Thornton, where working mothers lodge their children during the day.

Mrs. Stevens, a member of the group for more than 30 years, was born in Springfield March 15, 1893, one of three children. Her father, Edward Lee, a policeman, settled in Chicago when she was 2 years old. She received her elementary schooling here.

She has been married 42 years. Her husband, James P., recently retired after 44 years of postoffice service. They have six children—three girls who are nurses, and one a social worker; and three boys who served in the army, navy, and air force respectively in World War II.

Mrs. Stevens also has six grandchildren. One grandson is serving in the army abroad.

32b 1956

CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF PLAQUEMINE (LOUISIANA)

Council to Study Negroes' Request

Times-Picayune

PLAQUEMINE, La., March 15 (AP) —Mayor Charles P. Schnebelen said the City Council would study a request for better facilities for Negroes. Thu. 3-16-56

A group of Negroes calling themselves the Citizens Committee of Plaquemine made the request Wednesday. New Orleans, La.

The group listed six specific demands pertaining to recreation and community improvements. The citizens committee also reportedly asked use of the Plaquemine Community Center one night each week and was refused. P. 41

The group specifically asked free wading pools, underwater lights for the recently built Negro pool, a recreation center, city jobs, an equal share of the jobs in all town departments, drainage, lights, sidewalks, hard-surfaced streets in several sections and incorporation of a Negro area into the town.

32b 1956

SEDITION BILL (COMMUNIST)

.te Passes Sedition Bill

Marder
eporter

druple the maxi- for conspiracy to orceful overthrow ernment was passed nate yesterday with- e.

House last July passed a similar measure, with some variation in language.

The bill increases the top penalty for three categories of sedition to 20 pears' imprisonment and a $20,000 fine.

At present, there is a maximum penalty of six years and a $5000 fine for conviction of seditious conspiracy. The penalty for conspiring to advocate overthrow of the Government by force—under which most Communist leaders have been convicted—is five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

A section of the 1940 Smith Act, which has come into recent use, also makes it a crime to belong to a group with knowledge that it advocates forceful overthrow of the Government. It now carries a 10-year and $10,000 fine penalty as a maximum.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., has urged the tougher penalties.

Brownell said last year it should be noted "that approximately one-third of the sentence may never be served if a prisoner conducts himself properly in the penitentiary."

"A little more than three years' imprisonment," he said, "is entirely inadequate as a deterrent for those who would conspire to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of our Government."

The straight 20 years and $20,000 fine maximum was adopted for the three categories, as Brownell recommended.

As passed by the Senate, the bill also makes a person convicted under those statutes ineligible, for five years, "from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States." The present law is limited to a five-year ban on Federal "employment."

The bill now goes back to the House where approval of the Senate amendment is expected.

A House Judiciary Subcommittee today will hold a hearing on several bills which also deal with prosecution of sedition cases.

One is the sweeping "states' rights" plan of Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), who is also the author of the Smith Act.

Smith's present plan would uphold state legislation in any field, unless Congress specifically gives the Federal Government exclusive powers in each piece of legislation. State sedition laws would be only one of the unlimited areas covered.

That approach has received new impetus to overcome the effect of the recent Supreme Court decision striking down the Pennsylvania sedition conviction of Communist Steve Nelson. The High Court ruled that the Federal Government has exclusive power to prosecute such crimes.

Also before the House Subcommittee are bills by Reps. Thomas J. Lane (D-Mass.) and James G. Donovan (D-N. Y.), aimed at upholding state sedition laws.

Bills similar to Smith's broad "states' rights" approach are also pending in the Senate. In addition, last week, Sens. Styles Bridges (R-N.H.), Edward Martin (R-Pa.), Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) and 12 other Senators also backed bills to reinforce state laws on sedition.

Ind. American
Baltimore, Md.
Sept. 10-13-56
P. 7

IN PARIS A group of outstanding Americans took part in the recent Congress of Artists and Writers held recently at the Sorbonne and read papers pertaining to cultural achievements of colored people throughout the world. Left to right, Richard Wright, author; James Ivy, editor of the Crisis; William Fontaine, professor of philosophy, University of Penna; John A. Davis, professor of political science, CCNY; Mercer Cook, professor of romance languages, Howard University, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Lincoln University, Pa.

32b 1956

GENERAL

It's Convention Time

Where They Meet

OLD NORTH STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY, Charlotte, N. C., June 12-14. Courier P. 4

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 21-23. Sat. 6-2-56

26th NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, Aug. 20, San Francisco. Pittsburgh, Pa.

NATIONAL FUNERAL DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION, August, Cleveland, Ohio.

LAMBDA KAPPA MU SORORITY, June 21-24, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAACP, June 26-July 21, San Francisco, Calif.

NATIONAL BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL AND BAPTIST TRAINING UNION CONGRESS, June 18-24, Los Angeles Calif.

FORMER FREEDMEN'S INTERNES, Washington, D. C., June 5-7.

NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION OF AMERICA, September, Richmond, Va.

NATIONAL SUPREME COUNCIL, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons and Auxiliaries, ninety-second anniversary and annual national convention, Chicago, Aug. 18-25.

INTERNATIONAL FLORIST ASSOCIATION, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, July 1-4.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, Chicago, Aug. 13.

NATIONAL GRASS ROOTS ASSEMBLY to Combat Juvenile Delinquencies and Their Causes, Chicago, Ill., July 1-3.

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 61st annual convention, New York, N. Y., Aug. 13-16.

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(If your organization is not listed here, please mail in the necessary information.)

Conventions Afro-American Calendar

Sat. 5-19-56

JUNE 5-7 — Former interns of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington. Baltimore

JUNE 18-24 — National Baptist Sunday School and BTU Congress, Los Angeles. Md.

JUNE 21-24 — Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority, Pittsburg.

JUNE 26-July 1 — National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, San Francisco. P. 3

AUGUST —National Funeral Directors Association, Cleveland.

AUGUST 18-25 — National Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons and auxiliaries, Chicago.

SEPTEMBER — National Baptist convention of America, Richmond, Va.

Convention Afro-American Calender

P. 1

Sat. 6-9-56

JUNE 5-7 — Former interns of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington.

JUNE 18-24—National Baptist Sunday School and BTU Congress, Los Angeles.

JUNE 21-24—Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority, Pittsburgh.

JUNE 26-JULY 1 — National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, San Francisco. Baltimore, Md.

JUNE 6

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE, Atlanta—Daniel Duke, Atlanta attorney, commencement speaker. President John H. Lewis will present degrees and prizes.

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY, Charlotte, N.C. — Dr. Clifford J. Earle, secretary, committee on social education, Presbyterian Church, USA, commencement speaker; the Rev. Charles W. Talley, field representative, Atlantic Synod, baccalaureate.

JUNE 10

CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE, Wilberforce, Ohio—Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, commencement speaker; President Charles H. Wesley, baccalaureate.

AUGUST — National Funeral Directors Association, Cleveland.

AUGUST 6-9—National Beauty Culturists League, Detroit.

AUGUST 18-25 — National Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons and auxiliaries, Chicago.

SEPTEMBER — National Baptist Convention of America, Richmond, Va.

AUGUST 7-11—Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, golden anniversary, Buffalo, N.Y.

AUGUST 13-16 — National Medical Association, 61st annual convention, Hotel New Yorker, NYC.

DECEMBER 27-29—Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, 42nd annual conclave, Miami, Fla.

32b 1956

Negro Women to Convene

FAYETTEVILLE, May 14—Over 1,000 women are expected to attend the 47th annual meeting of the North Carolina Federation of Negro Women's Clubs here May 17-20.

It will open with a reception for the Executive Board members given by the host clubs of the Eastern District of the Federation, Thursday evening, May 17.

The Federation will hold its business sessions all day Friday, May 18. The first general session has been scheduled for Friday night with the welcome addresses by the Mayor, members of the Chamber of Commerce, Dr. J. W. Seabrook, and leading white and Negro citizens.

Workshops for adults and girls will be held Saturday morning, followed by an afternoon parade through the city. On Saturday night, Miss Geraldine Langhorn, a blind artist, will present a musical and dramatic recital. There will also be exhibits of hobbies of the women.

The meeting will close on Sunday, May 20, with members of the Federation visiting and speaking to the congregations of various churches at the morning services, throughout the city. The final general session is scheduled for 2:30 p.m. at which Mrs. Rose

MISS FRANKIE ADAMS

D. Aggrey, President, will preside.

The principal address will be given by Miss Frankie V. Adams, Professor of Social Work, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; and the response to her address will be made by J. R. Larkins, State Department of Public Welfare. Mrs. Jennie D. Taylor, Regional Director of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, will introduce Miss Adams

Bunche To Talk At Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, May 22 (U.P.)—Dr. Ralph Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations, will deliver an address here May 27 before a Negro women's club.

Bunche will speak to a gathering of the "10 Times One Is 10" club, at Alabama State College for Negroes.

The club, one of the oldest Negro organizations in the state, was founded in Alabama in 1888 and limits its membership to 30 women.

FEDERATION OF NEGRO WOMEN

...ecutive Board Mrs. H. G. Williams, first vice-president; Mrs. Minnie E. Chambliss, newly-elected president; Mrs. H J B Witt, reporter; Mrs Carrie Russell, chaplain; Mrs. Ossie Ware Mitchell, organizer; Mrs. Mary Marable, program chairman; and Mrs. Hattie Carey.

SECOND ROW: left to right: Miss Lois Franks, Mrs. Lila Guice, Mrs. Bennie Gardner, Miss Alta Bennings, Mrs. Rellar Williams. Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher, Mrs. H. C. Terrell, Mrs. B. L Windham, Mrs. W P. Williams, Mrs Annie Pearl Johnson, Mrs. L. S Gaillard, Sr., and Mrs. Clara Wilson. New officers not shown are Mrs. Addie Sheffield, second vice-president; Mrs. Elmo Frazier, vice-president at large; Mrs. Robbie Divers, recording secretary; Mrs. Charles Crowder, corresponding secretary; Miss Isabell Miles, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Consuela Bradford, historian; and Mrs. Henryne T. Smart, auditor.

Delegates elected to the Statewide Meeting set for June 3-5, in Gadsden, Ala., were Mesdames Bennings, Neely, Chamblis, Wyatt, H G. Williams, Butler, Wilson, Anderson, Gaillard, W. P. Williams, Terrell, Hurt, B. M. Montgomery, A. G. Gaston, Witt, Ophelia Hill, Sheffield, Fletcher, Russell, Crowder, A P. Johnson, Hattie Calloway and Marable.

INSTALLATION DUST — In her acceptance speech, Mrs. Chamblis praised the past administration and expressed deep appreciation and thanks to the clubs who "so nobly elected me to this high office." She added that she would "serve with justice and integrity that each may share the glory and greatness that it brings to our humble hearts."...Mrs. M L. Neely was presented a every handsome brief case and many other useful gifts as a token of appreciation for "her faithful service" to the Federation. Mrs. Chambliss was presented a basket of beautiful flowers from the Twentieth Century Club of which she is a member. She was also showered with many telegrams and gifts from clubs, friends and from her children in Washington, D. C.

NEW AND OLD CLUB OFFICERS AND DELEGATES — Shown (above) are retiring officers, newly-elected officers and delegates of the City Federation of Women's Clubs which held its installation services at Tunwood C. M. E. Church Sunday, May 20.

New officers were installed by Mrs. Hattie B. Witt. Members and new officers installed, above, are: First row left to right: Mrs. Nina Wallace, Mrs. Sallie Anderson, statistician; Miss Leila Butler, Miss Emma O. Wyatt, parliamentarian; Mrs. Mattie Hurt, treasurer; Mrs Mabel L. Neely, chairman of Ex-

Negro Women End Session

FAYETTEVILLE, May 23—The 47th annual session of the North Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs has concluded a three-day session at the Fayetteville State Teachers College.

Delegates from 69 clubs from many sections of the State were in attendance.

At the business sessions, with State President Rose D. Aggrey as presiding officer, the several clubs gave reports of their benevolent, charitable, social and educational activities during the year. Reports were made also on contributions to the Scholarship and the Blind Magazine projects.

The welcome program and the reception went forward with remarks of welcome coming from representatives of the host district, the city ministerial alliance, Dr. J. Ward Seabrook, president of the Fayetteville State Teachers College, and from Mayor George B. Herndon of the City of Fayetteville.

The Saturday program featured an assortment of workshops both for girls and adults. The afternoon parade saw in action four bands, girl scout and boy scout groups, 4-H Club groups and other adult groups. In the evening a blind artist, Geraldine Lawhorn of Long Island, New York, entertained most acceptably with musical and dramatic renditions.

The principal address was given by Frankie V. Adams, Professor of Social Work, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia; and the response to her address was given by J. R. Larkins, State Department of Public Welfare. Mrs. Jennie D. Taylor, regional director of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, introduced Miss Adams.

CHATTING—The state president of the Tennessee Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Mrs. B. Robinson, of Chattanooga, is shown chatting with the president of the Memphis Federation, Mrs. M. L. Adams. The banquet was held in the recreation room of the Universal Life Insurance Co.

MIAMI CONVENTION OF COLORED WOMEN RECORDS PROGRESS

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 10. — The week-long convention in Miami which marked the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Federation of Colored Womens Clubs, developed and set in motion strategy geared through the State Federations for the contacting of elected officials and state legislatures to bring the issues of integration to amicable settlements.

The courageous civil rights stand of Florida State Representative John Orr speaking to the Florida Legislature was endorsed. The National Association for the Study of Negro Life and History was assisted financially in its work of refuting the slanderous and untrue propaganda now being sent through the mails by White Citizens' Councils regarding the status of the Negro race.

For the first time in its 60-year history, the Association elected its highest officer for the third time. Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines of Chicago, the 15th President of the Federation, was re-elected to serve a third term.

The consolidation and extension of the great Association was the substance of President Gaines' report. Among other things reported were: the acquisition and successful administration of a beautiful new National Headquarters Building at Washington. D. C.: the settlement of the Sallie W. Stewart Estate of $50,000 ;full payment of a $15,000 mortgage on the "O" Street property of the Association and improvement of the property; successful Senate action for exemption from taxes of the Headquarters Building; administration and extensive improvements on the Frederick Douglass Home at Anacostia, now owned by the Association; presentation to the Association of the coveted Dorie Miller Trophy Award; the acquisition of a $50,000 grant from the Sears Roebuck Foundation for the conduct of a Home and Neighborhood Improvement Contest, now in full swing; and active affiliation with the National Council of Women of the United States and other national organizations, as well as recognition by and cooperation with President Eisenhower and various federal agencies.

Honorary Life Memberships were given to Mrs. Rosa Parks and Miss Autherine Lucy. Messages were read from both honorees. The Honorary Memberships were received for them by Mrs. Mabel Neely, President of the Alabama State Association.

Mr. Charles Bynum, Director of Interracial Activities for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, was present to receive the 1956 NACWC Award of Merit for Mr. Basil O'Connor, President of the Foundation.

Soloists Miss Georgia Beasley of Cincinnati and Mrs. Cherry Mills Boyer of Miami, assisted by accompanists Mrs. Pauline Dunn and Mrs. Ruth Greenfield, both of Miami, provided vocal music for the occasion. There was a colorful Parade of States.

Under the direction of Mrs. Daisy Murrell, National Chairman of the Arts and Crafts Department, a splendid Exhibit and an outstanding Fashion Show was conducted. Tropicana Revue Winner was Mrs. Victoria M. Hervey of West Palm Beach. Winner of the Oratorical Contest on National Association of Colored Girls' Night, was Miss Shirley Raffin of Missouri. At the Mary Elizabeth Hotel, 250 people attended a Press Breakfast.

A multitude of personal gifts and expressions of esteem were received by President Gaines. These included a "Love Mile" March led by Courtesy Chairman Mrs. Beatrice Howard in which women from all the states participated and which made a surprise gift of $450.00 to Mrs. Gaines for a post-convention tour of Haiti, Jamaica, Cuba and other islands of the Caribbean; a large gold plaque from the Illinois Clubwomen, presented by Mrs. Celeste White; a huge "greenback" corsage from the Illinois Association, presented by Mrs. Ada Lum Walton, its President; a big reception for Mrs. Gaines from the women of Florida, her native state, held in the Caribbean Room of the Municipal Auditorium Building.

An oil painting of Mrs. Gaines by Mrs. Jackie Clack of California, a beautifully engraved portrait on copper by Miss Anna Green for the Washington and Vicinity Federation of the Northeast Regional Association, an oil painting of Mount Rainier by Mrs. Marshall, a handsome pink lace housecoat from the National Courtesy Committee, an exquisite handmade quilt by Michigan Art Chairman Margaret Gill, for the State of Michigan, a blue knitted wool stole from Washington State, and a beautiful ribbon knitted dress from the State of Oregon, made by Mrs. H. C. Marshall, Art Chairman of the Northwestern Regional Association, were typical of the gifts showered upon President Gaines.

The 1958 Convention will be held in Detroit, Mich., with the Michigan State Federation as hostess. Madame Yolette Magloire, wife of President Paul Magloire of Haiti, invited the Association to hold its 1960 Convention in Haiti. In the post-convention tour of the Caribbean, delegates accompanying Mrs. Gaines were entertained by Madame Magloire at her summer residence in Haiti.

32b 1956

Frontiers Re-Elect Jesse O. Thomas President For Year

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Tues. 12-11-56

Jesse O. Thomas will begin a new term as president of the Atlanta Chapter, Frontiers of America on Tuesday when he delivers an inaugural remarks during the weekly meeting at Joe's Holiday Room. This will be his third term of the three year old organization. He was re-elected during the annual meeting last week.

Other officers re-elected include Charles H. Wilson, Jr., vice president; M. R. Austell executive secretary; Dr. R. A. Billings treasurer; and the Rev. Edward J. Odom, Jr. chaplain

Clarence Coleman was voted to membership on the Executive committee to replace Robert R. Moton, Jr. Two other members of the committee are Prof. P. J. Woods and Ralph C. Robinson.

Meantime the Frontiers in a letter to the Rev. Paul Turner, Clinton, Tenn. praised him for his "evidence of courage, the total disregard for the ethinc background of children" in his forthright action in escorting six youths to the high school. The minister had been beaten by a group of pro-segregationist.

The letter also pointed out that it is refreshing to observe a minister of the gospel, a disciple of Christ, reflecting a respect for law and order and accepting the decision of the court as the law of the land.

32b 1956

FRONTIERS NAME 1956 OFFICERS

Daily World

The Atlanta Chapter, Frontiers, of America's officers for 1956 were installed during the Tuesday luncheon meeting. Dr. John H. Lewis, president of Morris Brown College was the installing officer.

Wed. 2-4-56

Jesse O. Thomas was returned as president. He was elected to the post at the institution of the Atlanta Chapter last year. Thomas spearheaded the organization of the Frontiers here.

P. 1

Charles H. Wilson, Jr., was installed as the Vice-President. He succeeds R. E. Cureton, who did not seek reelection. Mr. Wilson is presently director of Hughes Spaulding Pavilion.

Atlanta, Ga.

Other officers include: M. R. Austell, Executive Secretary; P. D. Davis, Jr., Assistant Secretary; Dr. R. A. Billings, Treasurer and Dean E. J. Odum, Jr., Chaplain.

The executive committee includes: Ralph C. Robinson, Robert R. Moton Jr., and P. J. Woods.

The Frontiers also elected to membership H. S. Murphy, Carl Blackshear, C. A. Scott and Phenize F. Ransom, Jr.

In other actions the Frontires adopted plans for an Economic Conference and a study project on ctiizenship.

Frontiers Group In Regional Meet Today

Daily World P. 1

Sat. 4-28-56 Atlanta Ga.

The Frontiers of America will begin their regional meeting here in Atlanta today with representatives registering at the Butler Street YMCA beginning at 9 A. M.

A formal opening of the meeting will begin at 10 a. m. when Jesse O. Thomas, president of the local chapter, Frontiers of America, welcomes the group to Atlanta.

Climaxing the meeting of the group will be a banquet at 8 p. m. in the Boys' Annex building of the Butler Street YMCA.

Dr. Kendall Weisigner and Dr. Melvin Farris will be the principal speakers for the evening.

Participating on the Southern Regional program of the Frontiers of America is the one day session in Atlanta, April 28 will also be four national officers. Emmer Lancaster, national director of the Vitaligo Project, will outline in some detail the progress which the medical school at Howard University has made in a project of research in an effort to determine the cause and cure for this malady that through the process of depigmentation makes its victims unsightly.

The over all program of budgeting and financing a national service organization will be discussed by Emerson Brown, national secretary and member of the Baltimore Chapter of Frontiers of America.

The past national president, Dr. Bernard Harris, will evaluate local projects in which chapters across the nation have participated in relationship to the extent to the communities where the chapters are located have benefited. A chronological history of the develop ment of the organization will be given by the Founder, Executive Secretary, Nimrod Allen of Columbus, Ohio.

The function of Frontiers of America in a dynamic society wioh emphasis on transition into an integrated society will be discussed by Dr. Melvin Farris, national president.

The place, opportunity and function of service organizations will be outlined by Dr. Kendall Weisigner, retired executive officer, Bell Telephone Co., chairman, Board of Directors of Morehouse College and director of Rotary Scholarship foundation. Both Dr. Weisigner and Dr. Farris will speak at the conference banquet in the Boy's Building of the Butler Street YMCA at 8:00 o'clock.

Boy Scouts, will be in charge of the program. H. J. Furlow will be in charge of music; C. A. Scott in charge of the Smoker and Cocktail Hour; Harry J. Alston in charge of the Sight Seeing Motorcade and M. R. Austell, chairman of the Conference Banquet which will be held in the banquet room of the Boy's Department of the YMCA at 8:00 p. m. Saturday.

Frontiers To Hold Regional Meet Here

Daily World P. 1

Sun. 4-27-56 Atlanta Ga.

The Southeastern Regional Conference of Frontiers of America will begin with a pre-conclave smoker and cocktail hour in the recreation room of Dr. A. B. Cooper.

Registration will be at 9:00 a. m. at the Butler Street YMCA and will precede formal opening of the convention at 10:00 a. m. with Jesse O. Thomas, president of the Atlanta Chapter and Deputy Organizer for the region, presiding.

Brief welcome addresses will be extended by Douglas Wood, member, City Council; Charles Tuttle, president, Rotary Club; Haywood Graham, president, Lions Club; L. D. Milton, business; Francis Daves, Civitan Club; J. Lon Duckworth, president, Kiwanis Club, and Charles Wilson, vice president, Atlanta Chapter of Frontiers.

Clarence Coleman, secretary - Community Organizations of the Atlanta Urban League, will be in charge of the registration. Ralph Robinson, executive director of

Daily World

Ambassador To Liberia Will Address Frontiers

Sun. 6-17-56

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Highlighting the National Convention of The Frontiers of America, Inc., will be the address of Charles T. O. King, Ambassador from Liberia and permanent representative to the United Nations. Ambassador King will be introduced by Congressman John M. Vorys, (R-Ohio) will speak on the subject "Adequate Leadership For A New Frontier." The address will be heard July 26, 6:30 p. m. in the Neil House Ballroom.

Governor Frank J. Lausche of Ohio and M. E. Sensenbrenner, Mayor of Columbus, will welcome some 1,000 delegates, members, and guests to the 20th Anniversary Convention of The Frontiers of America, Inc., at the Neil House July 25-28.

The Convention, marking the 20th Anniversary of its founding in Columbus in 1936, will honor its creator and first president, Dr. Nimrod B. Allen. Since that time, the organization has grown into one of the most powerful service organizations in the nation with chapters in most states and leading cities of America.

During the convention, the National Board of Directors will announce the winner of the Thunderbird which is being offered in a fund-raising campaign for the Vitiligo Foundation, a national Frontiers project under Administrative Director, Emmer M. Lancaster, Washington, D. C.

Some of the social highlights announced by Attorney A. J. Worsham local convention chairman, James L. Allen, President are the Annual Golf Tournament, the all Ohio Luncheon to be addressed by Dr. Herbert Gray of Philadelphia, the Annual Banquet and Hospitality Hour, the Grand President's Ball at beautiful Valley Dale and a lawn party at the home of Frontierman C. W. Bryant. Wives of Frontiers, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Milburn T. Ford, have planned a weekend of brilliant social events for the visiting wives.

On Saturday, July 28, the convention will elect a new national president. Dr. Melvin E. Farris of Akron, Ohio, is president and the fourth to serve in the past 20 years Other national presidents were Dr. Nimrod B. Allen, Columbus; Attorney A. Reid, Portsmouth, Va.; and Dr. Bernard Harris, Baltimore, Md.

Leadership Need Told To Frontiers

Daily World P. 1

Sun. 4-29-56 Atlanta Ga.

The Regional Conference, Southern Area, Frontiers of America, Atlanta chapter closed its one-day conference here Saturday with a banquet featuring Dr. Melvin Farris, national president and Kendall Weisiger, president of the Morehouse College Trustee board.

The banquet was held at the Boys' Annex Building in the Butler Street YMCA.

Dr. Farris, of Ohio discussed the organization's program and purpose while touching on some aspects of what the Frontiers can do as a body on a local level.

The national president defined what is termed the "Little Buddy" program of the Frontier, saying it serves as "informal guidance" for deserving youngsters.

One of the main programs of the Frontiers, Dr. Farris said, is the Medical Research Program established at Howard University. The project is set up to deal with research in Vitiligi, a skin condition. condition.

In the summary of his talk, Dr. Farris dealt with some aspects of segregation and discrimination as they affect Negroes in America. He said the problem was "not regional in scope."

He cited the recent Hillsboro, Ohio school issue as a case in point. He called for unified effort on the part of Frontiers and Americans generally in a fight against injustice.

Mr. Weisiger said, this is a time for big ideas.

He cited the Rotary Club as one of the "Big Ideas."

Mr. Weisiger also said all civic clubs could be counted along with those doing work like the Rotary Club, the Frontiers and the YMCA.

Mr. Weisiger praised those who dedicated part of their lives to services for others. And he added that "Few of us ever fulfill our God-given capacities."

He cited the Point Four program as an example of missionary work and service.

He also said "Times like these call for men who are able to stand up and measure up to their responsibilities.'"

The importance of leadership "particularly at this crucial time," was stressed here Saturday as the Frontiers of America entered a luncheon session of their regional meeting.

Leadership importance was explained by Frontiers Executive Secretary Nimrd B. Allen. It was the first southern regional meeting the group has held.

Daily world

The need for leadership was further explored by national president Melvin E. Farris who explaned the qualifications needed to be a member of the Frontiers, which terms itself a national service club. He stressed the need for leadership qualifications, and "training in ser-

FRONTIERS
Defender P. 8
Sat. 5-19-56
Chicago, Ill.

LEADERSHIP NEEDS — A major speech on leadership in local Frontier club was delivered by Dr. Melvin Farris, Akron, Ohio during the first Southern Regional Conference at Atlanta's Butler Street YMCA. Left to right: Ralph C. Robinson, member executive committee, Atlanta chapter; Raymond R. Davis, Columbus, Ohio; Guy Wells, Georgia vice."

P. 8

A true leader was earlier described by Mr. Allen as one with ability, courage, and unselfishness.

The luncheon was held at the Butler Street YMCA, where Warren R. Cochran, executive secretary welcomed the group, and commended local Frontiers leadership.

SPECIAL FEATURE

A special research feature was announced by Henry C. Sparks, Midwestern Frontiers organizer. Mr. Sparks, who is also Director of the Vitiligo Foundation, explained the work being done to cure this illness

Vitiligo, he explained is the losing of color in one's skin. Very little is known about it, but a research foundation is now located at Howard University to seek its causes and cures.

Mr. Sparks said that a goal of $10,000 is being sought for research into the disease. The drive will end at the national convention of the Frontiers which will see them celebrating their 20th anniversary in Columbus, Ohio, July 25, 26, 27, and 28.

Frontiers To Hear Liberian

Defender
Sat. 6-30-56
Chicago Ill.

COLUMBUS, Ohio —Highlighting the national convention of The Frontiers of America, Inc., will be the address of Charles T. O. King, ambassador from Liberia and permanent representative to the United Nations.

P3

Ambassador King will be introduced by Cong. John M. Vorys (R-Ohio) and will speak on the subject "Adequate Leadership For a New Frontier." The address will be heard July 26, in the Neil House ballroom.

Gov. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio and M. E. Sensenbrenner, mayor of Columbus, will welcome some 1,000 delegates, members and guests to the 20th anniversary convention of the Frontiers July 25-28.

HONOR FOUNDER

The convention will honor its creator and first president, Dr. Nimrod B. Allen. Since that time, the organization has grown into one of the most powerful service organizations in the nation with chapters in most states and leading cities of America.

Committee on Interracial Cooperation; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse college; Dr. Kendall Weisiger, guest speaker; Nimrod Allen, national executive secretary, Columbus, Ohio; Jesse O. Thomas president Atlanta chapter; P. J. Chesson, southern organizer, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. Farris, Father S. H. Usher, pastor, St. Paul Episcopal church; M. R. Austell, chairman Banquet committee and executive secretary, Atlanta chapter; and Harry L. Alston, ton, Projects chairman and of the National Urban League.

During the convention, the board of directors will announce the winner of the Thunderbird which is being offered in a fund-raising campaign for the Vitiligo Foundation, a national Frontiers project under administrative director, Emmer M. Lancaster, Washington.

Some of the social highlights announced by Atty. A. J. Worsham, local convention chairman and James L. Allen, president, are the annual golf tournament, the all Ohio luncheon to be addressed by Dr. Herbert Gray of Philadelphia, the annual banquet and hospitality hour, the grand president's ball at Valley Dale and a lawn party at the home of Frontiersman C. W. Bryant.

Wives of Frontiersmen, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Milburn T. Fort, have planned a week end of brilliant social events for the visiting wives.

The convention will elect a new national president. Dr. Melvin E. Farris of Akron, Ohio, is president and the fourth to serve in the past 20 years. Other national presidents were: Dr. Nimrod B. Allen, Columbus; Atty. Thomas A. Reid, Portsmouth, Va.; and Dr. Bernard Harris, Baltimore.

Club Member Replies To E. Frederick Morrow

Guardsmen Defend Their Proposed Cruise Despite Talk By Ike Aide

Journal & Guide Sat 3-17-56 Norfolk, Va. p3

DURHAM, N. C. — A spokesman for the sponsoring North Carolina chapter of Guardsmen, Inc., this week labeled as misleading and irresponsible charges attributed to E. Frederick Morrow, White House administrative assistant, that the organization is spending an excessive amount of money for a cruise to Bermuda.

A. M. Rivera, Jr., a member of the organization's planning committee, said here that "Morrow apparently has been duped into irresponsible and false statements inspired by malicious detractors of the socially prominent club."

• • •

THE NORTH Carolina Guardsmen, according to published reports, have reserved staterooms for 30 persons on the luxury liner, Queen of Bermuda, for a seven-day cruise to the British colony about 500 miles east of Charleston, S. C., for their wives and guests.

Member Guardsmen affiliated with other chapters in Baltimore, Connecticut, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Richmond and Washington, D. C., have been extended the privilege of booking passage on the trip. In addition, Guardsmen may invite non-member guests. The ship will sail from New York in June.

• • •

MR. RIVERA SAID that the North Carolina Chapter, whose members boast some of the nation's leading civil rights advocates and holders of lifetime NAACP memberships, and not the Norfolk chapter, is sponsoring the cruise. Mr. Morrow incorrectly said the Norfolk chapter was sponsoring the trip. Mr. Rivera, a newspaper photographer and reporter, said that the per capita cost for the trip would be actually less than that spent for a vacation within the United States by persons of the Guardsmen's economic status. He also pointed out that the cost of the seven day vacation would be less than the money spent by many fraternities and sororities for their national meetings.

The North Carolina newspaperman added that Mr. Morrow's quotation of a $10,000 figure as the cost of the trip was "news to me and all other Guardsmen." The final costs have not yet been worked out he said.

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MR. RIVERA SAID that "obviously Mr. Morrow's unfounded charges were a bid for recognition from a man only recently removed from obscurity." The newspaperman said, "Morrow, who is still virtually unknown in the South, needs to take a close look at the civil rights achievements and contributions made by representative Guardsmen." Mr. Rivera issued the following prepared statement:

"The Guardsmen is exclusively a social club, whose members are prominent citizens actively associated with the crusade for full civil rights for all Americans. Guardsmen in their professional and political life contribute tremendous sums of money to the NAACP, church and educational groups, and to other community projects.

• • •

"TYPICAL AMONG Guardsmen is the national president, Hubert Eaton, the militant Wilmington, N. C., physician whose home and family are under constant harassment by irate whites. Dr. Eaton single handedly broke down segregation on the city golf course, led the fight and offered his son as a plaintiff in the recent Wilmington school suit. He is presently engaged in breaking down segregation in the municipal hospital in Wilmington.

"Dr. Rembert Malloy, of Winston-Salem, N. C., recently purchased life memberships in the NAACP for his entire family, and approximately half of the North Carolina chapter membership is currently purchasing lifetime memberships to the NAACP.

"Prominent among the doctors who recently broke down segregation within the North Carolina Medical Association were Dr. Murray B. Davis, of High Point, and Dr. J. S. Simmons, of Sanford, both Guardsmen."

ALEX RIVERA and E. FREDERICK MORROW
At Odds On Guardsmen's Plans

'Excessive Spending' Denied

Morrow Blast At Guardsmen Hit by Rivera

DURHAM, N. C.—A spokesman for the sponsoring North Carolina chapter of Guarsdmen, Inc., this week labeled as misleading and irresponsible charges attributed to E. Frederick Morrow, White House administrative assistant, that the organization is spending an excessive amount of money for a cruise to Bermuda.

A. M. Rivera Jr., a member of the organization's planning committee, said here that "Morrow apparently has been duped into irresponsible and false statements inspired by malicious detractors of the socially prominent club."

Rivera said that the North Carolina chapter, whose members boast some of the nation's leading civil rights advocates and holders of lifetime NAACP memberships, and not the Norfolk chapter is sponsoring the cruise. Morrow incorrectly said the Norfolk, Va., chapter was sponsoring the trip.

Mr. Rivera

Mr. Morrow

Rivera, a veteran photo-reporter and Global Syndicate's Civil Rights award winner, said that the per capita cost for the trip would be actually less than that spent for a vacation within the United States by members of the Guardsmen's economic status. He also pointed out that the cost of the seven-day vacation would be less than spent by many fraternities and sororities for their national meetings.

* * *

THE NORTH CAROLINA Guardsman added that Morrow's quotation of a $10,000 figure as the cost of the trip was "news to me and all other Guardsmen." The final costs have not yet been worked out, he said.

North Carolina Guardsmen describe themselves as shocked that a person in Morrow's position could be maneuvered into issuing a statement on a subject that he obviously knew so little about without investigating.

Rivera said that "obviously Mr. Morrow's unfounded charges were a bid for recognition from a man only recently removed from obscurity." The newspaperman said, "Morrow, who is still virtually unknown in the South, needs to take a close look at the civil rights achievements and contributions made by repre restative Guardsmen."

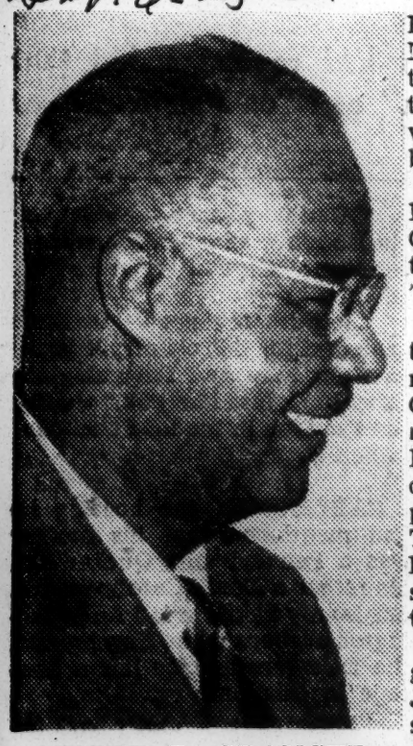
* * *

RIVERA ISSUED the following prepared statement: "The Guardsmen is exclusively a social club, whose members are prominent citizens actively associated with the crusade for full civil rights for all Americans. Guardsmen in their professional and political life contribute tremendous sums of money to the NAACP, church and educational groups, and to other community projects . . . "

Rivera also said that in all of his twenty years of crusading civil rights journalism, he had never heard of Morrow's contribution to the national advancement of the Negro people.

MOTHER OF CONVENTION—Mrs. Bessie M. Weaver, Tulsa, Okla., was voted "Mother of the Convention" when the International Florists Association met in Cleveland, Ohio. She has run her own business for 45 years. Here she is being interviewed by The Courier's Lauretta Conners White. Two years ago, she lost her home, her shop and her aged mother in a tragic fire. Since then, she has rebuilt home and shop and is doing well.—Kelso Photo.

Florist Meet Set July 1-4 In Cleveland



LESTER B. GRANGER
. . . Florists' speaker

CLEVELAND — More than 300 florists are expected to attend the fourth annual convention of the International Florist Association here July 1-4.

Highlighting the conference will be an open meeting Sunday, July 1, at Cory Methodist Church, at which Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, will be guest speaker. Mr. Granger's address is scheduled for 7 P. M.

Speaker the following Monday will be Dr. Corrine B. Calvin, professional lecturer and staff member at Ithaca College, N. Y.

Registration will begin July 1 at the Hotel Hollenden.

Dr. Harris Again Heads Frontiers Of America

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Dr. Bernard Harris, Baltimore, Md., was elected president of the Frontiers of America at the closing session of the Convention which met in Columbus, Ohio last week.

Dr. Harris, who succeeds Dr. Melvin E. Farris of Akron, Ohio, previously served as national president in 1952 and '54.

HIGHLIGHT of the convention, which attracted some 500 members and guests to the Ohio capital, was the 20th Anniversary Banquet, honoring Dr. Nimrod B. Allen, founder of the movement. The principal speaker was Dr. Charles T. O. King, Ambassador from Liberia and permanent representative to the United Nations.

Other speakers on the program were Governor Frank J. Lausche, Mayor M. E. Sensenbrenner and Dr. Harris. Dr. Allen was presented a plaque by Jesse O. Thomas of Atlanta, Ga., who praised the founder for his foresight in organizing the nation's only service club which has now expanded to most of the nation's principal cities.

• • •

DR. ALLEN said he was pleased with the success of his "brainchild" and expressed his desire to see it continue to serve the nation's needs. The membership responded by voting to expand its public relations program.

Other elected officers were: Don L. Crawford, first vice-president, Dayton, Ohio; Randall Morgan, Gary, Ind., second vice-president; Norwood Brown, Annapolis. Md., third vice-president; William Harrison, Dayton, Ohio, treasurer; James L. Allen, Columbus, Ohio, Midwestern organizer and J. R. Arnold Louisville, Ky., Southeastern organizer.

Elected to the board of directors; Paul Henderson, Baltimore, Md.; J. A. Mitchell, Columbus, Ohio; Marcus Neustadter, New Orleans, La.; Clifford E. Milton, Gary, Ind.; Thomas Cofield, Enfield, N. C.; Frank Wilkerson, Miami, Fla.; Thomas Cheeks, Milwaukee, Wis., and Robert A. Wright, Des Moines, Iowa.

DR. BERNARD HARRIS
Heads Frontiers

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GOV. LAUSCHE

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Pay Tribute To Dr. Allen

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LITTLE BUDDIES ENTERTAINED — The Members of the Atlanta Chapter, Frontiers of America, last Tuesday during their weekly meeting at Joe's Holiday Room had as their special guests their Little Buddies. The Little Buddy project is one of several national projects of the Frontiers. The members advise, encourage and assist in the development ,growth and education of youths. The Little Buddies, seated left to right, Melvin Hill, Jr., John Hugh Jackson, James Reese, Martin Bryant, Leroy Deramus, Ralph Hester, Jr., Reginald Goodman, Harold Parham, Harrison Anderson, III, James C. Blake, Alvin Dwight Danley, Roscoe Thomas, Thomas J. Washington, Ernest Dixon, Kenneth Stringer, Alfred Moss, John Henry Glass, Wilbur George, III, Elliot Riley, and Michael Winifrey.

The Frontiers whose Buddies attended, left to right, H. S. Murphy, Charles Wilson, Jr., Dr. A. B. Cooper, Jr., R. E. Cureton, Clarence Coleman, Phenizes F. Ransom, Jr., M. R. Austell, Jesse O. Thomas, Ralph C. Robinson, H. J. Furlow, Dr. John T. Gill, Corneulius A. Scott, P. D. Davis, Paul E. X. Brown and Clark Blackshear. Members absent, but whose Little Buddies attended include Harry Alston, Robert R. Moton, and Rev. D. H. Stanton, Attorney James W. Hawkins and Dr. R. A. Billings.

32b 1956

JACK AND JILL OF AMERICA

A HIGHLIGHT of the national convention of Jack and Jill of America, held in Cleveland, recently, was the tribute paid to Dr Jonas Salk, developer of the polio vaccine. Shown presenting the plaque in his honor is the national president, Mrs Nellie Roulhac of Philadelphia (left). Receiving the award for Dr Salk is his representative, Miss Doris Finney. Miss Finney was laboratory technician under Dr Salk and is now doing further study at University of Pittsburgh. Fighting Polio was the national project of Jack and Jill this past year. Chapters contributed more than $23,000 to the 1956 March of Dimes.

32b 1956

Jack and Jill conference in Nashville

Afro-American
Sat. 6-16-56
Baltimore, Md.

NASHVILLE—Jack and Jill of America, chapter representatives from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Tennessee are expected here to attend the South-Eastern Region Teen-Age Conference set for June 15-17.

The Nashville chapter, region host, has announced a three-day program including major activities at Fisk and Tennessee State Universities and Meharry Medical College. P. 12

The college presidents, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Dr. Walter S. Davis, and Dr. Harold D. West, will bring greetings, according to Mrs. Gloria Massie, chapter president and pro-tem Southeastern regional director.

* * *

"VALUES AND Responsibilities of the American Teen-Ager" is conference theme. Exchanging views with the teenagers on the theme will be a panel of experts including Dr. E. Perry Crump of Meharry Medical College, Mrs. Bonita J. Simmons, W. V. Harper, Mrs. Geraldine Fort of Tennessee State; and Mrs. Lettie Galloway, community center director.

Other conference activities will be a tour of the city, an "ice - breaker" at Tennessee State luncheon at Meharry, formal dance at Fisk, and a picnic at nearby Cheatham, Dam.

Mrs. Louise Foster is conference committee chairman. Members are Mesdames Elizabeth Petway, Lucile Blakemore, Rhea Tarleton, Sadie G. Johnson, LaVerne Holland, Geraldine Fort, Pearl Creswell, Pauline James, Gloria Massie, and Mabel B. Crooks.

32b 1956

LINKS, INC. (MEMPHIS, TENN.)

Memphis Links Initiate Five

Courier (Dec 2) P. 3

Pittsburgh, Pa. 12-2-56

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Memphis Chapter of Links, Inc., welcomed five new members into Linkdom at the home of Mrs. Caffrey Bartholomew.

After the beautiful installation ceremony, the group retired to Tony's swanky Supper Club, where Mrs. Charles Tarpley was the charming hostess and completed the festivity.

Initiated were Mrs. U. S. Bonds of Madison, Ark.; Mrs. Floyd M. (Lillian) Campbell, Mrs. Leland Atkins, Mrs. Ruth Lewis and Mrs. J. W. (Thelma) Burke of Forrest City, Ark.

Several of the Memphis Links were out-of-town at the time. They were: Mmes. Johnetta Kelso, Helen Sawyer, Betty Young and Grace Young.

MEMPHIS LINKS INITIATE FIVE—Five new members were welcomed by the Memphis Chapter of Links, Inc., when they were entertained at the home of Mrs. Caffrey Bartholomew. Left to right, front row: Mrs. Hollis E. Price, Mrs. U. S. Bonds and Mrs. Fred Rivers. Second row: Mrs. Floyd M. (Lillian) Campbell, Mrs. Sallie Bartholomew and Mrs. Charles (Vivian) Campbell. On the steps: Mrs. Leland Atkins, Mrs. Ruth Lewis and Mrs. C. S. (Addie) Jones, Link president. Back row (standing): Mrs. Philip (Alma) Booth, Mrs. W. (Marion) Gibson, Miss Jewel Gentry and Mrs. J. W. (Thelma) Burke of Forrest City, Ark.

Aid Thousands In Mississippi

Defender Sat. 2-18-56 P. 1
Chicago, Ill.

MOUND BAYOU, Miss. —(ANP) — The Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership announced that tins of clothing and food and several thousands of dollars have been distributed to the hard pressed Negroes of Mississippi through its organization.

Special mention was made in the council's report of $1,300 raised by the ministers of Gary, Ind., and sent to the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership; the $2,335 raised under Atty. Curtis McClain's sponsorship in New York City;

The train carload and two 33-foot truck loads of clothing, toys and food sent by Los Angeles; the hundreds of pounds of candy sent by the National Committee for Rural Schools, Inc., of New York City;

The $342 raised by Mrs. Cordie King Brown and friends in Chicago; $373.66 raised by Grant Memorial AME church and the thousands of articles of food and clothing sent by the Emma Lazrus Federation of Jewish Women.

10,000 HELPED

More than 10,000 needy people in Mississippi have received clothing, food, toys, coal or money through this distribution by the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership.

Some $3,000 raised by Dr. T. R. M. Howard, president, in New York City, and Gary, Ind., has been placed in escrow at the Tri-State Bank of Memphis to guarantee a loan to Amzie Moore of Cleveland, Miss., to prevent foreclosure.

The Regional Council also provided that $2,500 more be placed in escrow to complete a guarantee of a loan of $5,500 to Moore.

The Mississippi Regional Council has undertaken the job of direct economic relief to the hard pressed Negroes. This organization has stood in the forefront of the fight for Negro rights in Mississippi.

Say Regional Council Negro Leadership To Abandon Civil Rights Fight

Advocate Baton Rouge, La.
Jan 27-56

Group To Devote Future Efforts To Improving Economic Lot Of Negroes

Jackson, Miss. — Jan. 17 — A top official of the Regional Council of Negro leadership said here has decided to abandon the fight last week that the organization for Civil Righs.

Levy Chapple, of Greenville, First vice-President of the organization said that the future efforts would be aimed primarily at improving the economic conditions of the Delta Negro Farm worker, and its work in relations to the Negro farm owner, businessman, and farm workers would follow the general pattern of the Delta Council, top white organizations whose chief aim is the improvement of economic condtions in the Mississippi Delta.

While the organization itself will abandon th[illegible]or Civil Rights Mr. Chap[illegible] it would aid where ever[illegible] such organizations as [illegible]AACP in carrying on the f[illegible]or Civil Rights.

Mr. Chapp[illegible]aid, that Dr. T. R. M. Howa[illegible]ounder-President of the Regiona[illegible] Council of Negro leadership will make an announcement at an early date concerning the new policy of the organization.

Informed sources here recall that when the organization was first formed Dr. Howard disclaimed any interest in politics and Civil Rights for Negroes.

Whether or not the change in policy means that Doctor Howard will relinquish the reigns of the organization was not made clear in the statement by Mr. Chapple, although Dr. Howard who a few weeks ago sold the bulk of his property in Mound Bayou announced that he would in the future spend most of his time in New York, Washington, and California.

Places Money In Escrow

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Thurs 2-16-56

Gifts To Mississippi are Acknowledged By Regional Council of Negro Leadership

MOUND BAYOU — The Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership announced at Mound Bayou, Miss. today that tons of clothing and food and several thousands of dollars have been distributed to the hard pressed Negroes of Mississippi through its organization. Special mention was made in the Council's report of the following:

The $1,300.00 raised by the Ministers of Gary, Ind., and sent to the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership.

Also the $2,325, raised under Atty. Curtis McClain's sponsorship in New York City.

The train car load and two 33 foot truck loads of clothing, toys, and food sent by Los Angeles, Calif.

The hundreds of pounds of candy sent by the National Committee for Rural Schools, Inc., of New York City.

The $342.00 raised by Mrs. Cordie King Brown and friends in Chicago, and $373.66 raised by Grant Memorial AME church.

The thousands of articles of food and clothing sent by the Emma Lazrus Federation of Jewish Women and the thousands of others who have sent clothing, food, toys and smaller gifts of money.

More than 10,000 needy people in Mississippi have received clothing, food, toys, coal or money through this distribution by the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership.

A total of $3,000 raised by Dr. T. R. N. Howard, president of the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership, in New York City, and Gary, Ind., has been placed in escrow at the Tri-State Bank of Memphis, to guarantee a loan to Mr. Amzie Moore of Cleveland, Miss., to prevent foreclosure. The Regional Council also provided that $2,500.00 more be placed in escrow at the Tri-State Bank of Memphis to complete a guarantee of loan of $5,500.00 to Amzie Moore of Cleveland, Miss.

Daily Dispatch

The Mississippi Regional council of Negro Leadership has undertaken the job of direct economic relief to the hard pressed Negroes of Mississippi. This organization has stood in the forefront of the fight for Negro rights in Mississippi.

The Regional Council lead the fight to open rest room in service stations of Mississippi to Negroes. They lead the fight to half high way police brutality to Negroes. The Regional Council fought for increased registration of Negro voters and for complete integration in Mississippi. Any gifts for the needy in Mississippi, may be sent to the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership, Mound Bayou, Miss., Att. Dr. E. P. Burton, P.O. Box 464.

Regional Council To Meet, Jackson

Advocate Baton Rouge, La.
Jan. 3-27-56

MOUND BAYOU, Miss. — The fifth annual meeting of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership will be held in Jackson, Miss., Friday, April 27. Announcement of the date and place was made today by Dr. T. R. M. Howard, president.

The meeting, which in previous years has been held in Mound Bayou and nationally-known for its "big tent" crowds, will follow the same pattern as in the past. Several nationally-known speakers will appear on the program, while the usual gospel and college choruses will supply the music.

In explaining the change of meeting places, Dr. Howard stated that the membership is now heavy in all of the state's 82 counties, hence, Jackson was a more central meeting place for the one-day meet.

SUBSTITUTE: Rev. P. B. Lamperth, of Montgomery, Ala., who spoke at the meeting of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership here last Friday as a substitute for Rev. Martin Luther King, who was unable to attend the meeting.

CONGRESSMAN POWELL'S TELEGRAM SAYS HE TOLD DR. HOWARD REPEATEDLY THAT HE COULD NOT ACCEPT INVITATION TO SPEAK AT REGIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO LEADERSHIP MEETING HERE LAST WEEK

Advocate Sat. 5-5-56 P. 1

Sudden Canceling Of Night Program Disappoints Large Crowd

Jackson Miss.

Attendance Falls Far Below Previous Predictions

Jackson, Miss. May 30—A telegram from Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Negro Democrat of New York, received here on the eve of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership, held at the New Masonic Temple here last week for which for many weeks Congressman Powell had been widely advertised as principal speaker, hit hard at Dr. T. R. M. Howard, of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, President and Founder of the organization.

The Powell telegram is seen as having been prompted by a telegram to him from Governor J. P. Coleman of Mississippi asking him to "postpone indefinitely" his visit to Mississippi on the grounds that a speech by Congresman Powell in Mississippi at this time would be a great disservice to the Negro people of the state.

In his telegram Congressman Powell also states that Dr. Howard told him in Washington on Wednesday before the meeting here Friday that he did not know the Congressman was being advertised

A well informed source in Jackson however was of the opinion that certain of the officials knew all along that Congressman Powell would not be able to attend the meeting but continued to advertise and publicise him as the principal speaker in the hope of drawing a record crowd, the fallacy of which they point to as setting off a chain of events destroying the success of the meeting including the Governor's telegram and the telegram from Congressman Powell.

The telegram from Congressman Powell was as follows: "I told Dr. Howard repeatedly that I could not accept the invitation. I have two engagements of long standing on same day, 4:00 Columbia University, 8:00 I make the welcoming speech to Norman Manley, Chief Minister of Jamacia BWI. Dr. Howard just left my office and admitted that he had not been in Mississippi recently and did not know I was being advertised to appear there. He knows better than anyone else that I gave no word to appear there and he so admitted."

It was also stated here on good authority that officials of the organization also knew all along the Rev. Martin Luther King would not attend the meeting although they contniued to advertise his name.

The meeting was preceded Thursday night by a meeting of the Board at which Dr. Howard, R. L. Drew, Dr. Aaron Henry, Levy Chappelle, Willard John, Rev. Walter White, L. M. Melchoir, and a number of others were present.

The meeting opened as scheduled Friday morning with Rev. P. B. Lamperth of Montgomery, Alabama as the speaker substituting for Rev. Martin Luther Smith. Two head counts at this session revealed that only 173 persons were present with the exception of the stage which was occupied by the Campbell College Choir and some of the dignitaries of the organization.

Rev. Lamperth left immediately following the conclusion of his speech which was shortly before the noon hour.

During his speech Rev. Lamperth was loud in his praise of the unity demonstrated by Negroes in the Montgomery bus boycott, and called upon Negroes to go into businesses of every kind in order to acquire the independence which is more important than integration.

He did not, in spite of widely published reports call upon Negroes to boycott local stores.

The speaker at the afternoon session, at which a slightly larger number was present was Dr. Howard who repeated his charge that Mississippi is the "hell hole" of the nation.

Dr. Howard also charged the Negroes of Mississippi with lying to the white people of the state by telling them they did not want to be free.

It was following Dr. Howards speech that the announcement was made that the night session at which Congressman Powell had been advertised as speaker had been cancelled and that the meeting would end following a speech by Rev. Paul Hayes of Hot Springs Arkansas, who had been originally scheduled to speak at eight o'clock Friday night preceding Congressman Powell.

The official reason for cancelling the night meeting was announced as to make it possible to allow Dr. Howard to leave in time to meet a distant Sunday engagement.

A large crowd mostly local residents were disappointed when upon reaching the Masonic Temple they found that the Convention had ended.

Mississippi Roundup—

Post-Herald. Wed. 4-25-56 P. 30 Birmingham Ala.

Negro Leadership Group Won't Give Up Meeting

JACKSON, April 24 (U.P.)—The reginal Council of Negro Leadership said today it would hold its annual meeting here Friday as planned despite opposition from state and city officials.

R. L. Drew, Clarksdale, chairman of the board of directors, said it would be a "peaceful assembly for the good of all the state."

But Mayor Allen Thompson sided with Gov. J. P. Coleman in saying the meeting "will only cause friction and trouble because of the type of speakers involved.

The council is on record in favor of racial integration and full voting rights for Negroes as opposed by Mississippi's white officials.

Rep. Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) and the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader in the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, were announced earlier as featured speakers.

But it was learned yesterday that neither had planned to attend when Gov. Coleman sent them telegrams urging that they cancel their talks. Coleman called the "professional agitators" and said their appearance would harm "a new era of improved feelings between the races" in Mississippi.

Negro Cleric To Tell 'Facts' On Funds Use

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala
Thurs. 6-14-56

A Negro minister who charged the Montgomery Improvement Association with misappropriation of funds repeated his accusation yesterday and promised to release "the facts" in the near future.

Undaunted by a strong denial by the MIA, Rev. Fields said yesterday he hasn't decided "when to release the facts relative to this particular situation, but I have no doubt as to those facts and will release them at the proper time."

ACCUSED LEADERS

Following his resignation as MIA recording secretary, the Baptist minister last Monday accused several boycott leaders of putting personal interests before the protest movement. He said they used money contributed from throughout the nation for "selfish purposes."

Fields said the "proper time" to release "the facts" depends on several things. But he added it would be less than a month.

Whether he will present "the facts" to Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford hasn't been decided yet, he said.

'Can't Serve Christ Under J. C. Banner'

Afro American P.S. Baltimore, Md.
3-22-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —"We couldn't afford to represent Christ under segregated banners."

That is what the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, vice president of the Montgomery Improvement Association and chairman of its Institute on Nonviolence and Social Change, told city officials last week when they offered him use of State Coliseum for its Dec. 9 rally.

The Sunday rally is planned as a climax to the weeklong "institute," which is timed to coincide with the anniversary of the bus boycott which began nearly a year ago.

The institute, sponsored by the MIA, which spearheaded the boycott, is expected to attract leaders from all over the country, including a number of white national leaders in sympathy with the boycotters.

THE REV. MR. ABERNATHY, who has been a firebrand in the boycott movement, refused to accept use of the huge coliseum for the rally on Sunday because persons attending it would have to be seated on a segregated basis.

"To use the coliseum," Mr. Abernathy said, "we would have to segregate the expected crowd of 10,000. We couldn't afford to represent Christ under segregated banners."

Locations of many of the places of meeting have not been designated, Mr. Abernathy said, but expressed confidence these would be selected and a full program executed.

"We will have a series of seminars which will delve into the philosophy and techniques of Mahatma Gandhi," he declared, adding:

"WE WILL see how much the theory and practice of nonviolence and passive resistance and noncooperation with social evils can be applied to the current problem in the United States.

"We will try to learn if Gandhism, which overthrew imperialism in India, can resolve labor, minority and regional conflicts in our country. Americans seem to have more of a tradition of direct action and violence.

"Charity and nonviolence of Christianity will also be emphasized in these seminars that will be open to the general public and will have a special appeal to religious and civic leaders."

WEEKLONG ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Segregated Seating Laws Prohibit Boycott Rally Plans For Coliseum

Negro leaders announced yesterday they refused to use the State Coliseum for a huge rally Dec. 9 because persons attending would have to be seated on a segregated basis.

The rally is planned as a climax to a week-long "Institute on Non-Violence and Social Change."

Timed to coincide with the first anniversary of the Montgomery bus boycott, the institute will be staged Dec. 3 through Dec. 9.

Sponsored by the Montgomery Improvement Assn., which spearheaded the boycott, it will attract Negro leaders from throughout the nation and several white persons known for championing Negro causes.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, vice president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. is chairman of the institute. He said the seminars will revolve about the themes of "Freedom and Dignity Through Love" and "Gandhi in America".

A huge rally, planned for Dec. 9, was originally to be held in the State Coliseum here, Abernathy said. But the Negro leader said in order to use the Coliseum "we would have to segregate the expected crowd of 10,000." He said, "We couldn't afford to represent Christ under segregated banners."

Locations of many of the meeting places have not yet been designated, Abernathy said, but he added the program will shape up like this:

"We will have a series of seminars which will delve into the philosophy and techniques of Mahatma Gandhi. We will see how much the theory and practice of non-violence and passive resistance and non-cooperation with social evils can be applied to the current problem in the U.S.

"We will try to learn if Gandihsm, which overthrew imperialism in India, can resolve labor, minority and regional conflicts in our country. Americans seem to have more of a tradition of direct action and violence.

"Charity and non-violence of Christianity will also be emphasized in these seminars that will be open to the public and will have a special appeal to religious and civic leaders."

Abernathy said the institute opens the night of Monday, Dec. 3 at the Holt Street Baptist Church with "the annual mass meeting of the MIA." It was at that church that the MIA was born on Dec. 5, 1955.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, president of the MIA, will deliver the principal address of the evening prior to election of new officers for 1957. Abernathy said officers are permitted to succeed themselves.

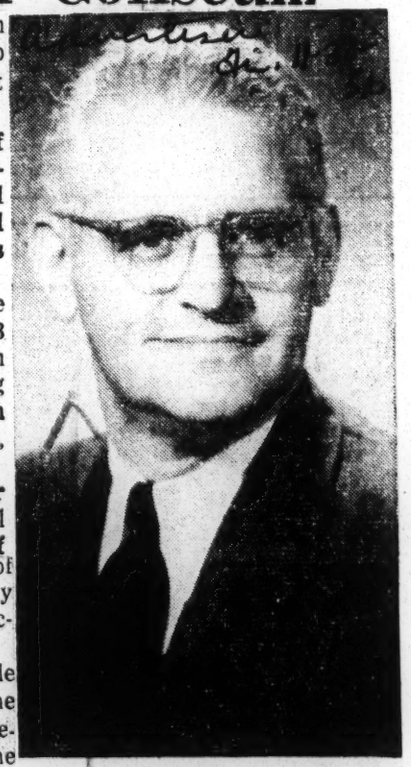
He said efforts are being made "to have a national official of the National Assn. for the aadvancement of Colored eople" speak the opening night of he seminar.

Tuesday, Dec. 4, at noon, the MIA executive board will hold a luncheon at which Dr. Preston Valien, chairman of the department of social science at Fisk University in Nashville, will analyze the sociological aspects of the Montgomery bus boycott.

"Techniques of non-violence in the struggle for freedom" is the subject of a forum scheduled for Tuesday night. Participating in the forum will be the Rev. C. K. Steele, leader of the Tallahassee, Fla., bus boycott which began last May 30; the Rev. T. J. Jemison, leader of a short-lived bus bo cott in Baton Rouge, La., several years ago; the Rev. F L. Shuttlesworth, president of Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, Birmingham; and the Rev. B. D. Lam Maggie Street Baptist Church.

WHITE SECRETARY

The forum will be moderated by the Rev. Glenn Smiley, white field secretary fo the Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York.



DR. HOMER A. ACK
Negro Institute Speaker

Wednesday, Dec. the anniversary of the boycott, has been designated as a "day of fasting and Wenesday afternoon and will include the Rev. Mr. Smiley speaking on non-violence in social change and the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary of Atlanta, speaking on "Social Aspects of the Christian Gospel."

Wednesday night's program is dedicated to the Negro women of Montgomery for their role in the bus protest," Abernathy said. The local Negro minister said that at all mass meetings of the MIA, women have comprised nearly 80 per cent of those in attendance."

MAIN SPEAKER

Main speaker will be Nannie Helen Burroughs of Washington, D.C., president of the women's auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention.

Seminars will continue Thursday morning and afternoon. Thursday night, Mahalia Jackson of Chicago, well-known gospel singer, will present a program of gospel songs with local Negro singers.

Institute On Non-Violence, Social Change Set Dec. 3—9

World
Wed. 11-28-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(SNS)— A galaxy of speakers of national standing are scheduled to participate in the week-long Institute on Non-Violence and Social Change scheduled by the Montgomery Improvement Association for Dec. 3-9 here.

The announcement was made by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., MIA president, who said the conference would be a "re-dedication to non-violence."

The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, MIA vice-president and chairman of the seminar, listed the speakers as Miss Lillian Smith of Clayton, Ga., author and lecturer; the Rev. Glenn Smiley, field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York City; and the Rev. Homer A. Jack, pastor of the Unitarian Church, Evanston, Ill.

He said there would be workshops on voter-registration, transportation, education, the principles of non-violent action and the problems of survival "in the face of economic pressure and survival."

Dr. King is scheduled to be the principal speaker at the opening of the institute Monday night, Dec. 3. Dr. J. H. Jackson, of Chicago, Ill., president of the National Baptist Convention will deliver the message closing out the institute Sunday, Dec. 9.

Other features include a statewide ministers' seminar Friday, Dec. 7 conducted by Dr. Harry V. Richardson, of Atlanta, president of Gammon Theological Seminary and the Rev. James H. Robinson of the Harlem Church of the Masters, New York City. The seminar will discuss the role of the church in social change and aspects of the social gospel.

The Rev. Gardner Taylor, pastor of Concord Baptist Church, New York City, will be one of the feature speakers on the Dec. 7 seminar.

Among other speakers listed are Dr. Preston Valien, head of the social science department, Fisk University; the Rev. C. K. Steele, leader of the bus protest in Tallahassee, Fla. and Mahalia Jackson of Chicago, gospel singer.

Meantime, the Rev. Abernathy said that mass meetings, luncheons oratorical contest, fasting and praying will highlight the institute.

Tuesday, Dec. 5 wll be the first anniversary of the bus protest which is rounding out its 11th month.

Negro and white representatives of the sociological departments of America's leading universities, editors of important newspapers and magazines, leaders of the major religious bodies, and delegations from trade unions have also been invited to attend sessions.

Negro leaders from all over the South are expected to attend workshops on Registration, Voting, Transportation, Education, The Principles of Non-Violent Action and The Problems of Survival in the Fact of Economic Pressure and Boycott.

The institute will open Monday evening, Dec. 3, with Dr. King as the principal speaker.

It will terminate on Sunday afternoon, December 9, with a mammoth state-wide religious service. At this service, Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, the largest Negro church body in the world, will be the main speaker. Dr. Jackson has just returned from a world-wide preaching mission.

Prominent Americans to Take Part in Montgomery Institute On Non-Violent Social Change

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri. 11-30-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King announced last week that the Montgomery Improvement Association, after almost one year's experience in the bus protest, is calling upon the 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery, Ala., to rededicate themselves to non-violence in their struggle for freedom and human dignity.

Dr. King, president of the Improvement Association, said, from December 3-9 ,the Association will conduct an "Institute on Non-Violence and Social C a ge."

"Our motto for this occasion will b 'Freedom and Dignity with Love'," he added.

Leaders from all segments of America have been invited to Montgomery to participate in the rededication institute.

Among those who have already accepted are: Miss Lillian E. Smith, prominent white Georgia writer; the Rev. Gardner Taylor, New York pastor ;Miss Nannie Burroughs, outstanding Negro woman leader; Dr. Preston Valien, head of social science department of Fisk university; the Rev. C. K. Steele, leader of the Tallahassee bus protest; the Rev. Homer A. Jack, white pastor of the Unitarian church, Evanston, Ill.; Miss Mahalia Jackson, Chicag o gospel singer; Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, Ga.; the Rev. James H. Robinson of Harlem's famous Church of the Master; and the Rev. Glenn Smiley, white field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Black Dispatch
9-9

Dr. King, President of the Improvement Association, said. From December 3-9, the Association will conduct an Institute on Non-Violence and Social Change. Our motto for this occasion will be 'Freedom and dignity with Love'.

Leaders from all segfents of America have been invited to Montgomery to participate in the rededication Institute. Among those who have already accepted are: Miss Lillian E. Smith prominent (white) Ga. writer: the Rev. Gardner Taylor New York Pastor; Miss Nannie Burroughs, America's outstanding Negro woman; Dr. Preston Valien, head of Social Science Department of Fisk University; the Rev. C. K. Steele, Leader of the Tallahassee Eus Protest; the Rev. Homer A. Jack, (white) pastor of the Unitarian Church, Evanston, Ill.; Miss Mahalia Jackson, Chicago gospel singer; Dr. Harvey V. Richardson, President of Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, Ga. the Rev. James H. Robinson of Harlem's famous Church of the Master, and the Rev. Glenn Smiley, (white) Field Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Negro and White representatives of the Sociological Department of America's leading universities, editors of important newspapers and magazines, leaders of the major religious bodies, and delegations from trade unions have also been invited to attend sessions.

Negro leaders from all over the South are expected to attend workshops on Registration, Voting, Transportation, Education, The Principles of Non-Violent Action and The Problems of Survival in the Face of Economic Pressure and Boycott.

The Institute will open Monday evening, December 3, with Dr. King as the principal speaker.

will be furnishec by the choirs of the Holt Street and Dexter Avenue Baptist Churches. The Rev. R. D. Abernathy will preside at this meeting, and the Revs. G. F. Lewis, H. H. Johnson, S. S. Seay and L. L. Anderson of Selma, will participate. Mrs. Georgia Black will sing a solo.

On Tuesday night at 7 at the Bethel Baptist Church a public forum will be heard, with Rev. Glenn Smiley, Field Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York, serving as moderator. Participants on the forum will be Revs. T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge; C. K. Steele, Tallahassee; F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham; and b. d. lambert, Montgomery.

On this night music will be furnished by choirs of Mt. Zion AME on and Bethel Baptist churches.

Dr. Moses Jones will preside at the meeting. Participants will include the Rev. Robert Graetz and N. H. Smith of Birmingham.

WOMEN'S NIGHT

On Wednesday night the women will come to the front in participation and two of the foremost women of America will be guest coostributors. Miss Lillian Smith, noted novelist, and Miss Nannie H. Burrough, noted Negro pioneer, will speak. The presiding office will be Mrs. Jo Ann Robinson. Other participants will include Mesdames A. W. West Sr., Julie C. Lewis, the Revs. R. W. Hilson and A. W. Murphy. Music will be furnished by the choirs of First Baptist and Beulah Baptist churches. Meeting place will be at First Baptist Church.

On Thursday, beginning at 9:5 at Mt. Zion AME ion Church

Prominent American To Participate In Montgomery Violent Social Change

Associated Negro Press
Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 11-30-56

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. announced today that the Montgomery Improvement Association after almost one year's experience in the Bus Protest, is calling upon the 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama to redicate themselves

Non-Violence, Social Change Seminar Set For Holt Street Baptist Church

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Mon. 12-3-56

The week-long institute on "Non Violence and Social Change," sponsored by the Montgomery Improvement Assn., is scheduled to begni tonight with the annual mass meeting at the Holt Street Baptist C urch.

9-2-5

The Rev. Doctor M. L. King Jr., president of the organization, will deliver his annual address, and will be the main speaker. Music a seminar on "Non-Volence an the Social Gospel" will be conducted. But each church is asked to begin the day by ringing its bell at 6 a.m. to begin a day of fasting and prayer. Oen hour of prayer service will take place at each church. At the seminar the Rev. J. W. Hayes will prside. Two lectures will be given by the Rev. Gleen Smiley and Dr. H. V. Richardson on the subjects "Non-Violence and Social Change and

REV. M. L. KING, JR.

REV. RALPH D. ABERNATHY

Dr. King, president of MIA, will deliver the main address tonight at the Holt Street Baptist Church to begin the week's activities of the Institute on Non Violence in Social Change.

Social Aspects of the Christian Gospel." The Rev. Buford of Tuskegee will conduct the devotional.

At noos Thursday, James B. Cobb, prsident of Postal Alliance, Washington, D.C., will be guest speaker, at the same place.

There will be another seminar on "Non-Violence and the Social Gospel" at 2:5 at the Mt. Zion AME ion Church. The Rev. Glenn Smiley and Dr. H. V. Richardson will be guest contributors. The Rev. J. W. Bonner will preside. Dr. R. D. Crockett will participate.

MUSICAL SING

As a special feature on Thursday evening, Miss Mhalia Jackson gospel singer of Chicago, will sing in a musical to be staged at St. John AME Church. Local talent to appear will include the Spiritual Flames, Bells of Paradise and Spiritual Four. The Revs. H. H. Johnson and H. J. Palmer will participate.

A state-wide seminar will be held on Friday morning at 9:

Serving as Institute Chairman for the Educational Institute on Violence and Social Change is the Rev. R. D. Abernathy. The activities will run throughout the week, ending on Sunday in a mammoth mass meeting.

at the First Baptist Church. Guest contributors will be the Rev. Glenn Smiley, W. H. Borders, Wheat Street Baptist, Atlanta; and Gardner C. Taylor, Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Powell will preside. Local participants will include the Revs. W. Fields, and J. E. Lowery, Mobile. 2:45, Dr. Borders and Rev. Smiley will again participate. Also participating will be Revs. J. L. Wright, A. H. Hogan and H. H. Hubbard presiding.

YOUTH NIGHT

"Youth Night" is Friday night when young people over the city will compete in an oratorical contest on the subject of "Non-Violence in Social Change." Two guest speakers will be Dr. Homer A. Jack, Unitarian pastor of Evanston, Ill. and Attorney J. B. Robertson, Greenville, S.C. This will take place at Hutchinson Street Church. Participating will be the Revs. A. W. Wilson, presiding, C. A. Tunstall, Mobile; Leon Crai

Birmingham; Mrs. Rosa Parks and C. W. Lee. Music will be furnished by Maggie Street and Hutchinson Street churches.

The final meeting of the week's observance will terminate on Sunday at 2:30 at the Holt Street Baptist Church when the Rev. Dr. J. H. Jackson, National Baptist Convention president, will address a vast audience. Dr. M. L. King will preside. Participants eill include the Revs. Vernon Johns, R. D. Abernathy, A. W. Wilson, E. W. Williams of Fiarifeld, M. C. Cleveland. Professor Robert Williams will sing a solo. Music will be furnished by all church choirs under the direction of Mrs. Georgia Black.

To all these programs the public is cordially invited.

Fisk University Picked As Site

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 4-7-56

President Joe McClure of district five of the National Alliance of Postal Employees announced this week that District five and the Nashville branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees will be host to the Southeast Regional Workers Educational Institute to be held at Fisk University, April 6 and 7.

McClure said that the nationally sponsored institute is a part of an overall education program set up for the benefit of all branches of North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee.

The theme of the conference is "The Economics of Integration in Government and Public Employment."

McClure added that courses of study are arranged to supply some of the basic needs of leaders. Attention will be given in the fields of administration, financing organization building, welfare and public relations, he said.

Guest speakers and consultants during the conference will include National President James B. Cobb, Washington, National Vice President Enuf R. Mathieu, New Orleans, La.; Joseph A. Clark, administrative assistant to Norman R. Abrams, assistant postmaster general Washington; Dr. V. W. Henderson, Fisk University, Dr. William Crump, Tennessee A and I State University and Snow F. Grigsby, Editor of the Postal Alliance, Detroit, Mich.

L. C. Moman, president of District three of Jacksonville, Fla. and R. D. Jones, president of District four of Birmingham, Ala., will assist in the procedure of the conference.

On Saturday, April 7, the Nashville branch will sponsor its annual public relations banquet at Tennessee A and I State University, which will climax the conference. Norman R. Abrams will be the guest speaker. Snow F. Grigsby will serve as Toastmaster.

Postal Alliance Holds Workers Institute

Daily World P.7
Sun. 4-8-56
Atlanta, Ga.

Several Atlanta officers and members of the National Alliance of Postal Employees left early Friday to attend the Southeast Regional Workers Educational Institute being held at Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., this weekend.

President Joe McClure of District 5 and the Nashville Branch of the NAPE are serving as hosts to representatives from Districts 3, 4 and 5, comprising the entire southeast section of the country.

The Institute is nationally sponsored as a part of the overall education program of the Alliance, and the theme selected for the session is "The Economics of Integration in Government and Public Employment." Major attention will be focused on the fields of administration, financing, organization building, welfare and public relations.

Guest speakers and consultants will include National President James B. Cobb, Washington, D. C.; national vice president Enuf R. Mathieu, New Orleans; Editor Snow F. Grigsby, Detroit; Joseph A. Clarks, staff assistant to Assistant Postmaster General N. R. Abrams; Dr. V. W. Henderson, Fisk University; Dr. William Crump, Tennessee A. and I.; President John M. Thomas and Gilbert W. Evans, Atlanta, Ga.; President L. V. Walker, Jacksonville, Fla., and President Leon Hillman, Chicago.

L. C. Moman, president, District 3 of Jacksonville, Fla., and R. D. Jones, president, District 4 of Birmingham, Ala., will assist in the procedure of the conference.

A highlight of the weekend was the Annual Public Relations Banquet held at Tennessee A and I State University on Saturday night, at which time the Hon. Norman R. Abrams, Assistant Postmaster General in charge of the Bureau of Operations, was the guest speaker.

Other guests invited to participate on this program were: Gov Frank G. Clement, Mayor Ben West, Postmaster Lewis E. Moore Dr. Harold D. West, president of Meharry; Dr. Charles S. Johnson president of Fisk; Dr. Walter S Davis, president, Tennessee State A and I; Z. Alexander Looby, NAACP attorney, and many other prominent citizens.

Other Atlantans participating in the Institute are financial secretary Guy Finch and educational chairman John H. White, officers of the Atlanta Branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees. The Atlanta Branch will serve as hosts to the 23rd Biennial National Convention of this militant organization in the summer of 1957.

Regional Parley April 6-7

Postal Alliance Meets in Nashville

Courier Sat. 4-7-56
Pittsburgh, Pa. P.1

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — President Joe McClure of District 5 of the National Alliance of Postal Employees announced that District 5 and the Nashville branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees will be host to the Southeast Regional Workers Educational Institute to be held at Fisk University April 6-7.

The over-all theme selected for the conference is "The Economics of Integration in Government and Public Employment."

Guest speakers and consultants during the conference will include national President James B. Cobb, Washington; national Vice President Enuf R. Mathieu, New Orleans, La.; Joseph A. Clark, administrative assistant to Norman R. Abrams, assistant postmaster general, Washington; Snow F. Grigsby, editor of the Postal Alliance, Detroit; Dr. V. W. Henderson, Fisk University, and Dr. William Crump, Tennessee A&I State University.

L. C. Moman, president of District 3 of Jacksonville, Fla., and R. D. Jones, president of District 4 of Birmingham, Ala., will be here to assist in the procedure of the conference.

Saturday, April 7, at 7:30 P. M., the Nashville branch will sponsor its annual public relations banquet at Tennessee A&I State University, which will climax the conference. Norman R. Abrams will be guest speaker. Snow F. Grigsby will serve as toastmaster. Nashville Postmaster Lewis E. Moore will introduce Mr. Abrams.

President Mahlon Griffith of the Nashville branch said that the primary purpose of the banquet is to promote cooperation, understanding and good will among the postal employes and the community.

The public is invited to make reservations by writing to Post Office Box 34, Nashville, Tenn.

Files Libel Suit Against Carrier

Defendant Sat. 6-23-56
Chicago, Ill.

ATLANTA, Ga. — William J. Arnold, former national welfare director of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, and ex-third district president, has filed suit for damages totaling $55,000 against Lawrence C. Moman, of Jacksonville, Fla., present district president claiming the latter libeled him and caused his defeat in the 1955 fall election.

Moman, a mail clerk between Jacksonville and Atlanta, was served the suit in Atlanta where he rooms between runs.

Arnold, a retired railway mail clerk of 36 years' service, is an Atlanta real estate broker. He claims in two counts of the suit that Moman libelled him in fact and by innuendo in a campaign letter circulated through the mails to approximately 900 members of District Three, comprising Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas.

The suit charges that the letter contained "false, untrue, scurrilous, degrading and defamatory matter" about Arnold, causing him not to be re-elected district president and injuring his credit and reputation.

The campaign literature, dated Sept. 30, 1955 and signed by Moman, contains two paragraphs on which Arnold bases much of his suit for libel.

Seeks Law To For New Group

Defendant Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-10-56

WASHINGTON, D. C. — "When the Civil Service Commissioner decides that the Commission is a functionary of the White House, then we have indeed gone far afield from its original concept."

James B. Cobb, national president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, declared in a speech to the delegates, postal personnel and leading civic figures at the opening meeting of their 10th District area convention..

The demand for recognition of federal employes unions was the major topic for discussion at the meeting.

Pointing sharply to the evils of the Commission's interpretations of its function, which originally was to safeguard the career service from plundering by political parties, he gave instances of hardships endured by postal workers.

NEED LAW

"The incidents," he said, "make it imperative that some balancing machinery be established in law to correct the posture of public officials and especially those in the U. S. Postal Service in their relationship with employe problems."

The Postal Alliance president cited cases of abuse which went contrary to the procedure set down by the Department for meeting the requests of employes.

He said, "that historically the American people through the Labor Relations Act of 1935 had set the climate in which management and employes should function."

"The opposition to the proposal," he further stated, "stems from the determination to retain the absolute life and death power over federal workers. Under this system the standards of conduct vary from area to area and official to official.

"In this vein," he added, "administrative laws and regulations must not, like an accordian, be expanded and contracted to fill the whim or will or particular individuals."

The audience heard sharp criticism of statements made by agency representatives to a Congressional Committee studying such a measure in the closing days of the last session. In his criticism, Cobb flatly contradicted the statement made by officials that the union recognition measure was not needed.

Further substantiating his position, the Postal union official cited the majority opinion of Chief Justice Charles Evan Hughes in the case of the National Relations Board v. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation in which he wrote that unions are essential to give laborers opportunity to deal on equality with their employer.

The Convention chairman. District president William F. Cook, assisted by branch president, Charles Mothershed, of the Golden Gate PTS branch and branch president Raymond L. Ingram of the San Francisco branch guided the business of the branch to its conclusion.

$100,000 Contempt Fine Is Upheld For Ala. NAACP

World B'ham, Ala. Wed. 12-12-56
P. 1 32

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — The Alabama' State Supreme court in a unanimous opinion here Dec. 6 dismissed a writ for cartiorari thereby upholding a $100,000 contempt fine and ban against the National Association for Advancement of Colored People in Alabama.

NAACP legal spokesmen made no immediate comment on their next move. Atty. Fred D. Gray, local lawyer representing the Association said that any statement on further legal moves would have to come from the National NAACP legal staff.

The NAACP had refused to completely satisfy a circuit court order to produce certain records and was fined for "willful contempt com-court." The highest state court said it was of the opinion that the lower court "could require" production of all of the records asked for by the Atty. Gen. John Patterson.

HAS AUTHORITY

It said further: "The circuit court had authority to order the (NAACP to disclose names, addresses and dues paid by the (NAACP), officers, agents and employees", and that the Association "could be held in contempt for non-compliance with the order to produce."

The court took note of the fact that the NAACP's "offer of partial compliance was not accepted". The Association produced all the requested data except the membership and the list of contributors, contending that these items were not necessary to decide the issue at bar and invaded constitutional protections.

The Supreme Court declined to rule on any question other than the validity of the contempt fine. Whether the fine was valid, the injunction halting NAACP activities proper or the proceedings defective, were not considered by the Supreme Court.

However the court observed: "The ultimate aim and purpose of the litigation is to determine the right of the state of Alabama to enjoin (the NAACP) from doing business in Alabama. This question is not before the court."

It added: "Certiorari cannot be made a substitute for an appeal or other method of review." It suggested that the NAACP" should have had the order reviewed by mandamus."

Further, the court pointed out: "Where a party to a cause elects not to avail such remedies to test the validity of an order requiring him to do or not to do a certain act and simply ignores or opening declines to obey the order of the court, he necessarily assumes the consequences of his defiance and is remitted to the long hope of having the reviewing court find and declare the order of contempt void on its face."

The Supreme Court citd definitions of civil and criminal contempt and the authority and scope of a circuit judge in meeting punishment. It sided with the lower court and cited various state and United States Supreme Court decisions to back up its opinion.

NAACP work has closed down completely in Alabama since the court enjoined the Association several months ago.

PATTERSON WILL FLY TO NAACP HEARING

Mon. 12-3-56

Alabaman To Attend Texas Bid For Injunction

Commerce Herald

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 2.—(AP)—Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson will fly to Tyler, Texas, Monday to attend a hearing on a permanent injunction against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Sources here said Mr. Patterson plans to confer with Texas Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd on legal points likely to arise in Alabama.

P. 8

The NAACP in Alabama is under a $100,000 contempt citation for refusing to deliver its records under a court order.

Edmund L. Rinehart, one of Mr. Patterson's assistants who as handled much of the Alabama case against the NAACP, will accompany Mr. Patterson.

The State of Texas filed an application for a temporary injunction against the NAACP Sept. 28. The temporary order was granted Oct. 24. It enjoined the NAACP from doing any further business in Texas.

The hearing Monday is on a motion by the State of Texas to make the injunction permanent.

Several months ago, Alabama obtained a temporary injunction against the NAACP, prohibiting it from doing further business in the state.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery, on application by Mr. Patterson, required the Negro organization to produce certain records into court for examination. When it refused, Judge Jones fined the organization $100,000 for contempt.

A review of the order is pending before the Alabama Supreme Court. The NAACP can take no further action in Alabama until the matter is resolved.

Mr. Sheppard is charging in his petition for a permanent injunction in Texas that the NAACP is a New York corporation doing business "as a privilege" in Texas, and subject to the laws of Texas.

Lets fine stand—

Court declares NAACP must pay $100,000

News P. 1
B'ham, Ala.
Thurs. 12-6-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 6—(AP)—The Alabama Supreme Court refused for a second time today to interfere with a $100,000 fine levied against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People for contempt of court.

With all seven justices concurring, the high court refused to review the action of Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery in holding the NAACP in contempt for refusal to produce certain records in court.

JONES IMPOSED the heavy fine last July 25 after NAACP attorneys told the court the Negro organization wouldn't turn over membership files and other records sought by Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson in an injunction suit to stop the NAACP from doing business in the state.

Jones already had granted a temporary injunction which is still in effect.

NAACP ATTORNEYS protested that an order to require the organization to produce its files would violate its constitutional rights.

Jones levied an immediate fine of $10,000 and raised it to $100,000 when a five-day deadline expired without the records.

The Supreme Court said in its ruling today:

"It is clear that the Circuit Court had authority to order the petitioner NAACP to disclose names, addresses and dues paid by petitioner's members, officers, agents and employes, and that petitioner could be held in contempt of court for noncompliance with the court's order to produce."

AT THE SAME time, the tribunal turned down a request for a rehearing on a previous ruling which denied a review of Jones' actions both in levying the fine and granting a temporary injunction.

After the Supreme Court ruled against the NAACP last August, Negro attorneys asked for reconsideration and at the same time filed a new and separate request for review. Both were denied today.

Patterson filed the injunction suit last June 1, contending the NAACP had failed to register with the state as a foreign out-of-state corporation. NAACP lawyers argued that their organization in effect wasn't doing business in Alabama and was exempt from that requirement.

NAACP Has Plan To "Adopt" Branches

Lite 4/
Fri 12-12-56
Nashville, Tenn.

Forced Out Of Work

SAN FRANCISCO.—

An adopt-a-branch plan for 1957, by which NAACP branches in the Far West would "adopt" a branch in one of the three southern states in which the NAACP has been banned, has provoked such enthusiasm that the P lo Alto, Calif. branch already has "adopted" the Montgomery, Ala., NAACP unit.

This was announced here today by Franklin H. Williams, NAACP regional director.

Mr. Williams said the Palo Alto Branch's quick action to 'adopt" the Montgomery branch was taken even though complete plans for the adopt a branch plan have yet to be formulated.

(A letter received at NAACP national headquarters in New York from the Palo Alto branch said: 'We are enclosing a check for $1.050 which represents the sum the National Office would normally have received from membership dues from the Montgomery, Alabama, branch this year.")

The 1957 adopt-a-branch campaign, Mr. William explained, envisions NAACP branches in the West Coast region "adopting" a branch in Louisiana, Alabama or Texas and adding the number of members in the "adopted" branch to their 1957 membership quota. Membership fees for the "adopted" branch would be paid directly to the NAACP National Office by the branch which "adopted" it.

The NAACP West Coast region comprises California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and Alaska.

The appeals court acted because the injunction was ordered after the association had moved to suspend activity until to transfer the case to Federal validity of an injunction Court. Mr. Wilkins said here t the association in that yesterday. 12-21-56
has been determined. He said he had advised the
rding to Roy Wilkins, suspension of activity to fore-
ive secretary, a Louisiana stall threatened criminal action
s court ruled Nov. 26 that against association members.
r court injunction issued
March 28 was "null and

N.A.A.C.P. ORDERS HALT
Bids Others in Louisiana Await Result of Court Fight

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored

West Coast NAACP Branches May 'Adopt' Outlawed Members of Dixie

LOS ANGELES—A unique and dramatic plan to "adopt" NAACP units in Southern states where the NAACP has been outlawed, was revealed by the advisory committee in a West Coast NAACP leadership meeting last week.

C. L. Dellums, chairman, told the conference that over 55,000 current memberships in Texas, Alabama and Louisiana cannot be renewed because of court injunctions imposed in these states.

"We who live in the relatively free atmosphere of the West must shoulder the losses suffered by our fellow-workers for freedom in the three states where their right to fight for equality under the NAACP banner has been outlawed," Dellums said.

Branches in seven Western states and Alaska will be asked to adopt the membership quota of the three Southern states during the coming spring campaigns.

NAACP opens Fla. drive for members

TAMPA, Fla. — "A Branch in Every City — a Membership Card in Every Pocket" will be the slogan for the statewide membership drive which began Sunday, state headquarters of the NAACP announced last week.

Goal for the drive has been set at 5,000 additional members by Dec. 15. Robert W. Saunders, field secretary, said every branch of the association in Florida is being urged to get actively into the drive.

"The drive is in cooperation with a national effort to get more members in the NAACP to replace those which have been lost through efforts of various states in the South banning NAACP branches from soliciting members and raising funds," Saunders said.

Chairman for the drive will be newly elected State Conference President A. Joseph Reddick of Miami. The Rev. Mr. Reddick stated that it has "become imperative that the State of Florida reach its goal in this effort."

He is pastor of St. James AME Church, Miami.

MEANWHILE STATE headquarters announced that the following Branches have begun campaigns: Jacksonville, Tampa, Lake Wales, Fort Pierce, Pensacola, Arcadia and St. Petersburg. More are expected to announce campaign plans next week.

"Plans for a branch in every Florida city have materialized. We expect to start at least 10 new branches during November and December." Mr. Reddick said. Persons interested in beginning branches should write to our state headquarters in Tampa, he urged.

Accentuating the drive will be a tour of branches to be made by Mr. Saunders and Herbert Wright, national youth secretary. State board members are also being asked to fulfill speaking engagements, visit branches in their areas and encourage active participation by all in the drive.

NEED FOR CHANGING

By John H. McCray

As Judge Parker Put It

Within the last few days Georgia has joined steps with several other segregating Southern states to persecute, prosecute and destroy the NAACP.

Texas, Alabama, Louisiana and North Carolina have advanced to the state court stage with direct legal moves to accomplish the purpose. Persistent reports are that undercover agents in Florida, fattened with a $50,000 budget, are feverishly trying to compile membership records, etc. on NAACP members.

SIMILAR REPORTS prevail in South Carolina where there is no state appropriation for such a project. Earlier this year the state legislature did enact a statute which forbids public employment to NAACP members and members of their immediate families. A Federal court ruling on this statute is pending.

Although considered inimical to the "best Southern interests," there is nothing subversive, un-American or violate of the U.S. Constitution about the NAACP.

For the last 25 years, and more, the South has relied upon this sort of tactic: Adjudge "bad" any colored person belonging to NAACP, without trial; without deference to the real facts. Preach their sad, warped and entirely false NAACP, spewings before colored Southerners.

AT LAST, they are shocked to see that the more they talked against it the more colored Southerners joined up. We've never forgotten the sweaty, tired farmer who, several years ago, walked into our newspaper office and asked where could he go to join the NAACP.

He hadn't paid too much attention to it, he said. But during lunch hour that day he had heard a rabid race-baiter denounce it.

"That made me know that if that man says it's a bad thing, I just know it's good for us"

These new Southern states' move against the NAACP come, we fear, too late and long after the horse has flown the stable. You cannot now, by legal means, erase the fact that NAACP lawyers have taken Southern white men into Southern courts and, almost without exception, before white Southern judges, proved their rightness

The crying hope of the colored South today is first class citizeship and the same rights as all other Americans enjoy. And that hope and urge is so great that even if the NAACP were kept out of the South, or the states trying to keep it out, there would be no difference.

THERE IS nothing which prevents citizens from uniting, even under names other than NAACP, to accomplish the same objectives. What is more, these citizens can arrange for lawyers of their choice — maybe the NAACP lawyers.

Tells NAACP unit to cease operation

NEW YORK — Local units of the NAACP in the State of Louisiana have been advised by Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins to suspend activity pending the validity of an injunction issued against the association by a state court last March.

A Louisiana state Court of Appeals ruled on Nov. 26 that the injunction granted by the lower court on March 28 was "null and void," saying the NAACP had filed a motion in the U.S. District Court petitioning removal of the case to that court.

THE FILING of this motion automatically removed the case and stayed all action by the state court until the Federal court ruled on the motion. Ignoring this required procedure, the state court granted an injunction banning NAACP activity.

Following the March 28 ruling, the association suspended all activity within the state pending the outcome of an appeal filed with the Circuit Court of Appeal. The suspension remained in force until the Appeals Court ruled on Nov. 26.

Pursuant to this ruling, the association proceeded to reactivate its units.

* * *

MEANWHILE, Louisiana's Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion maintained that the NAACP was still banned because it had not turned over its membership list. He threatened to institute criminal charges against the NAACP and its members if operations were resumed.

In a telegram to Louisiana units of the association under the date of Dec. 14, Mr. Wilkins expressed confidence in the legality of the position taken by the NAACP.

But in order "to forestall possible criminal action by parish attorneys against our members," Wilkins advised suspension of activity "until further notice."

NAACP would bar GI sports under JC

SAN FRANCISCO (ANP) — The West Coast Region NAACP has urged U.S. armed forces not to hold nor participate in any athletic activities in any area where colored G.I.'s or spectators will not have "complete and non-segregated access" to local places of public accommodation and stadium facilities.

A resolution was offered to last weekend's Advisory Committee meeting by Central Area president Nathaniel S. Colley after it was reported that the Air Force Academy was seeking a stadium for a forthcoming football game, and that Dallas, Texas, is among the cities under consideration.

Aims suit at legal curbs on NAACP in Va.

RICHMOND

A suit filed in U.S. District Court here Thursday challenges the constitutionality of five so-called anti-NAACP bills passed by the recent special session of the Virginia General Assembly.

The suit, filed by the association's lawyers, also asks that Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. and five commonwealth's attorneys be enjoined from enforcing the laws.

T. GRAY HADDON, Richmond commonwealth's attorney, is among the five state's attorneys whom the petition asks the court to enjoin and are named as defendants in the suit.

The anti-NAACP bills were designed to prevent "persons not directly interested" in litigation from bringing suits. Intent of the bills was interpreted as being aimed at persons filing desegragation suits.

Membership List Is Demanded

Post + Times Herald

Alabama Judge Refuses to Set Aside $100,000 Fine Levied Against NAACP

Sun. 7-31-56 Washington, D.C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 30 (AP)—A State Judge today refused to modify or set aside a $100,000 fine against the National Asociation for the Advancement of Colored People.

The fine, levied by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones Wednesday for contempt of court, goes into effect at midnight tonight.

NAACP lawyers asked the judge not to require them to fulfill his order to produce their Alabama membership lists with other records. The organization expresed fear of economic reprisals and the "use of actual force" if the 14,566 names of Alabama NAACP members were made public.

The attorneys offered to turn over to the Court other records sought by Attorney General John Patterson in connection with an injunction against the NAACP's doing business in Alabama. Last week Jones found the NAACP in what he called "brazen contempt" of court for not yielding an extensive volume of records on Alabama operations.

Jones turned down flatly the request to withhold membership lists. That left a $10,000 fine assessed Wednesday due to rise to $100,000 if the records are not in his court by midnight.

Attorneys presented a statement by NAACP National Secretary Roy Wilkins saying NAACP members have lost their jobs because they sought public school integration. Wilkins coted reports that Negroes in Selma, a west central Alabama community, had "been discharged for signing a petition urging an end to segregation there.

Making public membership lists would, Wilkins said, make members subject to "private economic reprisals, to loss of their public and private employment, to harassment by persons opposed to racial integration in the public schools, to threats of the use of force, intimidation and the use of actual force."

Wilkins cited two recent legislative acts designed to let school boards in Macon and Marengo Counties fire teachers who advocate integration.

Alabama Seeks to Collect $100,000 NAACP Fine

Evening Star 8-1-56 Washington, D.C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 1 (AP).—State attorneys today began planning how to collect a $100,000 fine from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

And NAACP attorneys began planning a request that the Alabama Supreme Court review the fine for contempt of a State circuit court.

Yesterday the Supreme Court refused to suspend the fine while the NAACP prepared a writ asking it to take over the contempt proceedings and review them. Robert Carter, NAACP attorney from New York, said the writ would be filed as soon as possible.

Once filed, it would suspend action on the fine levied by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones on July 25. The NAACP has until August 24 to file the writ.

An assistant attorney general Edmon Rinehart, said late yesterday that no action had yet been taken to try to collect the fine. "Whether we can collect before they get the writ filed depends on how fast they can act," Mr. Rinehart said.

The NAACP asked the suspension, Mr. Carter told the Supreme Court, because it feared the fine might be increased during the time it took to draw up a legal petition and brief

Judge Jones ruled the organization was in contempt for failure to surrender certain Alabama records. So long as they are not handed in, the offense continues and at the request of the attorney general's office Judge Jones could levy a further fine.

Mr. Rinehart said that as of late yesterday the State had no plans to make such a request.

The NAACP offered to surrender some of its records to Judge Jones Monday just before a five-day waiting period expired and the $100,000 contempt fine went into effect. But the organization said it had to protect its 14,566 Alabama members and to fulfill his order to produce their Alabama membership lists with other records. The organization expressed fear of economic reprisals and the "use of actual force" if the 14,566 names of Alabama N.A.A.C.P. members were made public.

The attorneys offered to turn over to the court other records sought by Attorney General John Patterson in connection with an injunction against the N.A.A.C.P.'s doing business in Alabama. Last week, Jones found the N.A.A.C.P. in what he called "brazen contempt" of court for not yielding an extensive volume of records on Alabama operations.

Request Turned Down

Jones turned down flatly the request to withhold membership lists. That left a $10,000 fine assessed last Wednesday due to rise to $100,000 if the records are not in his court by midnight.

Attorneys presented a statement by N.A.A.C.P. National Secretary Roy Wilkins saying N.A.A.C.P. members have lost their jobs because they sought public school integration. Wilkins cited reports that Negroes in Selma, a west-central-Alabama black-belt community, had been discharged for signing a petition urging an end to segregation there.

N.A.A.C.P Loses Plea To Void $100,000 Fine

Courier-Journal P. 11 Louisville, Ky.

Tues. 7-31-56

Montgomery, July 30 (AP)—A State judge today refused a request by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to modify or set aside a $100,000 fine.

The fine levied by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones last Wednesday for contempt of court goes into effect at midnight tonight.

Voices Fear of Reprisals

N.A.A.C.P. lawyers asked the judge today not to require them to fulfill his order to produce their Alabama membership lists with other records. The organization expressed fear of economic reprisals and the "use of actual force" if the 14,566 names of Alabama N.A.A.C.P. members were made public.

The attorneys offered to turn over to the court other records sought by Attorney General John Patterson in connection with an injunction against the N.A.A.C.P.'s doing business in Alabama. Last week, Jones found the N.A.A.C.P. in what he called "brazen contempt" of court for not yielding an extensive volume of records on Alabama operations.

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NAACP Loses Its Plea For $100,000 Fine Stay

Post + Times Herald P. 9 Wed. 8-1-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 31 (AP) — The Alabama Supreme Court today refused to stay the $100,000 fine against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People pending a review of a contempt citation.

The Court told NAACP attorneys the justices did not feel justified in interferjng with the heavy fine levied by a lower court for refusal to produce certain records. The fine was effective at midnight last night.

The justices pointed out that a writ for review of the contempt conviction has not been filed. The NAACP has 30 days from last Wednesday to ask for a review. The contempt citation was issued last Wednesday by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones.

The review itself would have the effect of suspending the judgment, but NAACP attorneys said Jones can increase the fine each day and it can go much higher by the time the paper work is completed for the higher court review.

Therefore, they asked the Supreme Court to suspend the fine as of today.

NAACP lawyers said the fine was designed to "frustrate and deny" a review of a lower court's contempt order.

The fine was imposed by Judge Jones when the NAACP refused to make its Alabama membership list public.

Robert Carter, NAACP attorney from New York, told the justices that "Judge Jones was in effect saying we are not going to have a right to review" in setting the fine.

Attorney General John Patterson conceded that the Supreme Court had a right to stay the fine, but said it is unnecessary and that the NAACP should go ahead with its request for a review of the contempt finding.

Patterson said papers are now being drawn up to request a formal judgment from Jones for the $100,000 fine. Jones had said last Wednesday a $10,000 fine for contempt would go up to $100,000 if the record were not in by midnight last night.

$100,000 Fine Faces NAACP in Alabama

Evening Star P. A-4 Washington D.C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 26 (AP).—Faced with a $100,000 fine Monday, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today studied its next step.

Tues. 7-29-56

The fine was set in State court yesterday when the NAACP was found in contempt for failing to produce its Alabama records. An immediate fine of $10,000 was assessed by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones and the fine was ordered raised to $100,000 if the records are not surrendered by Monday.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson asked the court for the records for use in his case against the NAACP. On June 1 he won an injunction banning it from activity in Alabama and when the NAACP appealed the injunction Mr. Patterson asked for a large mass of its records.

Demand Is Challenged

Judge Jones decreed that the NAACP was "in contempt of court for its willful and deliberate refusal to produce the documents." He said the $10,000 fine might be reduced or set aside if the records were in within five days.

No NAACP spokesmen here would say last night what the organization planned to do about turning in the records.

In New York, however, Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins of the NAACP said that at least a part of the documents asked by Mr. Patterson would not be turned over to Alabama officials. Among the data asked by Mr. Patterson is the Alabama membership of the NAACP.

"There appears to be nothing in Alabama law requiring organizations such as the NAACP to submit lists of individual members," said Mr. Wilkins.

He went on to say that "NAACP members in Alabama and elsewhere in the South have been subjected to economic pressure and personal threats and acts of violence for no cause other than their membership in the NAACP."

Won't Risk Reprisals

Thus, Mr. Wilkins added, "we cannot, in good conscience, risk exposing our loyal members to such reprisals."

Legal experts in Birmingham said the NAACP might ask the

Alabama Supreme Court to review the contempt finding or take the case into Federal court.

Mr. Patterson obtained the injunction on the contention that the NAACP was operating illegally in Alabama because it had not registered as an out-of-State corporation and that it had fomented attacks on Alabama segregation laws.

The injunction is still in effect.

The records in question include correspondence related to the Montgomery bus boycott by Negroes, now almost eight months old, and an attempt by two Negro women to attend the University of Alabama last February. Judge Jones agreed with Mr. Patterson several weeks ago that the information was pertinent to the ban on NAACP activities.

ALABAMA JURIST REFUSES TO LIFT FINE UPON NAACP

Raleigh, N. C.,

Negro Group Faces $100,000 Penalty For Failure to Identify Members

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 30 (AP)—A state judge refused today to modify or set aside a $100,000 fine against the NAACP.

The fine, levied by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones Wednesday for contempt of court, goes into effect at midnight tonight.

NAACP lawyers asked the judge not to require them to fulfill his order to produce their Alabama membership lists with other records. The organization expressed fear of economic reprisals and the "use of actual force" if the 14,566 names of Alabama NAACP members were made public.

Offered Other Records.

The attorneys offered to turn over to the court other records sought by Atty. Gen. John Patterson in connection with an injunction against the NAACP's doing business in Alabama. Last week, Jones found the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in what he called "brazen contempt" of court for not yielding an extensive volume of records on Alabama operations.

Jones turned down flatly the request to withhold membership lists. That left a $10,000 fine assessed Wednesday due to rise to $100,000 if the records were not in his court by midnight.

Attorneys presented a statement by the NAACP national secretary, Roy Wilkins, saying NAACP members have lost their jobs because they sought public school integration. Wilkins cited reports that Negroes in Selma, a west-central Alabama Black Belt community, had been discharged for signing a petition urging an end to segregation there.

Fears Reprisals.

Making public membership lists would, Wilkins said, make members subject to "private economic reprisals, to loss of their public and private employment, to harassment by persons opposed to racial integration in the public schools, to threats of the use of force, intimidation and the use of actual force."

Wilkins cited two recent legislative acts designed to let school boards in Macon and Marengo counties fire teachers who advocate integration. He also referred indirectly to White Citizens' Councils dedicated to preserving segregation that are strong in Alabama.

The NAACP said it owns no real property in Alabama, a list of which Jones had ordered, but offered to surrender bank records, what it called a standard form for chartering branches, and correspondence concerning the attempt last winter of two Negro women to attend the University of Alabama.

NAACP PETITIONS ALA. HIGH COURT

Times-Picayune

Asks Time to Appeal Circuit Judge's Action

New Orleans

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 30 Attorneys for the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People Monday asked the Alabama supreme court to stay a circuit fine of $100,000.

Within an hour after Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones rejected a request to modify the fine, the NAACP asked the higher court to give them time to appeal Jones' action.

The $10,000 fine was for failure to produce NAACP records for use in a hearing on an injunction Jones issued June 1. He had enjoined the NAACP from doing business in Alabama.

Fear of economic reprisals and the "use of actual force" were given by the NAACP as reasons for refusing to surrender its Alabama membership lists.

Economic Pressure

Attorneys presented a statement by the NAACP national secretary, Roy Wilkins, saying NAACP members have lost their jobs because they sought public school integration. Wilkins cited reports that Negroes in Selma, a west-central Alabama Black Belt community, had been discharged for signing a petition urging an end to segregation there.

Making public membership lists would, Wilkins said, make members subject to "private economic reprisals, to loss of their public and private employment, to harassment by persons opposed to racial integration in the public schools, to threats of the use of force, intimidation and the use of actual force."

Wilkins cited two recent legislative acts designed to let school boards in Macon and Marengo counties fire teachers who advocate integration. He also referred indirectly to White Citizens' Councils dedicated to preserving segregation that are strong in Alabama.

No Real Property

The NAACP said it owns no real property in Alabama, a list of which Jones had ordered, but offered to surrender bank records, what it called a standard form for chartering branches, and correspondence concerning the attempt last winter of two Negro women to attend the University of Alabama.

This attempt and Montgomery's eight-month-old bus boycott were cited by Atty. Gen. John Paterson as NAACP attacks on Alabama segregation laws when he obtained the injunction. He also contended that the organization was doing business illegally in Alabama since it had not registered as an out-of-state corporation.

The NAACP denied both charges.

When the NAACP asked to have the injunction lifted, Patterson requested the records in an effort to sustain his contentions.

NAACP IN ALABAMA REBUFFED BY COURT

Commercial Appeal

Tribunal Refuses To Grant Stay Of $100,000 Fine In Records Penalty

Memphis, Tenn.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 30.—The Alabama Supreme Court Monday refused to grant an immediate stay of a $100,000 fine of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The fine was levied by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones for contempt of his court by failure to produce the NAACP's Alabama records. It was due to go into effect at midnight.

Long-Standing Policy

Within an hour after Judge Jones had rejected an NAACP request to modify the fine, attorneys asked the higher court to hold it up while they asked for a review of the contempt finding.

But the Supreme Court justices said long-standing policy prevented their acting on the request until the other party had been notified. The other party is the State of Alabama, represented by Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who on June 1 obtained from Judge Jones an injunction against NAACP activities in Alabama.

The records were asked by Mr. Patterson in an effort to sustain his reasons for the injunction.

Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston set a Supreme Court hearing for 10 a.m. Tuesday on the stay request.

Will Ask Review

Robert Carter, NAACP attorney from New York, said later that the organization would go ahead and ask for a review of the contempt fine whether it obtained the stay or not.

The NAACP attorneys offered to turn over to Judge Jones' court some records but expressed fear of economic reprisals and the "use of actual force" if the 14,566 names of Alabama NAACP members were made public.

NAACP considers next legal move

News Bhom, Ala
Sun 8-14-56 P29

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 14—(AP)—Rebuffed once, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today considered whether to go back to the Alabama Supreme Court to seek removal of an injunction and $100,000 fine or go straight to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Alabama court refused yesterday to review the ban on NAACP activities in Alabama and the fine levied for contempt of a state Circuit Court.

ROBERT L. CARTER, assistant special counsel of the NAACP, said in Washington, "we may ask the Alabama Supreme Court for a rehearing, or we may be able to go directly to the United States Supreme Court."

Carter argued at a hearing here yesterday before the state Supreme Court that Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones erred in ordering both the June 1 injunction and the July 30 fine. He asked the court to grant an NAACP petition for review of the records.

But the court declared that the petition's claims of 10 legal errors by Jones "are insufficient to warrant the issuance of the writ (for review). The petition is therefore denied. All the justices concur."

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who obtained the injunction, said the NAACP could file a new petition or ask a rehearing on the one rejected. He said unless a rehearing were asked and the request again denied, the NAACP would not have exhausted all possible legal remedies in state courts.

CARTER CONTENDED at the hearing that the injunction violated the "constitutionally privileged activity" of the NAACP to seek for Negroes full voting rights and other constitutional guarantees. A claim of abridgment of federal rights could be the basis for asking the U. S. Supreme Court to accept jurisdiction in the case.

The fine grew out of the injunction. Patterson got from Jones a court order requiring the NAACP to surrender some Alabama records for use in a hearing on the injunction, and the contempt fine was levied the organization refused to

...ore, Carter contended,

Negro attorney who filed the petition last Thursday, said he had no comment on the Supreme Court's refusal. He indicated that the NAACP's New York office would have to decide what might be done next.

The NAACP claimed at the hearing that the injunction banning its activities in Alabama was a violation of the first and 14th amendments to the U. S. Constitution.

Asst. Special Counsel Robert L. Carter of the NAACP's New York staff also contended that Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones erred in fining the organization for refusing to surrender its Alabama membership lists.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson denied flatly that Jones was in error and claimed that the injunction could not properly be reviewed since a final decision had not been reached on it in Jones' court.

Patterson filed a motion to strike from the NAACP petition any consideration of the injunction and let the Supreme Court consider the fine alone.

Carter argued before a Supreme Court chamber crowded with Negroes that since the fine stemmed from the injunction, it was too pertinent.

He asked the Supreme Court at least to grant the request for review of the contempt fine so that it might be cleared away and allow the NAACP "to seek a review of the merits of the real controversy in this case"—the injunction.

State Supreme Court Denies NAACP Petition

Post Dispatch Bhom, Ala.
Sun 8-14-56 P1

Refuses To Review Injunction And Fine Imposed By Judge Jones

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Alabama Supreme Court today refused to review an injunction and a $100,000 fine against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

After a hearing this morning on a request for review of the actions in Circuit Court, the court announced late today it denied the NAACP petition.

All the justices concurred in the finding that the NAACP's contention of 10 errors in the Circuit Court's actions "are insufficient to warrant the issuance" of a review order.

Fred D. Gray, Montgomery Negro attorney who filed the petition last Thursday, said he had no comment on the Supreme Court's refusal. He indicated that the NAACP's New York office would have to decide what might be done next.

The NAACP claimed at the hearing that the injunction banning its activities in Alabama was a violation of the first and 14th amendments to the U. S. Constitution.

Asst. Special Counsel Robert L. Carter of the NAACP's New York staff also contended that Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones erred in fining the organization for refusing to surrender its Alabama membership lists.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson denied flatly that Jones was in error and claimed that the injunction could not properly be reviewed since a final decision had not been reached on it in Jones' court.

Patterson filed a motion to strike from the NAACP petition any consideration of the injunction and let the Supreme Court consider the fine alone.

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He asked the Supreme Court at least to grant the request for review of the contempt fine so that it might be cleared away and allow the NAACP "to seek a review of the merits of the real controversy in this case"—the injunction.

Post Dispatch
Sun 8-14-56 P2

for certain Alabama records of the NAACP to sustain it. Carter said the organization withheld the membership lists because publication "would effectively destroy the corporation (NAACP) as an entity in Alabama" by subjecting its members to loss of jobs and violence.

Operations of the NAACP in seeking freedom of speech, the right to vote and other constitutional guarantees for Negroes is "constitutionally privileged activity," Carter said. The injunction violated the NACP's right to seek fulfillment of the Negroes' rights, he claimed.

Alabama Attorney General John Patterson, who filed the injunction suit, asked and got permission from the court to examine certain N. A. A. C. P. records. He said he needed them to determine whether the organization was operating legally in the state.

Judge Jones reaffirming an order he issued June 1, said the records must be produced, but the N. A. A. C. P. refused, sticking to its contention that it couldn't legally be compelled to bring them into court despite

$10,000 Already Levied

Herald Tribune
Thurs. 7-26-56

Alabama Court Threatens N.A.A.C.P. Fine of $100,000

New York

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 25.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was fined $10,000 for contempt of court today with a provision that the fine will be increased to $100,000 unless the N. A. A. C. P produces certain records within five days.

The fine was levied in state court by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones after the N. A. A. C. P. refused to produce records to be used to determine whether an injunction against continued N. A. A. C. P. activity in Alabama should be lifted. When the N. A. A. C. P. declined to produce the records, Judge Jones put the organization in "willful contempt."

Two armed deputy sheriffs guarded the courtroom while the judge read his order but there was no disturbance from the crowd composed mainly of Negroes.

Under the court's written order, the N. A. A. C. P. can ask to have the $10,000 fine reduced or set aside if it produces the records within five days. If it refuses to comply within that period, the fine automatically increases to $100,000.

Meanwhile, the injunction remained in effect. It was issued by Judge Jones on June 1.

the ruling.

Herald Tribune

Indicate Appeal

Lawyers headed by Robert Carter of the N. A. A. C. P. staff in New York, indicated by their lines of questioning and reference to the United States Constitution that they intend to appeal to Federal Court.

Mr. Patterson, in his request for an injunction last month, said the N. A. A. C. P. was disqualified from doing further business in Alabama because it had failed to register with the Secretary of State under a state law.

He also charged the organization with encouraging attacks on state segregation laws.

Mr. Carter and the other N.A.A.C.P. attorneys contended that the organization is engaged in purely interstate business in Alabama which cannot be regulated by state law. Therefore, they said, the organization isn't required to registered as a foreign (out-of-state) corporation.

$100,000 Fine Levied On NAACP

Constitution
Tues. 7-31-56
Atlanta Ga

Compiled From Wire Reports

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 30. The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, trying to retain its operational rights in Alabama, was fined $100,000 tonight for contempt of court.

The fine was imposed automatically at midnight CST (1 a.m. Atlanta Time), when the NAACP had not submitted its membership rolls to a circuit court as ordered.

The fine was levied by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones for contempt of his court by failure to produce the NAACP's Alabama records.

TO HIGHER COURT

Within an hour after Jones had rejected an NAACP request to modify the fine, attorneys asked the Alabama Supreme Court to hold it up while they asked for a review of the contempt finding.

But the Supreme Court justices said long-standing policy prevented their acting on the request until the other party had been notified. The other party is the State of Alabama, represented by Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who on June 1 obtained from Jones an injunction against NAACP activities in Alabama.

The records were asked by Patterson in an effort to sustain his reasons for the injunction.

Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston set a Supreme Court hearing for 10 a.m. tomorrow on the stay request.

Robert Carter, NAACP attorney from New York, said later that the organization would go ahead and ask for a review of the contempt fine.

REQUESTED STAY

The request for a stay said the contempt penalty "now set is so high, and such further penalties can be set, that (the NAACP) is in jeopardy of being unable to purge itself of contempt, in the event the court's judgment is sustained on review."

The NAACP attorneys offered to run over to Jones' court some records but expressed fear of economic reprisals and the "use of actual force" if the 14,566 names of Alabama NAACP members were made public."

NAACP Files 2 Petitions in Alabama Contempt Cases

Montgomery, Ala.,—NAACP attorneys last week filed two petitions with the Alabama Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari or review, seeking to overturn a recent ruling by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones which found the Association guilty of $1,000,000 fine. The action was taken on Aug. 20.

One of the petitions sets forth in more detail the Association's contention that the judgment of the lower court was beyond the jurisdiction of that court and therefore null and void.

Asks Rehearing

The other document requests a rehearing and reconsideration of an NAACP petition rejected by the State Supreme Court on Aug. 13. On that date the high court said in a unanimous ruling that there were insufficient grounds for a review of the case, sought by the NAACP.

Briefs were filed in support of both petitions. Association attorneys in charge of the case are Robert L. Carter of New York, assistant special counsel, Fred D. Gray of Montgomery and Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham.

Background of Case

The $100,000 fine was imposed on the NAACP by Judge Jones on July 30 because the Association declined to turn over to hhe Alabama Attorney General its membership list in that state as ordered by the court. The demand for the membership roll cuit court on July 30, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said the Association could not submit the was made during trial of a suit to determine whether the Association was "illegally doing business in Alabama."

In an affidavit filed with the cir- names and addresses of its members in Alabama because of economic pressures and threats against NAACP members and others in the state who support desegregation and civil rights.

"The atmosphere in Alabama and the incidents that have taken place there," Mr. Wilkins declared, "have been such that we feel morally compelled to protect our members at whatever cost."

The NAACP offered to register with the Alabama Department of Revenue and the Secretary of State, but was refused an opportunity to do so by the circuit court.

Answers Million Dollar Suit

NAACP Denies Hand in Lucy Case

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. —(AP)— The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People denied in answer to a million dollar suit that it aided Autherine Lucy Foster in enrolling at the University of Alabama and that it provided legal counsel in her suit against university authorities.

Mrs. Foster became a student at the school Feb. 1 under a Federal Court order. On Feb. 6 rioters drove her from the campus.

In her fight to reenter the university, she accused Ed Watts and Earl Watts, brothers living at Tuscaloosa; Kenneth Lewis Thompson, also of Tuscaloosa, and R. E. Chambliss of Birmingham, of conspiring in the mob action against her.

Mrs. Foster dropped the charges on Feb. 9, but soon thereafter the four men each filed a million dollar suit against the Negro coed.

The denial by the NAACP that it aided Mrs. Foster came in reply to interrogatories filed by attorneys for Ed Watts.

Representing Mrs. Foster in her fight to reenter the university were Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP; Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York, also an NAACP attorney; and Authur D. Shores, Negro attorney of Birmingham.

Shores is one of the attorneys representing the NAACP in the Circuit Court suit of the four men.

Interrogatories are a preliminary to trial of the suit. No date has been set for the hearing.

NAACP's $100,000 Fine Upheld By Alabama Court

Citing a similar ruling against the Ku Klux Klan, the Alabama Supreme Court upheld again yesterday a $100,000 contempt of court fine against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

In rfusing to review a lower court contempt order, the tribunal recalled a 1949 decision in which the court ruled that the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. could be forced to open its membership records to a grand jury in Birmingham.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery levied the fine against the NAACP for refusing to produce certain records in connection with a suit to drive the organization out of the state.

Jones had previously issued a temporary injunction requested by Atty. Gen. John Patterson to stop the NAACP from doing business in Alabama on the grounds that it hadn't registered as a foreign (out-of-state) corporation.

Yesterday's Supreme Court opinion, signed by all seven justices, didn't touch on the validity of the injunction which is still in effect, but dealt only with the contempt action. In a separate order, however, the court refused to reconsider a previous ruling that upheld the injunction.

"It is clear," the court said, "that the circuit court had authority to order the petitioner (NAACP) to disclose names, addresses and dues paid by petitioner's members, officers, agents and employes and that the petitioner could be held in contempt of court for non-compliance with the court's order to produce."

Holding that the NAACP had been given ample time to produce the records, the supreme court said the NAACP was held in contempt of court for non-compliance with the court's order to produce."

Holding that the NAACP had been given ample time to produce the records, the supreme court said the NAACP was held "in contempt" for "brazen defiance" of the circuit court order.

Judge Jones first fined the NAACP $10,000 for refusing to obey the order then decreed that the fine would be increased to $100,000 if the records weren't produced within five days. They weren't.

"Neither fine apparently was severe enough or the petitioner would have produced the documents within the time allowed instead of offering partial compliance with the court's order on the last day of grace," the supreme court observed.

NAACP attorneys offered to produce some of the records which the court had ordered, but still declined to disclose the membership records.

KKK DECISION

In referring to the 1949 decision regarding Ku Klux Klan records, the supreme court quoted this section of its previous ruling:

"The first duty of every citizen is allegiance to the constitution and laws of the state and nation and the lawful judgments and decrees of the courts . . . "Only privileged communications and facts made so by the law or lawful government regulations are protected from disclosure. The identity of the membership of said organiation (Ku Klux Klan, Inc.) does not fall within such privileged class."

In a separate ruling, the Supreme Court denied a petition for a rehearing on a previous decision refusing to review the lower court's actions both in levying the fine and issuing a temporary injunction.

After the Supreme Court upheld Judge Jones' action in levying the contempt fine last August, NAACP attorneys asked for a rehearing and also filed a new and separate request for review. Both were turned down today.

In asking for the injunction against the NAACP, Patterson contended that the group had taken a hand in explosive racial controversies, including the Montgomery bus boycott and enrollment of a Negro student, Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster, at the University of Alabama.

NAACP Sets Stage For Appeal To U.S.

ATLANTA, Dec. 6 (AP) — Attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today apparently laid the groundwork for an appeal to federal courts from a contempt charge in state court.

The action came as six officials of the NAACP appeared before Fulton Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye to show cause why they should not be cited for contempt in failing to produce financial records for Georgia Revenue Department officers.

The NAACP attorneys earlier had dropped a bombshell into the proceedings by moving that Pye disqualify himself for alleged personal prejudice against Negroes.

The judge heatedly denied any prejudice and said he would have disqualified himself without being asked if the allegation were true. He declared he had no prejudice against any race, but said he does have "strong views against mongreliation of the races."

NAACP attorneys then moved that the contempt hearings be dismissed. This point was being argued when Pye adjourned the hearing until tomorrow.

Court Hearing Slated Friday In NAACP Suit

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 7 (AP)— Circuit Judge J. Russell McElroy will hear arguments next Friday on a motion asking him to enter a $1,000,000 judgment against the National Assn. For Advancement of Colored People.

Ed Watts, Tuscaloosa, one of four men suing the NAACP for that amount asked McElroy to rule that the organization is liable by reason of default.

His motion alleged that the NAACP has answered a number of interrogatories in an evasive manner or has refused to answer them.

The four men accuse the NAACP of making false charges against the members in Alabama and that the group had taken a hand in explosive racial controversies, including the Montgomery bus boycott and enrollment of a Negro student, Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster, at the University of Alabama. following the riots to list contributors on the grounds that such information would endanger their lives. The NAACP refused to disclose its members in Alabama and de- allegedly student to be admitted to the university.

NAACP Plans To File Second Appeal Of Fine

Advertiser Ala. Montgomery, Ala.

Legal Route To Top Court Being Sought

Wed. 8-1-56

By GEORGE WHITTINGTON

A new appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court was planned yesterday by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, after the court declined to stay execution of a $100,000 fine set by Montgomery Circuit Court on a contempt citation.

A Negro attorney said the case will be appealed. Such action would provide a springboard from which the case could go to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The organization remained in contempt of the Montgomery court where a fine of $100,000 was officially fixed for the organization yesterday. The organization also remained under an injunction against operating in the state.

FINE REMAINS SAME

Asst. Atty. Gen. Edmon Rinehart said late yesterday that no attempt has been made to try to collect the fine. He said that whether an attempt will be made to collect depends on how fast the NAACP acts in preparing an appeal of the case.

For the time being, he added, the state has no plans to request an additional fine.

The supreme court, after an hour-long hearing and more than an hour of deliberation, rejected a plea for stay of execution of the lower court's order. An NAACP attorney said immediately a petition for review of the case by the high state court will be filed.

Such action would be a springboard for appeal to the Supreme Court if the Alabama tribunal declines to upset the circuit court action.

RIGHTS 'DENIED'

NAACP Atty. Robert Carter charged, in presenting his pleas to the top Alabama court, that lower court rulings had been such as to "frustrate and deny" the organization its rights in the state courts.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, in reply, said the organization had clearly indicated it had no intention of producing records his office sought in a court injunction against its operations. Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones placed a fine of $10,000 against the NAACP when it failed to produce the records, then elevated that to $100,00 after some records were offered but others withheld.

In rejecting the stay of execution, the Supreme Court yesterda ruled that it had no petition for a writ of certiorari before it. Certiorari is a process which would lift the case from the lower court, making it possible for superme court review. It also would do, in effect, what the NAACP sought yesterday, since the lower court ruling would be automatically suspended during the review.

NO COMMENT

Carter declined to speculate further on the case. Leaving the Justice Building to call NAACP executive Secretary Roy Wilkins in New York, he told a reporter:

"I have no comment now, nor will have any so long as the case is before the court. I consider it before the court."

However, in reply to a question as to whether he would use the certiorari process he replied, "Oh, sure." He declined to say how long it might take to prepare the petition appealing the case.

However, it was this time which the NAACP sought in the petition heard yesterday. Carter and two other attorneys asked teh stay be granted until a writ of certiorari could be asked, because of the heavy fine hanging over their heads, and because, they asserted, heavier fines might be levied.

Wed. 8-1-56

PROPER COURSE

Patterson argued, however, that Judge Jones probably will be satisfied with the $100,000 fine and the certiorari process of appeal was the proper course. He told the court "I feel they have the right to supersede (appeal to supersede the lower court) but very strenuously object to this process.'

He argued the petition for a stay was "tardy, untimely and late," since it was presented only an hour before justices would normally have ended their day Monday.

Patterson also asserted the defendants had had since July 11 to begin preparing a writ of certiorari, since that was the date records of the organization were ordered. He said during the five days following the organization clearly implied it had no intention of producing the records and thus should have anticipated the necessity of an eventual appeal.

ALL OR NONE

Patterson said he did not look over what records were offered Judge Jones Monday because the NAACP admitted that not all those asked were included, "and we wanted all of them, or none."

In reply to a question by Justice T. S. Lawson, Patterson replied that the membership list was denied, as well as certain records from the Birmingham regional office of the NAACP, and possibly papers pertaining to the case of Autherine Lucy.

He said in the latter case, only letters "received from and sent to the state of Alabama," were offered, and this appeared "vague."

Patterson had asked all records pertaining to NAACP sponsorship of the Lucy woman in her bid to enter the University of Alabama. She finally was admitted, but subsequently expelled.

To another question from Lawson, Patterson replied he sought records of the organization on the basis of a common law practice of gaining all information as to membership of any foreign corporation doing business in the state.

Chief Justice Livingston questioned both lawyers sharply on the question of the time element, drawing from both admissions that time was basically no factor, since the NAACP had shown no intent to comply with Judge Jone's order.

Carter admitted it was only a factor insofar as the imposition of increased penalties was concerned.

CHALLENGES PATTERSON

The Negro attorney also challenged Patterson on the question of producing Birmingham office records, and the Lucy case letters. He said the Birmingham papers were not clearly specified in the lower court order, and that Patterson "could not have known" what papers were missing in the Lucy case unless he had inspected the file as offered Monday.

Carter, pursuing his charge that the organization was not permitted due processes of the Alabama law, also argued that when the NAACP answered Patterson's original charges in seeking records, the "course of the case was altered," and that a different process of law applied.

"In our opinion," he told the court, "we have been penalized far in excess of the injury committed. We ought to have the right—we do have the right—of equity in this court," he added. He argued that "the dignity of this court and of the State of Alabama will not be injured by granting a stay of this action."

STAY DENIED

He added that actions in the lower court appeared to be seeking to frustrate and deny us these rights."

In its denial of the stay, the court said:

"It is the established rule of this Court that the proper method of reviewing a judgment for civil contempt of the kind involved here is by a petition for common law writ of certiorari, and this Court has through the years felt impelled to grant the writ for the purposes of review where a reasonable ground for its issuance is properly presented in such a petition.

"But the petitioner here has not applied for writ of certiorari, and we do not feel that the petition presently before us warrants our interference with the judgment of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County here sought to be stayed.

"Petition denied."

The NAACP attorneys rushed their petition for a stay to the high court Monday, after Judge Jones rejected their offer for submission of parts of their records, in return for a revised fine.

The attorneys argued that to submit membership lists to Patterson would be to open members to possible economic reprisal. The organization admits having more than 14,000 members in the state.

In support of its argument, the NAACP offered, among 47 pages of exhibits, affidavits from Negroes in Selma and Dothan claiming they had suffered because of their NAACP membership.

Local Branch Of NAACP Holds Drive For Members; Meet Barred At College

A membership "kickoff" rally of the Montgomery branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was held at the First Negro Baptist Church yesterday after the meeting was barred from the Alabama State College for Negroes.

At least 1,563 new members were announced in the local branch of the NAACP yesterday.

More than 2,000 Negroes had massed at the Negro college at 3:30 p.m. yesterday to attend the meeting which headlined U.S. Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. of Michigan. But the Negroes learned that State Superintendent of Education Austin Meadows had "suggested" earlier that the meeting not be held there "to prevent criticism of holding such a meeting at a state supported institution."

By word of mouth, the Negroes moved en masse to the Negro church on North Ripley street.

Presiding at the meeting were R. L. Matthews, president of the local NAACP branch; Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, chairman of the membership campaign and Dr. M. L. King Jr., co-chairman of the membership campaign.

Rep. Diggs, the first Negro Congressman from the state of Michigan, called Meadows' "suggestion" an "injustice." "The ignorant state of Mississippi," Diggs declared, "has laws which prevents the Negro from the freedom to speak and the freedom to assemble in state supported institutions. It looks as if the great state of Alabama wishes to join in this dubious distinction."

Diggs, who started a fund for Montgomery Negroes in Detroit via his radio program shortly after the start of the bus boycott, brought with him the remainder "of at least $5,000" which had been donated in Detroit. He brought the first part of the money here during the trial of Dr. M. L. King.

"The moral climate everywhere in this country . . . will allow us soon to the freedoms of speech and assembly," Diggs said.

The Congressman spoke following talks by Abernathy, King, Fred Bray of the NAACP, Atty. Fred D. Gray of the Progressive Democratic Assn. and Jo Ann Robinson, Negro woman who had once been fined for refusing to move to a Negro section of a city bus from a white section.

"The courage of our people has greatly impressed the world," Diggs said. "First there were the three Negro witnesses at the infamous Till trial who, although they were steeped in the traditions of segregation, had the guts to point accusing fingers at two white defendants.

"Then there was the courage of Autherine Lucy who stood up to a mob led by an arrogant 20-year-old egotist. And now your courage. You sitting here don't know that you've kindled anew the flame in the hearts of our people throughout this nation."

While lauding the "indestructible spirit and solidarity" of the Montgomery Negroes, Diggs took issue with "the Black Judases and parasites that testified at the King trial and who feed on the system of segregation."

Diggs cautioned that the boycott method of protest not be used "indiscriminately" unless "a carefully drawn set of circumstances makes it a reasonable method of redress."

The Negro congressman called for new "thoughts, ideals, methods and new leadership among our people." "We need leaders who are robust, vigorous and young at heart like Rev. M. L. King, the new Black Moses of the South sent by God to help deliver his people and all America . . . from inequality."

He urged greater Negro vote registration "so that when our children go to bed at night they can dream realistically that someone like Rev. King can be a congressman from the state of Alabama."

Previously criticized as a "Northern agitator," Diggs said, "I don't think that with a father from a Mississippi cotton patch and a mother from the hills of Tennessee that I can qualify as a Northern agitator."

Makes partial offer—

NAACP refuses to submit records

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 30—(AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People offered to produce some of its records in court today but still refused to make public a list of its members in Alabama.

NAACP attorneys presented part of the records to Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones and at the same time asked him to set aside or modify his contempt of court ruling last week in which he fined the NAACP a possible $100,000.

The judge levied an immediate fine of $10,000 last Wednesday and said the amount would automatically jump to $100,000 if all the records which the organization at that time declined to produce were not in his court by midnight tonight.

JONES DECLINED to rule immediately on the NAACP request today. He said he would announce a decision during the afternoon.

The petition offering to produce some of the records said the NAACP could not reveal the names of its members because it would subject them to private economic reprisals" and "threats of use of force, intimidation and the use of actual force."

Through the NAACP attorneys, Sec. Roy Wilkins of New York said members have already been subjected to replisals and loss of employment because of efforts to gain racial integration in the public schools.

HE MENTIONED specifically reports that Negroes in Selma, Ala., had been discharged for signing a petition urging an end to segregation in that community.

Wilkins also mentioned local legislative acts now in effect aimed at allowing school boards in Macon and Marengo Counties to fire teachers who advocate integration.

Without mentioning them by name, the NAACP secretary referred also to the organizations of White Citizens Councils dedicated to preserve segregation and oppose integration in public

Jones first fined the association $10,000 for refusing to obey a court order to open its records to a grand jury. The fine was raised to $100,000 when the NAACP failed to produce the records in five days.

* * *

The State Supreme Court ruled also against the NAACP's appeal of the original Jones ruling which ordered production of the NAACP records during an injunction suit brought by Ala. Atty. Gen. John Patterson.

Patterson filed the injunction suit in effort to halt NAACP operations in Ala. as a "foreign out-of-state corporation" which had failed to register with the state.

THE STATE'S highest court said "it is clear that the Circuit Court had authority to order the petitioner to disclose names, addresses and dues paid by petitioners, members, officers, agents and employees."

In addition, the court opinion stated, the Circuit Court had authority to cite the petitioner for contempt "for noncompliance with the court's order to produce."

The court added that the NAACP had been given ample

NAACP appeals to Supreme Court

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Legal aides and officials of the NAACP began action this week toward filing a U.S. Supreme Court appeal of a $100,000 fine levied against the Association by an Alabama judge.

The Alabama Supreme Court Thursday unanimously upheld the $100,000 contempt of court fine levied against the NAACP by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones.

The State Supreme Court ruled also against the NAACP's appeal of the original Jones ruling which ordered production of the NAACP records during an injunction suit brought by Ala. Attorney General John Patterson.

Patterson filed the injunction suit in effort to halt NAACP operations in Alabama as a "foreign out-of-state corporation" which had failed to register with the state.

time to produce the records and was cited for contempt for "brazen defiance of the court order.

* * *

IN UPHOLDING the lower court's decision, the Supreme Court cited a ruling in which the court made in 1949 — that the Ky Klux Klan could be made to open its records.

NAACP Strives to Prevent Exposing Loyal Members To Threats and Violence

Montgomery, Ala. — Attorneys Tuesday asked the Alabama Supreme Court to stay a $100,000 contempt of court fine against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.).

The court recessed without acting on the request.

Association lawyers said the fine was designed to "frustrate and deny" a review of a lower court's contempt order.

The fine was imposed by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones when the N.A.A.C.P. refused to make its Alabama membership list public. The deadline was Monday midnight.

Want Time

Association attorneys said Tuesday they want time to file a petition for review of the fine by the state supreme court before the fine is assessed.

Judge Jones turned down a request Monday to settle for some other N.A.A.C.P. records he had ordered handed over and not to let an earlier fine of $10,000 go up automatically to $100,000.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson had asked for the records to back up a June 1 injunction banning N.A.A.C.P. activity in Alabama. Patterson contended they would sustain his charges of operating illegally in Alabama and of fomenting attacks on state segregation laws.

Would Subject Them

An attorney presented Jones a statement by N.A.A.C.P. National Secretary Roy Wilkins that said releasing the 14,566 names of Alabama members would subject them to economic reprisals, intimidation and "use of actual force."

In hearings on the injunction and again Monday, the lawyers is sustained they will try to have a federal court take the case. The association has contended that its rights are being abridged by the proceedings against it.

New York — The Alabama State Supreme Court will be asked to set aside the $10,000 fine levied against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery on a contempt of court charge, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, announced here July 26.

The fine was imposed by the Alabama judge on July 25 after NAACP attorney Robert L. Carter declined to turn over to John Patterson, Alabama Attorney General, the list of NAACP members in the state. The membership list and other documents were demanded by Mr. Patterson in connection with the [illegible] suit to ban NAACP activity in Alabama for failure to register with the state. When the NAACP offered to register, the court ruled that it could not.

The Association was given until Monday, July 30, to produce the documents in court. Refusal to comply, Judge Jones ruled, would automatically increase the fine to $100,000. In addition to filing the writ of certiorari with the State Supreme Court, NAACP attorneys laid the ground for transfering the case to the Federal District Court.

Membership List Crucial

Although the state asked for a number of other documents, the crucial item was the membership list. Mr. Wilkins said that the Association was withholding this list because "NAACP members in Alabama and elsewhere in the South have been subjected to economic pressure, personal threats and acts of violence for no cause other than their membership in the NAACP and their support of equality for all citizens. We cannot, in good conscience, risk exposing our loyal members to such reprisals."

The NAACP leader cited the publicly-avowed policy of the White Citizens Councils to penalize Negroes who oppose segregation or otherwise assert their demand for civil rights. These councils, he charged, include in their membership many state officials. He quoted a WCC leader as having said at a public rally in Dallas County, Alabama: "We intend to make it diffcult, if not impossible, for any Negro who advocates desegregation to find or hold a job, get credit, or renew a mortgage."

It is to persons holding such views, Mr. Wilkins said, "that the NAACP is called upon to deliver its membership list in the name of law and justice. Basically, the Alabama action against the NAACP is a threat to the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and assembly and this has significance for all Americans who believe in the Bill of Rights."

Other Documents Demanded

In addition to the membership list, the State of Alabama demanded: (1) copies of all charters of NAACP branches in the state; (2) all lists, books, and papers showing names and addresses of persons paying dues to the Association and the amounts of such dues; (3) names and addresses of all persons in the state authorized to solicit memberships and contributions; (4) all files and copies of correspondence for the past 12 months between the national office of the NAACP and "persons, corporations, associations, groups chapters and partnerships within the State of Alabama"; (5) all deeds and other evidence of ownership of real or personal property.

Financial Files

Also, (6) all files on financial transactions during the past year between the national office and persons and groups in the state; (7) all "agreements, correspondence and other memoranda pertaining to or between the NAACP and Autherine Lucy, and Polly Myers Hudson"; (8) all lists "showing the names and addresses of all officers, agents, servants and employees of the various chapters of the NAACP"; and (9) all correspondence between the NAACP and the complainants and their attorneys in the Montgomery anti-segregation bus suit.

Associated with Mr. Carter in this case were NAACP attorneys Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham and Fred Gray of Montgomery.

Court Tells NAACP To Yield Data

Roster Ordered Barred in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 11. (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was ordered by State Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones to produce certain documents by 10 a.m. Monday for the inspection of state authorities.

In a court hearing last Monday, Atty. Gen. John Patterson argued the records of the NAACP were necessary to show whether that organization is doing business illegally in Alabama.

Jones had previously issued a temporary injunction June 1 prohibiting the NAACP from engaging in any further business in Alabama on the grounds that it hadn't registered as required by law.

WANTS LETTERS

Included in the information the NAACP was ordered to produce were the following:

1. Copies of all charters of Alabama chapters.
2. A list of all paid members in Alabama.
3. Names of all people authorized to solicit funds.
4. Copies of all letters and telegrams relating to the filing of the federal suit here.
5. A list of all real and personal property owned in the state.
6. Copies of all leases for buildings.
7. All papers and letters from the NAACP relating to Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster and Mrs. Polly Myers Hudson and the University of Alabama.
9. A list of Alabama NAACP officers.

HELD INDISPENSABLE

In ruling that the organization must produce such information, Jones agreed with the attorney general's contention that the bill is one for "discovery and relief in aid of a public purpose, and that under a motion to produce, the respondent (NAACP) may be compelled to present any papers, books or documents relating to matters within the exclusive knowledge of the respondent."

A court of equity has inherent power to compel the production of original documents for evidential purposes under a settled law in Alabama, and the Supreme Court has frequently said it is a right given under the inherent power of a court of equity to compel the production of books and documents when it is shown that such production is indispensable to the doing of justice as auxiliary to any proper relief, according to Jones' order.

The NAACP had argued that the motion to produce was premature and that the motion should not be ruled upon until the demurrer to the bill had been passed upon.

Negro attorney Arthur Shores of Birmingham represented the NAACP at last Monday's hearing.

NAACP Is Ordered To Produce Records

State Wins In Fight To Obtain Data On Group's Alabama Activity

MONTGOMERY, July 11 (AP)—A state court today ordered the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to produce records on its Alabama activities within five days.

Granting a request of Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones directed the NAACP to supply the information by 10 a.m. next Monday.

A hearing is scheduled in Circuit Court here the next day on a motion by NAACP attorneys to dissolve a temporary injunction issued June 1 restraining the Negro organization from engaging in business in Alabama.

There was no immediate word from the NAACP or its attorneys on their plans in connection with today's court action.

Atty. Gen. Patterson contended that certain of the NAACP records are needed for the hearing next Tuesday. He said the records would be the best evidence as to whether the NAACP was operating contrary to Alabama's law.

Judge Jones granted the injunction on a complaint by the state that the NAACP never had registered as a foreign corporation and isn't qualified to engage in business in the state.

NAACP attorneys denied the organization has engaged in business in Alabama within the meaning of the law.

Atty. Gen. Patterson had requested the Negro organization to produce 15 different types of records, but the Circuit Court order included only nine.

The NAACP was instructed to furnish this information:

1. Copies of charters of all Alabama NAACP chapters.
2. A list of all paid members of the organization.
3. Name and addresses of all persons authorized to solicit membership in and contributions to the organization in the state.
4. Copies of all correspondence, including telegrams, between the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and persons, firms or corporations in Alabama.
5. Records of property owned by the NAACP in Alabama.
6. Cancelled checks, bank statements, payrolls and other records dealing with NAACP business transactions in the state.
7. All records, correspondence etc., relating to the attempt by two Negro women, Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster and Mrs. Polly Myers Hudson, to enroll as students at the University of Alabama.
8. A list of all officers, agents, servants and employes of the NAACP in Alabama.
9. Records concerning the federal court suit here challenging city and state bus segregation laws.

The NAACP protested against being forced to produce the records, charging it was an invasion of the NAACP's constitutional rights since it would, in efect force the organization to give evidence against itself.

The NAACP also contended that Patterson's motion was premature and that the attorney general couldn't know what records would be needed until next Tuesday's hearing is held.

Birmingham Negro Atty. Arthur Shores, who argued the case for the NAACP, referred to the state request a sa "fishing expedition."

Judge Jones upheld the state contention taht the petition is one "for discovery and relief in aid of a public purpose" and the NAACP must supply relevant information within exclusive knowledge of the NAACP.

The circuit judge observed that courts of equity have "inherent power to compel the production of original documents for evidential purposes."

He said thi sis "settled law in Alabama" and has been passed on by the State Supreme Court.

The Alabama attorney general asked for an injunction against the NAACP on grounds that the organiaztion has stirred up discord and its activities have "resulted in violations of our laws and tend in many instances to create a breach of the peace."

He contends also that NAACP activities threaten civil and property rights of Alabama citizens.

Ala. Seeks To Make NAACP Show Records

Montgomery, Ala. (ANP).—The State of Alabama last week filed action in Circuit Court here to force the NAACP to produce all of its records, books, financial statements and membership lists in Alabama.

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who filed the action, said subpoenas will be issued for Roy Wilkins, national NAACP executive secretary, and all the organization's leaders in Alabama.

Patterson said NAACP records are needed for a hearing scheduled July 17 on a motion to end an injunction suspending NAACP activities in the state.

Several weeks ago, Patterson charged that the NAACP was illegally doing business in violation of Alabama laws. He also charged at the time, in a petition for injunction, that the NAACP had helped ferment trouble and cause the "breach of state statutes and local ordinances" in the state.

The injunction was granted temporarily by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, in Montgomery, and remains in effect.

The NAACP filed a motion to dissolve the injunction. Hearing on that petition is scheduled for July 17.

denying the two applicants the exams, imposed "irreparable injury" in denying them "equal protection of the law, solely because of their race or color."

The complaint, filed by Orzell Billingsley Jr., colored attorney, reveals that personal visits were followed by written requests to the Personnel Board by both Jones and Johnson in whose names the complaint is filed.

They had filed for the exams about two months ago and had been consistently denied.

* * *

THE REV. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, described the suit as the climax of "a series of efforts to get colored officers on the force in Birmingham."

He told the AFRO that "There is a greater desire on the part of the colored people in Birmingham to get their freedom than there has been at any other time."

The Christian Movement, backers of the Civil Service examination suit, was formed here on June 5 following an Alabama court injunction against operation of the NAACP. The movement received its charter on Aug. 17.

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth said that Birmingham, a city where segregation is practiced in the courtroom, has never had colored policemen although smaller cities in the State have used colored officers for some time.

TALLADEGA, about 70 miles from Birmingham, is one of three other smaller cities named by the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth as having colored police. Dothan, 150 miles from Birmingham, and Huntsville, 120 miles away, also employ colored officers, he said.

Immediately following the the filing of the suit, Mr. Jones, one of the respondents, was dismissed from his job with the local branch of the Englander Shell Corp., a mattress company which reportedly is currently doing heavy business with the Federal government.

The Christian Movement "decided not to let him suffer for it," Mr. Shuttlesworth said, so the organization pays Mr. Jones $30 weekly "until he no longer needs our financial assistance," the minister-leader said.

Meanwhile, Jones, who is married and has two children, is driving a truck for a local colored laundry.

The funds of the Christian Movement are collected by "free will giving to get our freedom," Mr. Shuttlesworth said.

SINCE THERE is no local law to strike down the "for white only" insertion on the Civil Service forms used here, the State Circuit Court ruling will virtually become law, and if repugnant to the 14th Amendment, will be appealed to the Federal Courts, Mr. Shuttlesworth said.

Colored policemen are "definitely needed" in greater Birmingham where 42 per cent of the 600,000 population is colored, Mr. Shuttelsworth said. (The population of Birmingham City is an estimated 500,000.)

"It would be a tremendous help to curb murder and other crimes among colored people in Birmingham," he said.

"Many of these honkeytonks where the crimes are heaviest operate right under the eyes and noses of white officers who make no attempt to curb them," he said, adding that it is strongly rumored that some of the white officers operated some of the "dives."

Mr. Shuttlesworth, who is pastor of the Bethel Baptist church in North Birmingham, composed of "local, independent citizens with no outside ties."

New NAACP Sues In Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A State Circuit Court was asked here last week to open Civil Service police examinations to colored applicants after two applicants, Clyde Jones and George Johnson had been denied the examinations because it is "merely a matter of policy" to administer the exams to white applicants only.

A suit for $25,000 damages was filed against the Jefferson County Personnel Board on grounds that the board, in

said that the Christian Movement will "go much farther than the NAACP" that preceded it.

This is true, he said because "we are doing our job as free and independent, local citizens."

He said that he was "not at liberty to comment on the operation of the NAACP," but he pointed out that the NAACP was stopped partially because of outside interests, but that the Christian Movement was

Follows Louisiana

Daily World

Ala. NAACP Held "Foreign;" Enjoined From Activities

Atlanta Ga.
Sat. 6-2-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (INS) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was enjoined Friday from further activity in Alabama on the grounds that it is a "Foreign" Corporation.

P. 1

Montgomery Circuit Judge Walter Jones approved a temporary injunction against the organization which was chartered in New York. The petition was submitted this morning by the State Attorney General's office and was approved an hour later.

CONSIDERED "FOREIGN"

Chief Assistant Attorney General MacDonald Gallion explained that under Alabama law, all corporations not chartered within the state are considered "foreign." He said that such organizations are required to file certain documents with the state and pay a 'non-resident" fee before they can do business in Alabama

Gallion said the petition charged that the NAACP failed to fulfill these requirements and, therefore, has been "doing business" in the state illegally.

The petition specifically referred to the Autherine Lucy case at the University of Alabama and the Montgomery secretary now married to a Texas ministerial student, became the first Negro to be admitted to the University of Alabama under a Federal Court order.

Her appearance on the campus last March touched off a series of riots and she was later exelled for bringing so -called "unfounded" charges against University officials in connection with the riots

The bus boycott began last Dec 5 when a Negro passenger was arrested for sitting in a section reserved for whites. The boycott has proved to be highly effective and several attempts to end it have failed

The petition charged that the NAACP paid money to Miss Lucy and engineered her attempts to enter the Alabama school.

In the bus boycott case, it maintained that the organization's members "and agents engaged in organizing and supporting and financing the legal boycott" in violation of state segregation laws.

Other charged against the NAACP listed in the petition maintained that the group has "for years past and it is presently engaged in organizing chapters, collecting dues and soliciting contributions to break down racial barriers in the state."

No date has yet been set for a hearin gon the injunction.

Alabama Muzzle On NAACP Called Menace To Freedom Of Assembly And Protest

Worker
Sat. 6-2-56
Bham, Ala.

NEW YORK — The injunction against activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Alabama was termed a 'menace to freedom of protest and assembly' today by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the associations.

P. 1

Without any prior notice to the NAACP, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery on June 1 issued a restraining order against the Association in response to a request of the Alabama State Attorney General Previously, Louisiana had taken similar action to ban the NAACP in that state.

"The Alabama injunction is a serious threat to civil liberties in America," Mr. Wilkins said, "and requires the attention of all who are interested in preserving the constitutional guarantees of freedom for all citizens.

"The injunction is a menace to freedom of assembly and of protest. It says in effect Americans may not object in orderly, lawful and organized fashion to any conditions deemed by them to be discriminatory and unjust. The State of Alabama has acted against American freedom, and only incidentally against the NAACP

"It is common knowledge that Negro citizens in Alabama are denied their constitutional rights and must submit to humiliating and even degrading treatment in their daily lives," the NAACP leader asserted. "The State is saying by this action that it will not permit a Negro civil rights organization to protest and work to erase these inequalities, even though it proceed, as it always has, in an orderly manner through the courts, through peaceful assembly, and according to the United States Constitution.

"We have even been forbidden by court order to apply for a chance to satisfy the legal technicality which is being used as any excuse for the suppression of liberty."

Mr. Wilkins revealed that an NAACP representative had applied on May 31 in Montgomery for the necessary forms upon which to register the association even though, since 1918, no such registration had been demanded by the State. The very next morning, June 1, at 9:20 o'clock, the Attorney General, without previous notice of any kind, applied for and secured a temporary order restraining the NAACP from further operations in the State.

The association has until June 30 to reply and request a hearing on the matter. The legal staff, Mr. Wilkins said, is at work on a reply.

NAACP Vows To Fight Ban In Alabama

Daily Worker
Sport, Ala.
Sat. 6-2-56

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP) — The NAACP decided today it "will not be intimidated" by an Alabama injunction banning the NAACP from the state and will fight the ban "in the courts and in the arena of public opinion."

The board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made the decision at a board meeting.

Board Chairman Dr. Channing H. Tobias announced the board adopted a statement of policy which "instructs the NAACP attorneys to take the necessary legal steps to obtain a hearing on the merits of the Alabama injunction at the earliest possible time with a view to dissolving the court's restraining order."

The court order restrains the NAACP from doing business in Alabama, on grounds that its actions in the state have been aimed at violation of Alabama law.

The NAACP board's statement said the injunction was "a direct violation of the American traditional and constitutional principle of freedom of association. . ."

"The danger is not alone to the NAACP," the statement added, "but also to any other group in disagreement with those who control the state."

COURT ORDER OUSTS N.A.A.C.P. FROM ALABAMA

Daily Tribune
Sat. 6-2-56
Chicago, Ill.

Negro Group Outlawed by Circuit Judge

P. 8

Montgomery, Ala., June 1 (AP) —Accused of encouraging attacks on segregation laws, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was ordered by a state court today to stop doing business in Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction at the request of Atty. Gen. John Patterson. The restraining order will remain in effect "until further orders of the court."

Patterson charged the N. A. A. C. P. with helping organize and finance the 6 month old Negro bus boycott in Montgomery and with employing or "otherwise" paying two Negro women to seek enrolment at the all-white University of Alabama.

Sees "Irreparable Injury"

Those and other actions, the attorney general said "are causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of the state of Alabama. . . ." He said they have "resulted in violations of our laws and tend in many instances to create a breach of the peace."

"We cannot stand idly by and raise no hand to stay these forces of confusion who are trying to capitalize upon racial factors for private gain or advancement," Patterson added.

Patterson said the injunction will remain in force indefinitely unless the N. A. A. C. P. asks the court to dissolve it. Unless an answer is filed within 30 days, he said, the state can then request the court to make the injunction permanent.

Cites Autherine Lucy Case

He charged that the N. A. A. C. P. "has by its members and agents engaged in organizing, supporting and financing an illegal boycott by Negro resident of Montgomery . . . to compel Montgomery City Lines . . . to integrate the seating arrangements. . . ."

Patterson charged that the N. A. A. C. P. "has employed or otherwise paid money to" Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster and Mrs. Polly Myers Hudson to seek enrollment at the University of Alabama. He said it was done "to test the policy of that institution in denying entrance as a student to persons of the Negro race."

Mrs. Foster, then unmarried, was admitted to the university under a federal court order but was later permanently expelled for making unproved charges against school authorities in connection with mob violence that greeted her arrival.

N. A. A. C. P. Denies Charges

In New York, Roy Wilkins, N. A. A. C. P. executive secretary, said the N. A. A. C. P. "did not organize the Montgomery bus protest, but we joined the rest of the country in hailing the people who did.

"We did not employ Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster to enroll at the University of Alabama."

Wilkins said the N. A. A. C. P. had received no notice of the legal move, and had no word on it except newspaper accounts, but added:

"These allegations appear to be efforts to deny the right of protest against intolerable and degrading treatment of citizens and to deny also the right of organized protest and legal

action in the courts to secure admission of a qualified and accepted applicant to a tax supported university."

Judge Jones' temporary injunction prohibits the N. A. A. C. P. from conducting any further business "of any description or kind" in Alabama; from soliciting membership or contributions or collecting dues, and from filing any papers with the state revenue department or secretary of state "for the purpose of qualifying to do business" in the state.

Court Writ Bans NAACP In Alabama

Attorney General Gets Temporary Restraining Order

By the Associated Press.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 1.—Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction today outlawing the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in Alabama.

The restraining order was granted at the request of Alabama Attorney General John Patterson and will remain in effect until "further orders of the court."

It prohibits the NAACP from conducting further business in the state, from organizing new chapters and from collecting more funds.

30 Days to Answer.

The Negro organization was given 30 days to file an answer. However, NAACP attorneys can ask the court to dissolve the injunction, and a hearing would be set on that request.

The attorney general asserted that the NAACP is a foreign corporation, organized in the State of New York, and it has engaged in business without complying with Alabama laws.

Louisiana earlier had invoked an old anti-Ku Klux Klan act against the NAACP in an effort to halt its operations.

'Illegal Boycott.'

The Alabama petition said that the NAACP through its members and agents has engaged in "organizing, supporting and financing an illegal boycott by Negro residents of Montgomery . . . to compel the Montgomery City (Bus) Lines . . . to integrate seating arrangements. . . ."

The suit charged that the NAACP "employed or otherwise paid money to one Autherine Lucy and one Polly Myers Hudson, members of the Negro race, to encourage and aid them to enroll as students in the University of the State of Alabama to test the policy of that institution in denying entrance as a student to persons of the Negro race."

Court Asked To Lift Ban On NAACP

By FRANK McARDLE

Attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People flooded Circuit Court with legal protests yesterday in an effort to kill a court order stopping the NAACP's operation in Alabama.

Three separate petitions, each charging violation of constitutional rights, were filed with Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, asking for dissolution of a restraining order against the organization, handed down on June 1.

No action was taken on the motion to dismiss the injunction, filed by Attorneys Arthur Shores, Birmingham, Fred D. Gray, Montgomery, and Robert L. Carter, New York.

HEARING JULY 17

The injunction was left in force pending a hearing in Circuit Court on July 17.

On a request by Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Judge Jones ordered the NAACP to discontinue its operations in Alabama, including solicitation of members and collecting membership dues.

Patterson accused the NAACP of encouraging attacks on the state's segregation laws. He charged the organization with helping to organize and finance Montgomery's six-month bus boycott and with employing and otherwise paying two Negro women to seek enrollment at the University of Alabama to "test the policy" of the school.

INJURY FEARED

Continued operation of the organization in Alabama could result in "irreparable injury" to the state's customs and social traditions, the attorney general said.

Supporting his request for an injunction with a state law regulating foreign corporations, Patterson told the court the NAACP had never registered as an out-of-state corporation to do business in Alabama.

An eight-part demurrer filed by the Negro attorneys in reply claimed the NAACP of New York named as respondent, is not and has not been engaged in business in Alabama. It charged, in substance, the attorney general has no cause for action and the injunction deprives the organization of constitutional rights, including "due process of law, freedom of speech and assembly, and equal protection of the laws."

The petition further declares the attorney general with "seeking to prohibit the NAACP from pursuing its federal rights" and from exercising "privileges and immunities of C.S. citizenship."

A denial that the NAACP is engaged in business in Alabama was accompanied with a long affidavit which outlined the national structure and operation of the organization.

The attorneys, declaring the NAACP activities are protected by provisions of the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution, said the "organization is designed to help secure federal statutory and constitutional rights through educational programs.' The petition stated that "such a program would create a climate favorable to the acceptance of Negroes as full and equal citizens of the United States."

'WITHOUT CONTROL'

The NAACP, incorporated in New York, was described as an organization "independent and without control' over state branches. The attorneys said the Alabama branch is separate and 'independent' from the national organization.

The demurrer said the Alabama branch is "unincorporated."

"Memberships in NAACP are contracts made in New York," the petition said, "and state agencies, with its own officers and governing body, are not responsible to the national office."

The NAACP counsel said the attorney general made no mention that the organization was violating the Alabama law in his correspondence with the New York office.

NAACP To Contest Ban Against It

The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in session June 11 decided to instruct its attorneys to combat a June 1 Alabama injunction temporarily halting activities in this state. The action instituted by the State's Attorney General came as somewhat a surprise move.

The NAACP director charged that the injunction is an "effort of the state of Alabama to ban and destroy" the NAACP. It added that this Action "presents a challenge which we shall meet in the courts and in the arena of public opinion."

The question had been raised in concerned circles whether the NAACP would answer the charges leveled against it and also seek to dissolve the restraining order. Now the answer has been given. It had been observed that in Louisiana the NAACP had been outlawed on an obsecure law aimed at the Klu Klux Klans. However the procedure is the same in Alabama as in Louisiana the legal basis is different. Alabama seeks to outlaw the NAACP under the foreign (out-of-state) corporation act.

There are wide and disturbing implications of the move made by the state's chief legal officer in seeking to ouster the NAACP from the state. If he can do it against one non-profit organization he can do it against another. It is worth knowing whether the act upon which the attorney general bases his move to ban the NAACP was ever intended for any such purpose to which he has put it to use.

NAACP Files 2 Petitions In Alabama Contempt Case

MONTGOMERY, Ala., --NAACP attorneys this week filed two petitions with the Alabama Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari or review, seeking to overturn a recent ruling by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones which found the Associaton guilty of contempt of court and imposed a $100,000 fine. The action was taken on Aug. 20.

One of the petitions sets forth in more detail the Association's contention that the judgment of the lower court was bevond the jurisdiction of that court and therefore null and void.

The other document requests a rehearing and reconsideration of an NAACP petition rejected by the State Supreme Court on Aug. 13. On that date the high court said in a unanimous ruling that there were insufficient grounds for a review of the case, sought by the NAACP.

Briefs were filed in support of both petitions. Association attorneys in charge of the case are Robert L. Carter of New York, assistant special counsel, Fred D. Gray of Montgomery and Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham.

N.A.A.C.P. IS FINED $10,000 IN SOUTH

Times 7-25-C

Alabama Judge Warns Levy Will be $100,000 if Records Are Not Produced

Mem. 7-26-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 25 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was fined $10,000 for contempt of court today. The fine will be increased to $100,000 unless the organization produces certain records within five days.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones levied the fine after the N. A. A. C. P. had refused to produce records to be used to determine whether an injunction against its continued activity in Alabama should be lifted. When it declined to do so, the judge placed the organization in "willful contempt."

Under the court's written order, the N. A. A. C. P. can request that the fine be reduced or set aside if it produces the records within the prescribed time. If it refuses to comply, the fine automatically increases to $100,000.

Injunction Remains

Meanwhile, the injunction remained in effect. It was issued by Judge Jones June 1.

John Patterson, State Attorney General, who filed the injunction suit, received permission from the court to examine certain N. A. A. C. P. records. He said he needed them to determine whether the organization was operating legally in the state.

The judge, reaffirming an order he issued two weeks ago, said the records must be produced. But the organization clung to the contention that it could not legally be compelled to bring them into court. Its lawyers indicated they intended to appeal to Federal Court.

Mr. Patterson, in his request for an injunction, said the N. A. A. C. P. was disqualified from continuing activity in Alabama because it had failed to register under a state law.

He also charged the organizateion with having encouraged attacks on state segregation laws.

Robert Carter, the organization's chief counsel in the case, contended that the N. A. A. C. P. was engaged in purely interstate business in Alabama, which could not be regulated by state law. Therefore, he said, it was not required to register as a foreign (out-of-state) corporation.

He charged that "the whole purpose of the Attorney General is to harass and seek to intimidate the defendants and to misuse the documents."

Florida Plans Inquiry

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 25 (AP)—The State Senate approved today an appropriation of $50,000 to investigate the N. A. A. C. P.

Wilkins Gives Reasons

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said here yesterday that the organization had declined to furnish the Alabama Attorney General with a list of its members in that state.

One reason for declining, he explained, is that "N. A. A. C. P. members in Alabama and elsewhere in the South have been subjected to economic pressure and personal threats and acts of violence for no cause other than their membership in the N. A. A. C. P. and their support of equality for all citizens."

"We cannot, in good conscience, risk exposing our members to such reprisals," he declared.

Another reason, he said, is that "there appears to be nothing in the Alabama law requiring organizations such as the N. A. A. C. P. to submit lists of individual members."

Still another, he added, is that "on the witness stand today Attorney General Patterson was not able, to the satisfaction of our attorneys, to show the relevance of the membership list to the cause of action, or to guarantee that the list would not be misused."

Law Limits Fine To $50

Upi-Omission

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The most Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones could fine the NAACP for criminal contempt under Alabama law was $50, not the $100,000 he assessed.

Wilmington, Del.

That was the argument made Monday before the Alabama Supreme Court by Robert L. Carter of New York and Fred Gray of Montgomery, in asking the state's highest court to reverse the conviction.

Not only did Judge Jones err in assessing the fine, the NAACP lawyers contended, but he made nine other legal mistakes as well as overlooking five points of law.

Sat. 8-18-56

JUDGE JONES' errors were outlined by NAACP lawyers in a 31-page brief filed with the state Supreme Court on Aug. 7.

These errors, the brief asserts, violate the rights of the NAACP and its members "to due process of the law and equal protection of the laws secured under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States" and also violates the Association's rights under the Constitution's commerce clause.

The fine was levied against the NAACP by Judge Jones on July 30 because the Association declined to turn over to the Alabama Attorney General its membership list in that state as ordered by the court.

The demand for the list of members was made during trial of the suit to determine if the Association was "illegally doing business in Alabama."

* * *

ALTHOUGH THE NAACP had offered to register with the Department of Revenue and the Secretary of State, it was refused an opportunity to do so by the circuit court.

In an affidavit filed with the circuit court on July 30, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, cited economic pressures, threats and intimidation of NAACP members and others who support desegregation and civil rights as reasons why the Association could not turn over the names and addresses of its members in Alabama.

"The atmosphere in Alabama and the incidents that have taken place there," he declared, "have been such that we feel morally compelled to protect our members at whatever cost."

IN ADDITION to contending that Alabama "has no absolute power to exclude" an out-of-state corporation, the NAACP brief raises four other points of law.

The brief holds that the amount of the fine exceeds the court's power and is so "excessive and arbitrary as to violate (the NAACP's) constitutional and statutory rights."

Further, the brief asserts, the court's injunction "seeks to deny and punish the petitioner and its members for exercising rights of free speech, freedom of association and the right to petition for redress of grievances, all in violation of the due process and equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment."

Also, the brief points out, the court's order to produce the membership list "was arbitrary and in derogation of petitioner's right to refuse to give evidence which might tend to incriminate it or its members."

* * *

IN GRANTING THE Attorney General's demand for the membership list, which the NAACP contends is not material to the cause of action, the court "sanctioned the state to conduct a fishing expedition in violation of petitioner's right," the brief asserts.

Mrs. Mercer

The NAACP has expressed a willingness and desire to register and has submitted to the court all of the documents requested except those which reveal the names and addresses of Association members in Alabama, the brief indicates.

Maintaining that "the contempt is criminal in nature" since it was assessed as punishment, the NAACP petition asserts that "the court could only assess as a penalty . . . a fine of $50 or at most $100."

Sat. 8-18-56

THE COURT failed, the NAACP charges, to "consider the amount of the defendant's financial resources, the consequent seriousness of the burden to the particular defendant and whether the refusal constituted the only avenue by which a claimed constitutional right could be preserved for review by a higher court."

Conceding that state officials may object to and question the wisdom of the NAACP program and objective, the NAACP brief makes it clear that "they cannot restrict petitioner in its efforts to secure this objective by persuasion and through the courts."

The brief further charges that "entire legislative and executive state machinery of Alabama is committed to a frustration of the rights of colored citizens of the state to secure through the courts and public opinion the elimination of state-imposed burdens incident to racial segregation."

* * *

AND FINALLY, the brief asserts that under the Alabama code the Association and its members are "subject to criminal penalty."

Accordingly, "the state's request for the names and addresses of petitioner's members . . . in the state would give evidence to carry out criminal prosecution of petitioner, its officers and its members.

"Under the state's theory, therefore, the petitioner's right to refuse to give such evidence is unquestioned, and the court should have overruled the state's motion for this reason."

Data From NAACP Ordered by Court

Evening Star Washington D.C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 12 (AP).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was ordered yesterday by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones to produce certain documents by 10 a.m. Monday for the inspection of State authorities.

In a court hearing last Monday, Attorney General John Patterson argued the records of the NAACP were necessary to show whether that organization is doing business illegally in Alabama.

Times 7-12-56

Judge Jones had previously issued a temporary injunction June 1 prohibiting the NAACP from engaging in any further business in Alabama on the grounds that it hadn't registered as required by law.

P-10-C

Included in the information the NAACP was ordered to produce were the copies of all charters of Alabama chapters; a list of all paid members in Alabama; names of all people authorized to solicit funds; a list of all real and personal property owned in the State and a list of Alabama NAACP officers.

ALABAMA HIGH COURT DENIES NAACP PLEA

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

Won't Review Injunction And Big Fine

Sun. 8-14-56

P. 14

NEGRO CHARGES ERROR

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 13.—The Alabama Supreme Court refused Monday to review an injunction and a $100,000 fine against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

All the justices concurred in finding that the NAACP's contention of 10 errors in the Circuit Court's actions "are insufficient to warrant the issuance" of a review order.

The NAACP claimed at the hearing that the injunction banning its activities in Alabama was a violation of the 1st and 14th Amendments to the United States Constitution.

Error Is Charged

Asst. Special Counsel Robert L. Carter of the NAACP's New York staff also contended that Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones erred in fining the organization for refusing to surrender its Alabama membership lists.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson denied that Judge Jones was in error and claimed the injunction could not properly be reviewed since a final decision had not been reached on it in Judge Jones' court.

Mr. Patterson filed a motion to strike from the NAACP petition any consideration of the injunction and let the Supreme Court consider the fine alone.

Carter argued that since the fine stemmed from the injunction, it too was pertinent.

Review Is Urged

He asked the Supreme Court at least to grant the request for review of the contempt fine so that it might be cleared away and allow the NAACP "to seek a review of the merits of the real controversy in this case" — the injunction.

"We are barred from access to Alabama courts if the request is not granted," Carter said, "since the NAACP must purge itself of the fine before having a chance to go back before Judge Jones to argue against the injunction."

8-Day Extension Given NAACP To Open Record

MONTOMERY, July 12 (AP)—National Association for the Advancement of Colored People officials today were given an eight-day extension of an order requiring them to produce records on NAACP activities in Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones set a new deadline of Tuesday, July 24, at 10 a.m. for the NAACP to comply with his order. He had first directed that the records be supplied by next Monday.

At the same time, the judge announced that on agreement of all concernced a scheduled hearing on a motion to dissolve an injunction against the NAACP was changed from July 17 to July 25.

Judge Jones noted that next week's hearing conflicted with the annual meeting of the Alabama Association of Circuit Judges of which he is secretary-treasurer.

This group is scheduled to meet the day before the Alabama Bar Assn.'s annual meeting in Birmingham, July 19-21. Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who brought the injunction suit, plans to attend the bar meeting.

Judge Jones issued an injunction June 1 forbidding the NAACP from engaging in further business in Alabama.

The attorney general requested the restraining order on grounds that the Negro organization never had registered as a foreign corporation, which, he claims, disqualifies the NAACP in Alabama.

On the other hand, NAACP attorneys denied that the organization engaged in business within the meaning of the law.

NAACP Plea Cites Court In 10 Errors

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today charged that a circuit judge made 10 errors in finding it in contempt and levying a $100,000 fine.

The organization asked the Alabama Supreme Court to review the case and correct the errors, reversing the contempt fine. No date was set for a hearing on the request.

Three NAACP attorneys filed the petition asking the State Supreme Court to issue a writ of certiorari—an order t othe lower court to hand over its records for review.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones levied the fine effective at midnight June 30 for the NAACP's failure to surrender its Alabama records. The organization is under injunction forbidding it from doing business in Alabama and the records were asked for use in a hearing on the injunction.

The NAACP refused to surrender its Alabama membership lists, saying publication would expose members to economic pressure and actual violence.

The petition filed yesterday charged that the judge was in error in setting a $10,000 fine on June 25 that rose to $100,000 on June 30. The petition said Jones levided a criminal fine and Alabama laws limit criminal contempt fines to $50.

All other procedural steps in the injunction and record actions were labeled errors in the NAACP petition.

It said that on the records the NAACP "fialed and refused to comply further with the court's order solely because to do so would constitute a waiver of the basic constitutional rights."

One of the errors the NAACP claimed was that Jones had violated its rights to due process of law and equal protection under the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution and also its rights under the commerce clause of the constitution.

TO HIGHEST COURT

NAACP attorneys indicated last week they will carry the case to the U.S. Supreme Court if the Alabama high court rules against them. The references to the federal constitution were expected to be the basis for a request that the U.S. Supreme Court take jurisdiction.

Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston was out of town today and no other justice acted to set a hearing on the petition after it was filed just before offices closed. A date was expected to be set tomorrow or Thursday.

Edmon L. Rinehart, assistant attorney general who has been working on the NAACP case, said the state "narually" would want to appear at a hearing to argue than no review is necessary.

If the writ is issued, that will automatically stop furhter action on collection the fine. So far the state has done nothing except look around to see what NAACP property it might attach to collect the fine.

If the Alabama Supreme Court, after a hearing on the petition, issues a writ, it could require the NAACP to post a bond while the case is being reviewed. A denial of the petition would have the effect of sustaining Jones.

The petition was signed by Robert L. Carter, NAACP attorney from New York, Fred D. Gray of Montgomery and Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham.

The Answer to Alabama

The State of Alabama, whose officials are responsive to every move of the White Citizens Councils, is out to destroy the NAACP by every legal and illegal means, and is trying desperately to get the association's Alabama membership list in order to more effectively do this nefarious job.

So far Alabama has won the opening rounds and fined the NAACP $100,000 for refusing to submit the desired list of Alabama members.

If the NAACP has to pay this fine, we may be sure that the segregationist elements in other states of the Deep South will follow Alabama's strategy, seeking to destroy the association everywhere in Dixie.

It is now up to those who believe in the program of the NAACP to rally to its support and give Alabama and the rest of segregationist Dixie the kind of answer that counts—a million new memberships.

The income of the association has never been large considering the grand job it has done, and if it has to pay such heavy fines as Alabama has imposed, it will be bankrupt, and that would be a catastrophe.

To carry on the campaign for a free America which the NAACP started in 1909, and to enable it to do an even more effective job, we urge everyone who believes in it to mail, TODAY, at least a $2 membership to the National Office, 20 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.

Appeals to High Court

$10,000 Fine Fails to Scare NAACP in Ala.

NEW YORK—The Alabama State Supreme Court has been asked to set aside the $10,000 fine levied against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery on a contempt of court charge.

The fine was imposed by the Alabama judge on July 25 after NAACP Atty. Robert L. Carter declined to turn over to John Patterson, Alabama Attorney General, the list of NAACP members in the state. The membership list and other documents were demanded by Mr. Patterson in connection with the state's suit to ban NAACP activity in Alabama for failure to register with the state. When the NAACP offered to register, the court ruled that it could not.

■

THE ASSOCIATION was given until Monday, July 30, to produce the documents in court. Refusal to comply, Judge Jones ruled, would automatically increase the fine to $100,000. In addition to filing the writ of certiorari with the State Supreme Court, NAACP attorneys laid the ground for transferring the case to the Federal District Court.

Although the state asked for a number of other documents, the crucial item was the membership list.

Ala. NAACP Eyes U. S. High Court

The Alabama Supreme Court refused Monday to review the injunction imposed on the NAACP in that state by a state circuit court on June 1st. In addition to the injunction which cancels its activities in Alabama, the NAACP was fined $100,000 on July 30th for failing to produce its records on order from the circuit court.

Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel for the organization, has indicated that the Alabama Supreme Court may be asked for a rehearing. On the other hand, he suggested that the next legal move may be directly to the U. S. Supreme Court.

In the hearing before the Alabama Court on Monday, Carter alleged that Judge Walter B. Jones of the circuit court had erred in ordering both the injunction and the fine. He further prayed that the State Supreme Court would grant an NAACP petition for a review of the records. In all, the petition claimed ten legal errors had been made by Jones.

The Court denied the petition on a claim that the errors cited were "insufficient evidence to warrant the issuance if a writ R.O.O. 093 the issuance of a writ (for review)

NAACP in Alabama Fined $10,000 for Not Revealing Files

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Judge Warns Toll May Go To $100,000

Thurs. 7-26-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 25 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was fined $10,000 for contempt of court today with a provision that the fine will be increased to $100,000 unless the NAACP produces certain records within five days.

The fine was levied in state court by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones after the NAACP refused to produce records to be used to determine whether an injunction against continued NAACP activity in Alabama should be lifted. When the NAACP declined to produce the records Jones put the organization in "willful contempt."

ARMED DEPUTIES

Two armed deputy sheriffs guarded the courtroom while the judge read his order but there was no disturbance from the crowd composed mainly of Negroes.

Under the court's written order, the NAACP can ask to have the $10,000 fine reduced or set aside if it produces the records within five days. If it refuses to comply within that period, the fine automatically increases to $100,000.

Meanwhile, the injunction remained in effect. It was issued by Jones June 1.

REAFFIRMS ORDER

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who filed the injunction suit, asked and got permission from the court to examine certain NAACP records. He said he needed them to determine whether the organization was operating legally in the state.

Jones, reaffirming an order he issued two weeks ago, said the records must be produced, but the NAACP refused, sticking to its contention that it couldn't legally be compelled to bring them into court despite Jones' ruling.

Negro lawyers, headed by Robert Carter of the NAACP staff in New York, indicated by their lines of questioning and reference to the U.S. Constitution that they intend to appeal to federal court.

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said in a statement that the document asked by the state of Alabama is "a list of our members in that state."

Constitution

He said there appears to be nothing in the Alabama law requiring organizations such as the NAACP to submit lists of individual members."

P. 7

Wilkins also charged that "in too many instances the officers of state and local governments are, to all intents and purposes, one and the same with the leadership of the White Citizens Councils."

Thurs. 7-26-56

"ACTS OF VIOLENCE"

"NAACP members in Alabama and elsewhere in the South have been subjected to economic pressure and personal threats and acts of violence for no cause other than their membership in the NAACP," Wilkins said.

Thus, he said, "we cannot, in good conscience, risk exposing our loyal members to such reprisals."

FAILED TO REGISTER

Patterson, in his request for an injunction last month, said the NAACP was disqualified from doing further business in Alabama because it had failed to register with the secretary of state under a state law.

He also charged the Negro organization with encouraging attacks on state segregation laws.

Carter and the other Negro attorneys contended that the NAACP is engaged in purely interstate business in Alabama which cannot be regulated by state law. Therefore, they said, the organization isn't required to register as a foreign (out-of-state) corporation.

The attorney general demanded the production of certain records to show the extent of the NAACP activities. Jones granted the request two weeks ago and reaffirmed it today after the Negroes had filed a motion to set it aside.

NAACP Will Abide By Court's Injunction

Post-Herald Sat. 6-2-56 P. 1

Judge Jones Orders Halt Of Activity

Birmingham, Ala.

Lawyers Studying Temporary Decree

NAACP officials in Birmingham yesterday promised that their group will abide by a temporary court injunction halting "further activities" by the organization in Alabama.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, regional secretary, and W. C. Patton, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here, were served with injunction papers yesterday.

Judge Walter B. Jones issued the restraining order in Montgomery on a petition from Atty. Gen. John Patterson.

"Attorneys for the NAACP are studying the petition filed by the attorney general. In the meantime inasmuch as we are law abiding citizens we will abide by the injunction handed down by Judge Jones," Mrs. Hurley said.

A Montgomery County deputy arrived in Birmingham shortly after Judge Jones signed the order. Accompanied by Jefferson County deputies, he gave a copy of the injunction to Mrs. Hurley at 514 11th-av, n, and to Patton at 1630 Fourth-av, n.

Patterson's petition charged the NAACP with helping organize and finance the six-month-old Negro bus boycott in Montgomery and with employing or "otherwise" paying two Negro women to seek enrollment at the all-white University of Alabama.

Those and other actions, the attorney general declared, "are causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of the State of Alabama . . ."

He said they have "resulted in violations of our laws and tend in many instances to create a breach of the peace."

"We cannot stand idly by and raise no hand to stay these forces of confusion who are trying to capitalize upon racial factors for private gain or advancement," Patterson added.

In New York, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said the NAACP "did not organize the Montgomery bus protest, but we joined the rest of the country in hailing the people who did.

"We did not employ Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster to enroll at the University of Alabama."

Wilkins said the NAACP had received no notice of the legal move, and had no word on it except newspaper accounts.

"These allegations appear to be efforts to deny the right of protest against intolerable and degrading treatment of citizens and to deny also the right of organized protest and legal action in the courts to secure admission of a qualified and accepted applicant to a tax-supported university," Wilkins said.

He said NAACP lawyers were now seeking exact information about the injunction action. He added:

"Some time ago, at the request of Atty. Gen. Patterson, we filed with him a copy of our certification of incorporation and of our constitution.

"We received recently a letter thanking us for those items and asking for some names and addresses 'to complete my files.' There was no mention of compliance with or violation of Alabama law . . .

"We thought we were furnishing what the attorney general required, and if more is required under the law, we will endeavor to supply the information."

Post-Herald

Patterson said the injunction will remain in force indefinitely unless the NAACP asks the court to dissolve it. And unless an answer is filed within 30 days, he said, the state can then request the court to make the injunction permanent.

P. 2

State Sen. Sam Englehardt executive secretary of the Citizens Councils of Alabama, said the injunction was a "step toward race harmony in the South."

"We have irrefutable facts that indicate the NAACP was in a large measure responsible for the exploitation and agitation of the Negroes in this area," Englehardt said. "The injunction is definitely a step in the right direction."

Patterson is the son of the late Albert Patterson, the state attorney general nominee who was murdered in Phenix City two years ago. It was the crime that set off the sweeping clean-up of that once-notorious sin city.

Judge Jones was the jurist who presided over the scores of crime and vice trials that followed a declaration of martial rule enforced by the National Guard for some six months.

The younger Patterson was given the nomination following the death of his father by the state Democratic Executive Committee.

The attorney general's complaint was filed six months to the day after the arrest of a Negro seamstress, Mrs. Rosa Parks, touched off the mass bus boycott which has continued since then in Montgomery.

He charged that the NAACP "has by its members and agents engaged in organizing, supporting and financing an illegal boycott by Negro residents of Montgomery . .. to compel Montgomery City Lines . . . to integrate the seating arrangements . . ."

The bus company announced April 23, following a Supreme Court decision, that its drivers would no longer enforce city and state segregation laws.

But the same circuit judge who issued today's injunction against the NAACP ordered the bus company to rescind its integration order, because, he said, the Supreme Court hasn't outlawed bus segregation.

A suit is pending in federal court seeking to have city and state anti-racemixing laws held unconstitutional but no decision has been announced.

A Montgomery County grand jury in February indicted nearly 100 Negro boycott leaders, including 24 ministers, for violating Alabama's anti-boycotting law.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., was fined $500 and has appealed to higher courts. Trials of the other defendants have been postponed pending the outcome.

TO STATE SUPREME COURT

NAACP Files New Plea For Fine Review

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday made a second request to the Alabama Supreme Court for review of a $100,000 contempt fine.

Just a week ago the court turned down an NAACP petition for review of the fine that also questioned the legality of an injunction banning NAACP activities in Alabama.

The court said last Monday that the NAACP's claims of 10 legal errors by the circuit judge here who ordered the injunction and set the fine "are insufficient to warrant the issuance" of a review order.

Yesterday Fred D. Gray, Montgomery attorney for the NAACP, filed two petitions with the Supreme Court. One asked a rehearing on the petition denied last Monday.

The other — apparently almost identical with the first — was a completely new petition asking for review. Neither contained any new claims of legal errors.

Both petitions contained extensive accounts of the legal actions and orders by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones from the June 1 injunction order to the time the $100,000 fine went into effect July 30. They also contained legal citations seeking to substantiate the claims of errors.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson argued at last Monday's hearing that the short petition filed Aug. 8 asking for review did not contain sufficient legal background to substantiate the request. Questions from Supreme Court justices during the hearing indicated apparent agreement, as did the denial of the first request.

The Supreme Court did not immediately set a hearing on yesterday's petitions. On a rehearing written briefs alone are often considered, but verbal arguments are normally heard on original petitions.

Patterson said yesterday that if verbal arguments are heard again the state will continue to argue, as it did last Monday, that Jones was legally correct in his orders.

Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel of the NAACP from New York who argued here last Monday and signed yesterday's petitions, had indicated that the organization might go on to the U.S. Supreme Court.

He said after the denial of review last week that the organization might ask for a rehearing "or we may be able to go directly to the United States Supreme Court."

Says rights violated—

NAACP asks court to quash state injunction

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 27—(AP)—A claim that the constitutional rights of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were violated by a court order stopping its activities in Alabama will be heard here July 17.

A temporary injunction against the NAACP was issued three weeks ago at the request of Atty. General John Patterson. Yesterday the organization went back to the judge who issued it and asked that the injunction be lifted.

CIRCUIT JUDGE Walter B. Jones set the July 17 hearing date and left the injunction in effect until then.

Patterson's June 1 request for the injunction was based on the contention that the NAACP had never properly registered as an out-of-state corporation to do business in Alabama.

An eight-part demurrer filed yesterday by Negro attorneys said the attorney general had no cause for action. They claimed the injunction was an abridgement of constitutional rights of due process, equal protection under the law, freedom of speech and freedom of assembly.

And, NAACP representatives said, it "is not doing business within the state of Alabama."

PATTERSON also contended June 1 that NAACP activities "are causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of the state of Alabama."

He charged the organization employed or "otherwise" paid the former Autherine Lucy and Mrs. Polly Myers Hudson to "test the policy" of the University of Alabama by seeking to enroll. And Patterson said the group helped organize and finance the almost seven-month-old boycott of Montgomery buses by Negroes.

The petition filed yesterday dismissed the charges of Patterson as "mere conclusions."

IN MONTGOMERY'S jim crow courtroom, these spectators and newsmen hear Robert L. Carter, NAACP attorney, decline to give up its membership roll because the NAACP is a national (interstate) organization and the only use Alabama could make of the list is to harrass individuals who resist segregation.

Judge Won't Bare NAACP Donor List

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-21-56

(SPECIAL TO AFRO))

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Apparently concerned that the names of many white friends and politicians would be on the list, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones Wednesday refused to order the NAACP to disclose the list of contributors and amount given during the past year.

A request for the information was contained in a petition filed by Attorney General John Patterson.

It was the outgrowth of a petition filed by the NAACP to dissolve a temporary injunction issued by Judge Jones on June 1 prohibiting the NAACP from operating in the state.

* * *

WHILE REFUSING to grant the state's request for a list of NAACP contributors, Judge Jones did order the NAACP to produce in court on July 24, documents in nine classifications.

The data, it was explained, will be kept in the NAACP's possession, but can be examined by the state in its search for evidence to support its contention that the NAACP poses a threat to the civil and property rights of Alabamans.

The hearing on the injunction has been set for Wednesday, July 25.

* * *

JUDGE JONES' order directed the NAACP to produce in court:

1. Copies of all charters of NAACP chapters doing business in the state;
2. A list of all paid-up members in Alabama;
3. The names of all persons authorized to solicit members and contributions;
4. All NAACP files, letters and correspondence dated within the past 12 months;
5. Copies of deposit slips, bank deposits and payrolls;
6. Copies of deeds and bills of sale of NAACP property in Alabama;
7. All correspondence, papers and other information dealing with the University of Alabama cases involving Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster and Mrs. Polly Hudson Myers.
8. List of all officers, agents and employees of the NAACP; and
9. All papers, books and correspondence between the NAACP and plaintiffs in the recent successful suit to declare unconstitutional Alabama and Montgomery laws requiring racial segregation on buses and intrastate vehicles.

* * *

NAACP ATTORNEY Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham had termed the state's request for the data "no more than a fishing expedition."

Granting of the state's request, he said, would be a violation of all the rules of equity, which protect defendant from giving evidence against himself.

Shores, during the hearing, let drop the hint that if the NAACP were required to bare its list of contributors, "it might include the name of someone dear to the attorney general."

This statement, later reported to Judge Jones, is believed to have been one of the determining factors in denying the state's request for the list.

NAACP WILL PRESENT CASE TO HIGH COURT

Memphis Tenn. Commercial Appeal

To Ask Removal Of Ban, Fine In Alabama Today

Mon. 8-13-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 12. —(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will ask the Alabama Supreme Court Monday to remove both a ban on its activities in the state and a $100,000 contempt fine.

The request will be made at a hearing on the NAACP's petition to have the high court review both the ban and the fine put on it in Judge Walter B. Jones' Circuit Court here.

NAACP attorneys filed the petition last Tuesday. It claimed that starting with the June 1 injunction on NAACP activities in Alabama and going through the July 30 fine Judge Jones made 10 legal errors.

The petition asked the Supreme Court to order up the records from Judge oJnes and review them, correcting what the NAACP labeled errors. If the higher court were to find Judge Jones wrong on the 10 points, both the injunction and fine could be removed.

Atty. Gen. oJhn Patterson, who obtained the injunction, and Asst. Atty. Gen. Edmon L. Rinehart were expected to argue at the hearing that Judge Jones was not in error and no review is needed.

Fred D. Gray, Montgomery Negro attorney, said he would present the NAACP case. He indicated that Robert L. Carter, chief NAACP counsel from New York, might also appear.

Walter B. Jones, July 25.

The NAACP has until Aug. 24 to file the writ, which would provide a springboard from which the case could go to the U. S. Supreme Court if the Alabama Supreme Court again refuses to set aside the fine.

LAST WEEK, the state high court refused to intervene in the contempt action, which resulted from the NAACP's refusal to turn over its Alabama membership lists in connection with an injunction obtained by the state attorney general.

Both during the hearings before Jones and the Alabama Supreme Court, NAACP lawyers, headed by Robert Carter of New York, and Frank E. Reeves of Washington, argued that the association's constitutional rights were being violated. It is this argument which will provide the basis for appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court if the Alabama Supreme Court ruling on the writ sustains Jones.

Meanwhile, attorneys for the state of Alabama began planning how to collect the $100,000 fine.

Alabama NAACP Denies Starting Lucy, Bus Cases

Kansas City, Mo. Call 7-27-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP)

Alabama Presses $100,000 Action

Courier

NAACP Eyeing Ways To Fight Big Fine

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-11-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—The NAACP is expected to file a second appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court this week to stay execution of a $100,000 contempt of court fine.

Lawyers for the civil rights organization said they would move "as quick as possible" to have the state tribunal review the contempt action, automatically suspending the fine levied by Circuit Court Judge — Accused by Alabama Attorney General John Patterson of instigating both the Autherine Lucy case and the Montgomery bus boycott, NAACP lawyers last week denied both charges in Circuit Court here.

The NAACP filed the answer to a suit by the Attorney General seeking to put them out of business in this state. The Civil Rights organization is currently under a temporary injunction against further activity pending a hearing scheduled here this week.

Patterson charged in his suit that the NAACP "employed or otherwise paid money to Autherine Lucy and another Negro woman, Mrs. Polly Hudson, to seek enrollment at the University of Alabama."

Miss Lucy, now the wife of a Texas minister, was admitted to the university under federal court order, but was driven away from the campus by mob violence and later expelled from the school.

Mrs. Hudson was turned down as a student because of what officials termed "conduct and marital record."

The NAACP substantiated the fact that it gave "financial and moral" help to Montgomery citizens who have refused to ride segregated city buses since last Deember 5, but denied "organizing" the mass protest."

Ala. NAACP Seeks Lift Of Ban, Fine

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Mon. 8-13-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 12 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People will ask the Alabama Supreme Court tomorrow to remove both a ban on its activities in the state and a $100,000 contempt fine.

The request will be made at a hearing on the NAACP'S petition to have the high court review both the ban and the fine put on it in Judge Walter B. Jones' circuit court here.

NAACP attorneys filed the petition last Tuesday. It asserted that, starting with the June 1 injunction on NAACP activities in Alabama and going through the July 30 fine, Jones made 10 legal errors.

ASKS FOR RECORDS

The petition asked the supreme court to order up the records from Jones and review them, correcting what the NAACP labeled errors. If the higher court were to find Jones wrong on the 10 points, both the injunction and fine could be removed.

Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston set a hearing on the petition for 10 a.m. Monday. Should the Supreme Court decide there is sufficient merit in the NAACP assertions to warrant review of the records, it could require the organization to post a bond while the case is being considered.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who obtained the injunction, and Asst. Atty. Gen. Edmon L. Rinehart are expected to argue at the hearing that Jones was not in error and no review is needed.

NEW YORK COUNSEL

Fred D. Gray, Montgomery Negro attorney, said he would present the NAACP case. He indicated that Robert L. Carter, chief NAACP counsel from New York, might also appear.

The $100,000 fine went into effect after the NAACP refused to surrender its Alabama membership lists, required by Jones in connection with the injunction. Pending outcome of Monday's challenge, no steps have been taken to collect the fine.

NAACP attorneys have indicated that failure to overthrow the injunction and fine in state courts probably will result in their taking the case to the U.S. Supreme Court.

ule Alabama NAACP Must eveal Files

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-21-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(ANP)— The NAACP won somewhat of moral victory in Alabama last ek when it was not required to ow its membership files, alough Circuit Judge Walter B. nes issued a court order direct- the civil rights group to show t of its activity files.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson of abama had sought to force the anization to provide a list of nes of all contributors and the ount given the organization past year.

udge Jones' order directed the ACP to provide most of the ormation requested by n e x t nday, but not all that Patter- asked.

he organization is fighting an

junction that seeks to ban its vities in the state.

The Court Monday began con-ering a motion by the NAACP dissolve the temporary injunc-restraining it from doing fur-business in the state.

NAACP To Alabama High Court

Says Circuit Court Has No Authority To Oust Group

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — Attorneys for the NAACP presented argument before the Alabama State Supreme Court here Monday, August 13, in support of a brief filed with the court seeking a review of Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones' injunction and $100,000 contempt of court charge levied against the association.

The hearing was to determine whether or not the state's highest court will grant the NAACP petition for a writ of certiorari, or review of the case, on the ground that "there is no statutory authority in Alabama to oust" an out-of-state corporation.

The 31-page brief, filed here first on August 7, raises five points of law and cites ten errors in Judge Jones' conduct of the case in the lower court.

Courtroom Is Packed

These errors, the brief asserts, violate the rights of the NAACP and its members "to due process of the law and equal protection of the laws secured under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States" and also violates the Association's rights under the Constitution's commerce clause.

A packed courtroom heard NAACP Counsel Robert L. Carter argue for an hour and a half in support of the brief.

Alabama's Attorney General John Patterson argued that the NAACP brief was insufficient.

The court reserved decision on the arguments.

The fine was levied against the NAACP by Judge Jones on July 30 because the Association declined to turn over to the Alabama Attorney General its membership list in that state as ordered by the court.

The demand for the list of members was made during the trial of the suit to determine if the Association was "illegally doing business in Alabama."

Although the NAACP had offered to register with the Department of Revenue and the Secretary of State, it was refused an opportunity to do so by the circuit court.

NAACP Willing to Register

The NAACP also expressed a willingness and desire to register and had submitted to the court all of the documents requested except those which reveal the names and addresses of Association members in Alabama, the brief indicates.

Maintaining that "the contempt is criminal in nature" since it was assessed as punishment, the NAACP petition asserts that "the court could only assess as a penalty . . . a fine of $50 or at most $100."

The court failed, the NAACP charges, to "consider the amount of the defendant's financial resources, the consequent seriousness of the burden to the particular defendant, and whether the refusal constituted the only avenue by which a claimed constitutional right could be preserved for review by a higher court.

Representing the Association in the case before the Alabama State Supreme Court were Robert L. Carter of New York, the Association's assistant special counsel; and NAACP Attorneys Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham and Fred D. Gray of Montgomery.

ALABAMA JUSTICES REFUSE NAACP PLEA

Supreme Court Won't Grant Stay Of $100,000 Fine

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 31. —(UP)—The Alabama Supreme Court Tuesday refused to interfere with a circuit court's contempt citation against the NAACP and left standing a $100,000 fine against the Negro organization.

Negro attorneys were noncommital on their next move but indicated they would petition the high court to review the contempt proceeding against the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People for refusing to make available all records of its Alabama activities.

The association asked the tribunal Tuesday to grant a stay of execution of the huge assessment handed down by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones until a writ of certiorari could be filed. (The writ is an order by a higher court asking the lower court to submit case records for review).

The Supreme Court answered: "The petitioner (NAACP) here has not applied for common law writ of certiorari, and we do not feel that the petition presented before us warrants our interference with the judgment of the circuit court here sought to be stayed."

Meanwhile, the fine remained in effect and legal authorities who decline use of their names said it would probably stay in effect even if the Supreme Court consents to review the circuit court case.

NAACP counsel Robert Carter, a New Yorker, told the justices the "excessive penalty" was "frustrating our attempts to get a review by this court."

To collect the fine, the state could confiscate property held by the association in Alabama, or go into New York, its headquarters, and ask for a judgment there for the amount of the fine.

Carter said the only real property held in the state was in Southeastern headquarters in Birmingham. He said it would amount to about $400 in office equipment.

ONE FORM OF PROTEST.—Dummies of a black man labeled "NAACP" and a white man labeled "I talked for integration" were hung from a double gallows in the Montgomery, Ala., courthouse square last week, apparently the work of die-hard segregationists. (Note the misspelling of integration.) Erection of the scaffold was at first believed to be the work of the white citizens council, however, that organization denied it. A sign at the bottom "Built by union labor" apparently is a stab at the AFL-CIO endorsement of integration.

NAACP Defies Ala. To Violence

'We'll Never Expose Our Members

By SAMUEL HOSKINS
AFRO Staff Correspondent

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—"We cannot, in good conscience, risk exposing our loyal members to economic pressure, personal threats and acts of violence for no cause other than their membership in the NAACP."

Thus spoke Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the association, on the eve of the Circuit Court hearing, Monday, at which NAACP attorneys were ordered to hand over documents in nine categories to the state's attorney general in litigation over an injunction banning the civil rights group from operating in Alabama.

Frank Reeves and Robert Carter, NAACP attorneys from New York City, where the nation-wide records of the organization are filed, did submit to Judge Walter B. Jones the association's local records in eight other categories that were requested.

* * *

JUDGE JONES, Wednesday, fined the NAACP $10,000 for failing to produce the requested records at that time and stated that the fine would be increased to $100,000 if they were not produced within five days, the deadline being Monday.

When the judge offered. Wednesday, to extend the time in which the records might be produced, Carter said an extension would not be necessary.

"We propose to stand on our legal rights not to produce the records," he said.

The court held that such a position on the part of the NAACP was "wilful contempt."

Court was recessed until 4 p.m. when the judge read his "decree adjudging the respondent in contempt and fixing punishment."

In addition to the fine, cost of court is to be charged against the NAACP. The amount is to be determined later by the county registrar.

Mr. Carter told the AFRO, Saturday, that one specific reason the NAACP had decided not to surrender its membership lists to the state was that in 13 Alabama counties recent ordinances had been passed ordering the discharge of teachers and local government workers known to be members of the association.

"THERE MOST certainly will be further legal action in this case."

This was the collective reaction of NAACP attorneys Wednesday afternoon to the contempt ruling and fine levied by Judge Jones.

This statement was issued by Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham attorney, moments after the judge fined the NAACP $10,000.

* * *

MR. SHORES indicated that probably legal action will be the filing of a writ of certiorari with the Alabama Supreme Court, an action, he said, which is tantamount to an appeal from the judge's action.

Wednesday's decision was the outgrowth of an injunction suit filed June 1 by State's Attorney General John Patterson.

Its purpose was to prohibit the NAACP from doing business in the State of Alabama and force dissolution of all its chapters in the state.

As a result, the court issued a temporary restraining order against the NAACP, prohibiting it from doing business in the state.

LATER THE state filed a motion asking that certain records of the NAACP be submitted as evidence. The court granted the motion, and set a time limit for the records to be submitted.

The NAACP asked the court to set aside the order

(Continued on Page 2)

(AN EDITORIAL)

The first duty of the NAACP is to protect its members from fear, oppression and unlawful discrimination.

There is nothing else for it to do but protect those who have placed their confidence in it, even if it means payment of $10,000, $100,000 or a million in southern fines.

That kind of courage in the face of the known fact that judges and lawyers in Alabama have sworn to defy the Supreme Court through the White Citizens Councils and are members of the councils, indicates the seriousness of the case and the determination of the colored people to be governed by democratic practices alone.

To insist upon enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution is not contemptuous, but patriotism of the kind that has made America the beacon light for all men who dream and struggle to be free.

on the grounds it had filed a full and complete answer with the state that the information requested by the attorney general was already known.

A hearing on the NAACP's motion to set aside the order was held on Wednesday morning.

ROBERT L. CARTER (of NYC) NAACP attorney, called the attorney general to the witness stand and questioned him as to the intent of the suit against the NAACP.

He asked the attorney general if the state desired the NAACP's membership list, and names of officers and employees in order that criminal prosecution may be brought against the persons.

The state official was not permitted to answer, as the judge upheld the prosecution's objection.

However, Carter did get the attorney general to admit he wanted the records, among other things, to "prove that the Montgomery Improvement Association is the same as a branch chapter of the NAACP."

The Montgomery Improvement Association is the sponsor of the 8-month old bus boycott in this former capital of the confederacy.

WHEN THE courtroom audience, predominantly colored, laughed at the answer the judge angrily said he would rule in contempt and sentence to five days in jail any person who laughed thereafter.

State Supreme Court Denies NAACP Injunction Review

Tribunal Upholds Penalty Of $100,000 For Contempt

The Alabama Supreme Court yesterday refused to review an injunction and a $100,000 fine against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

After a hearing during the morning on a request for review of the actions in circuit court, the court announced late yesterday it had denied the NAACP petition.

All the justices concurred in the finding that the NAACP's contention of 10 errors in the circuit court's actions "are insufficient to warrant the issuance" of a review order.

Fred. D. Gray, Montgomery Negro attorney who filed the petition last Thursday, said he had no comment on the Supreme Court's refusal. He indicated that the NAACP's New York Office would have to decide what might be done next.

VIOLATION CLAIMED

The NAACP claimed at the hearing that the injunction banning its activities in Alabama was a violation of the first and 14th amendments of the U.S. Constitution.

Asst. Special Counsel Robert L. Carter of the NAACP's New York staff also contended that Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones erred in fining the organization for refusing to surrender its Alabama membership lists.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson denied flatly that Jones was in error and claimed the injunction could not properly be reviewed since a final decision had not been reached on it in the circuit court.

'REAL CONTROVERSY

Patterson filed a motion to strike from the NAACP petition Court consider the fine alone.

Carter argued before a Supreme Court chamber crowded with Negroes that since the fine stemmed from the injunction, it too was pertinent.

He asked the Supreme Court at least to grant the request for review of the contempt fine so it might be cleared away and allow the NAACP "to seek a review of the merits of the real controversy in this case"—the injunction.

"We are barred from access to Alabama Courts" if the request is not granted, Carter said, since the NAACP must purge itself of the fine before having a chance to go back before Jones to argue against the injunction.

'PRIVILEGED ACTIVITY'

After Patterson obtained the injunction, on June 1 he asked for certain Alabama records of the NAACP to sustain it. Carter said the organization withheld the membership lists because publication "would effectively destroy the corporation (NAACP) as an entity in Alabama" by subjecting its members to loss of jobs and violence.

Operations of the NAACP in seeking freedom of speech, the right to vote and other Constitutional guarantees for Negroes is "Constitutionally priviliged activity," Carter said. The injunction violated the NAACP's right to seek fulfillment of the Negroes' rights, he claimed.

NAACP attorneys had indicated earlier that the Constitutional basis of their case would probably be used for an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court if the organization loses in state courts.

CRIMINAL FINE

Carter also contended that the contempt fine for refusing to give up the membership lists was a criminal fine because Jones labeled it punishment in his judgements. Alabama law limits criminal contempt fines to $50 each.

Besides, Carter said, "there is nothing to indicate (to Jones) that the NAACP can pay a $100,000 fine without destroying the corporation."

Carter further asked the Attorney General if his real purpose in bringing the suit against the NAACP was to harass the organization and its members because of the Montgomery bus boycott and the Autherine Lucy case.

In oral argument before the court, Shores contended that the court did not have the legal right to order the records brought in as evidence.

He said the NAACP received about $26,000 from Alabama in the last 12 months and spent about $21,000 in the state.

Patterson challenged the legal right of the NAACP to invoke the personal constitutional rights of individual Negroes in Alabama in defense of the organization.

He also argued that the civil case which led to the contempt finding resulted in a civil fine since criminal contempt does not apply to refusal to comply with a court order.

"Probably a very wealthy national corporation like the NAACP can afford a $100,000 fine," Patterson suggested.

Editorials

What Segregationists Don't Know

The heavy fine imposed by the Alabama Circuit Court on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for failure to submit its list of members and contributors is another illustration of what rabid Southern segregationists don't know about their Negro neighbors.

This action and similar ones pending in other states of the Deep South are predicated upon the erroneous assumption that the militancy recently demonstrated by Southern Negroes on the issue of civil rights and fair play is due to the efforts of the NAACP and will cease if the NAACP can be destroyed.

Even in the remote contingency that the NAACP is handicapped, hurt or destroyed by legal action in the less civilized area of the South, we think the segregationists should know that this will NOT stop Southern Negroes from fighting for their rights as American citizens.

Obviously, the segregationists are living in the past, but they should not fool themselves into thinking that Southern Negroes are also living in the past and are being militant about making democracy live because the NAACP directs them to be so.

Whether North or South, American Negroes today are more united in their thinking about racial segregation and discrimination than at any time in the nation's history and will continue to combat these evils whether the NAACP lives or dies.

If they do not operate through the NAACP, they will do so through some other organization of their choosing, as they have done in the past, if not openly then secretly, and the unreconstructed South will never be able to stop them.

The segregationists apparently do not know that the overwhelming majority of Negroes neither respects nor fears them, and that the weapon of economic reprisal which they are increasingly using can be cut both ways.

Since the NAACP is being asked to disclose its membership and contributors, what about some legal action by Negroes in the Deep South to force the White Citizens Councils, Southern Gentlemen, Ku Klux Klan and kindred organizations to disclose THEIR membership and supporters so Negroes will know whom to patronize?

LEVY COULD GO HIGHER

Constitution P. 2

Alabama's Supreme Court Lets NAACP's $100,000 Fine Stand

Wed. 8-1-56 Atlanta, Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 31 (AP)—An effort by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to suspend a contempt fine at $100,000 while it seeks a review was turned down today by the Alabama Supreme Court.

NAACP attorneys asked the court suspend the fine levied by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones for the Negroes' refusal to hand over a list of Alabama NAACP members.

The Supreme Court said it did not feel justified in interfering with Jones' fine. "The proper method of reviewing a judgment for civil contempt . . . is by a petition for common law writ of certiorari," the high court said.

The NAACP lawyers said they will file the writ—a request for the higher court to take over the contempt records and review them — as soon as possible. They have until Aug. 24, 30 days from the day Jones assessed the fine last Wednesday.

Filing of the writ with the Supreme Court itself would stay execution of the fine. The attorneys asked for the temporary stay today, they said, to freeze the fine at $100,000 while they are drawing up the writ.

Jones ordered the NAACP records produced at a hearing on a temporary injunction which has been in effect against the Negro organization since June 1. It prohibits the NAACP from engaging in any further activity in Alabama.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson asked for the records when the Negroes appealed to Jones to lift the injunction. The court ordered the records brought in.

The fine for contempt started at $10,000 when the NAACP refused to produce its records last Wednesday. When it failed to surrender them last midnight at the end of a five-day waiting period, the penalty automatically rose to $100,000.

In asking the Supreme Court to suspend the fine, the Negro lawyers argued that the fine could be increased still further as long as the records are not produced. Contempt of that nature is a continuing offense, they explained.

Membership List Issue In Battle

Sept. P. 1 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 8-11-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Alabama Supreme Court last week denied a petition of the NAACP, asking that a contempt citation, carrying a $100,000 fine, be stayed.

The organization appealed the ruling on the grounds that the fine was so high that the NAACP was "in jeopardy of being unable to purge itself of contempt in the event the court's judgment is sustained on review."

The Alabama NAACP was held in contempt of court by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones last week when it declined to submit certain records of its state activities, including membership lists.

NAACP leaders offered some records in an attempt to avoid a fine increase from the original $10,000 imposed earlier. However the group refused to submit the membership lists and other records asked for and the fine automatically went up 10 fold.

Reeling under the $100,000 fine, the Alabama NAACP is reportedly mapping plans to get the case into the federal courts as soon as possible. Leaders said public disclosure of membership rolls would subject those who have joined and helped the organization to "economic pressures" and even physical violence.

Rule Alabama NAACP Must Reveal Files

Sept. P. 10 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 8-11-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(ANP) The NAACP won somewhat of a moral victory in Alabama last week when it was not required to show its membership files, although Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a court order directing the civil rights group to show cause of its activity files.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson of Alabama had sought to force the organization to provide a list of names of all contributors and the amount given the organization in the past year.

Judge Jones' order directed the NAACP to provide most of the information requested by next Monday, but not all that Patterson asked.

The organization is fighting an injunction that seeks to ban its activities in the state.

The Court Monday began considering a motion by the NAACP to dissolve the temporary injunction restraining it from doing further business in the state.

NAACP Fine Hearing Is Set

Contempt Recovery New Orleans, La. Sept. P. 13

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 9 (AP)—The Alabama supreme court has scheduled for Monday a hearing on an attempt by National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to beat a $100,000 contempt fine.

Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston scheduled the hearing for 10 a. m. Monday on an NAACP petition filed Tuesday. It asked the court to review proceedings against it in Judge Walter B. Jones' circuit court.

Jones issued an injunction June 1 banning the organization from activities in Alabama. In connection with the injunction he ordered the NAACP to produce its Alabama records.

When it refused to produce some records, Jones fined the NAACP $100,000 for contempt of court.

The NAACP petition claims Jones made 10 errors in his orders, starting with issuance of the injunction and going through the levying of the fine. It asked the state supreme court to reverse the 10 points.

The effect of what the NAACP asked would be to eliminate the injunction and the fine.

NAACP seeks to have judge rescind order

News Birmingham, Ala. Wed. 7-24-56

MONTGOMERY, July 24—(AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People asked Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones yesterday to rescind his order directing the NAACP to make certain records public.

Jones set a hearing on the motion for 10 a.m. tomorrow at the same time he is scheduled to hear arguments on another motion seeking to set aside a temporary injunction against continued NAACP activity in Alabama.

The Negro organization has been under injunction since June 1 to stop doing business in the state.

Meanwhile, under Jones' order of 12 days ago, the NAACP is still required to turn over to state's attorneys by tomorrow a long list of records on its activities in the state.

The court ordered the Negroes to submit copies of charters in Alabama; a list of members and those authorized to solicit membership and money; records of property owned and bank records; a list of employes and agents; records of correspondence concerning the Federal Court suit here which resulted in an order holding city bus segregation unconstitutional.

JONES ALSO directed the NAACP to produce any correspondence dealing with the attempts by two Negro women to enroll at the University of Alabama. One of the women, Autherine Lucy, was admitted under Federal Court order but later expelled because of charges growing out of mob violence that greeted her arrival on the University campus.

rectly inform us. Religion will rightly lead us.

To adopt wrong methods in correcting evil is but to intensify evil and greatly multiply confusion and strife. This principle is as fundamental and sound as any law in the universe.

Booker Washington never spoke a truer word than when he said, "No man can keep another man down in the ditch without staying in the ditch with him."

There is absolutely no intention here of questioning the sincerity and good intentions of those responsible for the banning of the NAACP. To make no mistakes is impossible for man. But from our mistakes the wise and good learn wisdom for the future.

Let us hope that the banning is a blessing in disguise.

CHAS. W. KELLY.

Court Stay Of NAACP Fine Denied

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 7-31-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 30 (AP)—The Alabama Supreme Court today refused to grant an immediate stay of a $100,000 fine of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The fine was levied by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones for contempt of his court by failure to produce the NAACP's Alabama records. It was scheduled to go into effect at midnight.

TO HIGHER COURT

Within an hour after Jones had rejected an NAACP request to modify the fine, attorneys asked the higher court to hold it up while they asked for a review of the contempt finding.

But the Supreme Court justices said long-standing policy prevented their acting on the request until the other party had been notified. The other party is the State of Alabama, represented by Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who on June 1 obtained from Jones an injunction against NAACP activities in Alabama.

The records were asked by Patterson in an effort to sustain his reasons for the injunction.

HEARING SET

Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston set a Supreme Court hearing for 10 a.m. tomorrow on the stay request.

Robert Carter, NAACP attorney from New York, said later that the organization would go ahead and ask for a review of the contempt fine.

Another NAACP attorney commented that tomorrow would be too late for a hearing. "If they can't hear it before tomorrow, we may as well have it denied and go on to the U. S. Supreme Court," Frank E. Reeves of Washington remarked.

REQUESTED STAY

The request for a stay said the contempt penalty "now set is so high, and such further penalties can be set, that (the NAACP) is in jeopardy of being unable to purge itself of contempt, in the event the court's judgment is sustained on review."

The NAACP attorneys offered to run over to Jones' court some records but expressed fear of economic reprisals and the "use of actual force" if the 14,566 names of Alabama NAACP members were made public."

NAACP Seeks Writ To Stay Alabama Fine of $10,000

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Alabama State Supreme Court will be asked to set aside the $10,000 levied against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery on a contempt of court charge, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, announced here today.

The fine was imposed by the Alabama judge on July 25 after NAACP attorney Robert L. Carter declined to turn over to John Patterson, Alabama Attorney General, "the list of NAACP members in the state. The membership list and other documents were demanded by Mr. Patterson in connection with the state's suit to ban NAACP activity in Alabama for failure to register with the state. When the NAACP offered to register, the court ruled that it could not.

The Association was given until Monday, July 30, to produce the documents in court. Refusal to comply, Judge Jones ruled, would automatically increase the fine to $100,000. In addition to filing a writ of certiorari with the Supreme Court, NAACP attorneys laid the ground for transferring the case to the Federal District Court.

Membership List Crucial

Although the state asked for a number of other documets. the crucial item was the membership list. Mr. Wilkins said that the Association was withholding this list because "NAACP members in Alabama ahd elsewhere in the South have been subjected to economic pressure, personal threats and acts of violence for no cause other than their membership in the NAACP and their support of equality for all citizens. We cannot, in good conscious, risk exposing our loyal members to such reprisals."

The NAACP leader cited the publicly- avowed policy of the White Citizens Councils to penalize Negroes who oppose segregation or otherwise assert their demand for civil rights. These councils, he charged, include in their membership many state officials. He quoted a WCC leader as having said at a public rally in Dallas County, Alabama: "We intend to make it difficult, if not impossible, for any Negro who advocates desegregation to find or hold a job, get credit, or renew a mortgage."

It is to persons holding such views, Mr. Wilkins said, "that the NAACP is called upon to deliver its membership list in the name of law and justice. Basically, the Alabama action against the NAACP is a threat to the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and assembly and this has significance for all Americans who believe in the Bill of Rights."

Other Documents Demanded

In addition to the membership list, the State of Alabama demanded: (1) copies of all charters of NAACP branches in the state; (2) all lists, books, and papers showing names and addresses of persons paying dues to the Association and the amount of such dues; (3) names and addresses of all persons in the state authorized to solicit membership and contributions; (4) all files and copies of correspondence for the past 12 months between the national office of the NAACP and "persons, corporations, associations, groups, chapters and partnerships within the State of Alabama;" (5) all deeds and other evidence of ownership of real or personal property.

Also, (6) all files on financial transactions during the past year between the national office and persons and groups in the state; (7) all "agreements, correspondence and other memoranda pertaining to or between the NAACP and Autherine Lucy, and Polly Myers Hudson:" (8) all lists "showing the names and addresses of all officers, agents, servants and employees of the various chapters of the NAACP;" and (9) all correspondence between the NAACP and the complainants and their attorneys in the Montgomery anti-segrregation bus suit.

Associated with Mr. Carter in this case were NAACP attorneys Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham and Fred Gray of Montgomery.

Court Order Unanswered By NAACP

Failure To Produce Records May Bring Charge Of Contempt

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People failed yesterday to produce its Alabama business records as ordered by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones.

For failing to meet the deadline, the NAACP, already under an injunction temporarily halting its operations in this state, faces a possible contempt of court charge at a hearing in Circuit Court today.

At the hearing today, Judge Jones will rule on a request by NAACP attorneys to rescind his order requiring NAACP to produce its records of operations in Alabama.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson asked Jones to order the NAACP to produce the records. Patterson plans to use the records in arguments to gain a permanent injunction against the Negro group from operating in Alabama.

The NAACP asked Jones to set aside the order to produce the records. Jones responded by scheduling a hearing for today but meanwhile left the order—and yesterday's deadline—in effect.

Jones issued the temporary restraining order June 1 prohibiting the Negro organization from engaging in further business in Alabama and from soliciting memberships or funds "pending further orders of the court."

Patterson, who asked for the injunction, charged the NAACP was encouraging attacks on Alabam segregation laws and that it was illegally engaged in business in the state because it hadn't qualified as a foreign (out-of-state) corporation.

Alabama's Banning NAACP Condemned

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—To any and all persons aware of the history, aims and spirit of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, the banning of the organization in Alabama came as a distinct shock. It came as a shock to the sensibilities of law and righteousness.

It appears very unfortunate that those who become riled over the upsets of traditional ways and customs resort to means and measures more vicious and extreme than the wrongs they try to correct and remove. While "all things lawful are not always expedient," on such vital issues one should be very sure of what is lawful and right and what is expedient and wise. Only the truth can make men free.

It should be remembered that there is but one way of dealing properly with any situation or problem. That way is the right way. The only way of arriving at this right way is through the voice of conscience, based upon intelligence and religion. Intelligence will cor-

Ala. NAACP Ordered to Show Files

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—The NAACP won somewhat of a moral victory in Alabama last week when it was not required to show its membership files, although Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a court order directing the civil rights group to show part of its activity files.

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JUDGE JONES' order directed the NAACP to provide most of the information requested, but not all that Patterson asked.

The organization is fighting an injunction that seeks to ban its activities in the state.

To Mark Decision Banning Segregation At Skegee May 17

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The second anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court banning segregation in public schools will be celebrated by the Tuskegee Branch NAACP with a speech by the Rev. Robert S. Graetz, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Montgomery at the Greenwood Baptist Church at 8:00 o'clock Thursday night, May 17.

Announcement of this program came yesterday from Daniel L. Beasley, president of the local NAACP branch. He added that the program is sponsored in connection with the current NAACP baby contest. Mrs. Mae W. Pogue is chairman of the contest. She is the sponsor of baby Maria A. Crumes, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crumes.

The contest is scheduled to culminate Sunday, May 27.

NAACP Doesn't Have To Show All Its Records, Alabama Judge Rules

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(ANP —The NAACP won somewhat of a moral victory in Alabama last week when it was not required to show its membership files, although Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a court order directing the civil rights group to show part of its activity files.

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Judge Jones' order directed the NAACP to provide most of the information requested by next Monday, but not all that Patterson asked.

The organization is fighting an injunction that seeks to ban its activities in the state.

The Court Monday began considering a motion by the NAACP to dissolve the temporary injunction restraining it from doing further business in the state.

State Supreme Court Denies NAACP Injunction Review

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Tues. 8-14-56

Tribunal Upholds Penalty Of $100,000 For Contempt

The Alabama Supreme Court yesterday refused to review an injunction and a $100,000 fine against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

After a hearing during the morning on a request for review of the actions in circuit court, the court announced late yesterday it had denied the NAACP petition.

All the justices concurred in the finding that the NAACP's contention of 10 errors in the circuit court's actions "are insufficient to warrant the issuance" of a review order.

Fred. D. Gray, Montgomery Negro attorney who filed the petition last Thursday, said he had no comment on the Supreme Court's refusal. He indicated that the NAACP's New York Office would have to decide what might be done next.

VIOLATION CLAIMED

The NAACP claimed at the hearing that the injunction banning its activities in Alabama was a violation of the first and 14th amendments of the U.S. Constitution.

Asst. Special Counsel Robert L. Carter of the NAACP's New York staff also contended that Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones erred in fining the organization for refusing to surrender its Alabama membership lists.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson denied flatly that Jones was in error and claimed the injunction could not properly be reviewed since a final decision had not been reached on it in the circuit court.

'REAL CONTROVERSY

Patterson filed a motion to strike from the NAACP petition Court consider the fine alone.

Carter argued before a Supreme Court chamber crowded with Negroes that since the fine stemmed from the injunction, it too was pertinent.

He asked the Supreme Court at least to grant the request for review of the contempt fine so it might be cleared away and allow the NAACP "to seek a review of the merits of the real controversy in this case"—the injunction.

"We are barred from access to Alabama Courts" if the request is not granted, Carter said, since the NAACP must purge itself of the fine before having a chance to go back before Jones to argue against the injunction.

'PRIVILEGED ACTIVITY'

After Patterson obtained the injunction, on June 1 he asked for certain Alabama records of the NAACP to sustain it. Carter said the organization withheld the membership lists because publication "would effectively destroy the corporation (NAACP) as an entity in Alabama" by subjecting its members to loss of jobs and violence.

Operations of the NAACP in seeking freedom of speech, the right to vote and other Constitutional guarantees for Negroes is "Constitutionally priviliged activity," Carter said. The injunction violated the NAACP's right to seek fulfillment of the Negroes' rights, he claimed.

NAACP attorneys had indicated earlier that the Constitutional basis of their case would probably be used for an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court if the organization loses in state courts.

CRIMINAL FINE

Carter also contended that the contempt fine for refusing to give up the membership lists was a criminal fine because Jones labeled it punishment in his judgements. Alabama law limits criminal contempt fines to $50 each.

Besides, Carter said, "there is nothing to indicate (to Jones) that the NAACP can pay a $100,000 fine without destroying the corporation."

He said the NAACP received about $26,000 from Alabama in the last 12 months and spent about $21,000 in the state.

Patterson challenged the legal right of the NAACP to invoke the personal constitutional rights of individual Negroes in Alabama in defense of the organization.

He also argued that the civil case which led to the contempt finding resulted in a civil fine since criminal contempt does not apply to refusal to comply with a court order.

"Probably a very wealthy national corporation like the NAACP can afford a $100,000 fine," Patterson suggested.

NAACP Resists Opening Records

MONTGOMERY, July 23 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones today to rescind his order directing the NAACP to make certain records public.

Jones set a hearing on the motion for 10 a.m. Wednesday, at the same time he is scheduled to hear arguments on another motion seeking to set aside a temporary injunction against continued NAACP activity in Alabama.

The Negro organization has been under injunction since June 1 to stop doing business in the state.

Meanwhile, under Jones' order of 12 days ago, the NAACP is still required to turn over to state's attorneys by tomorrow a long list of records on its activities in the state.

The court ordered the Negroes to submit copies of charters in Alabama; a list of members and those authorized to solicit membership and money; records of property owned and bank records; a list of employes and agents; records of correspondence concerning the Federal Court suit here which resulted in an order holding city bus segregation unconstiutional.

Jones also directed the NAACP to produce any correspondence dealing with the attempts by two Negro women to enroll at the University of Alabama.

One of the women, Autherine Lucy, was admitted under Federal Court order but later expelled because of charges against university authorities growing cut of mob violence that greeted her arrival on the university campus.

NAACP attorneys, in their motion filed today, contended they

ever qualified with the secretary of state as a foreign corporation.

ALA. TO TRY TO COLLECT NAACP $100,000 FINE

Daily World Thurs. 8-2-56 Atlanta Ga.

Alabama State attorneys Wednesday began planning how to collect $100,000 from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and a bill to set up a similar anti-NAACP action in Tallahassee, Fla., was awaiting the governor's signature.

The fine of $100,000 was let stand Tuesday by the Alabama Supreme Court. It had been imposed after the state chapter offered to produce a portion of its records, but refused to disclose the names and locations of its members.

The NAACP declared the membership list was apparently being sought to make reprisals on people who had worked with the organization.

In Tallahassee a bill setting up a committee of seven and appropriating $50,000 to investigate the NAACP was placed Gov. LeRoy Collins, to become the law in Florida.

The state House of Representatives had previously 72 to 15 after two committees endorsed the action which was openly aimed at preserving segregation in the state.

The state of Alabama had accused the NAACP of starting the Montgomery bus boycott, and paying Miss Autherine Lucy to attempting to enter the University of Alabama. The NAACP denied both charges.

Florida is the only other state where a bus protest has been tried Negroes have also sought entrance to state schools there.

Judge Walter B. Jones has ordered the organization's records be turned over to the state next week. At that time a hearing will be held on the temporary injunction banning the association from doing business in Alabama.

CHARGES ARE DENIED BY ALABAMA NAACP

Appeal p. 17

Operations Not Subject To Law, Answer States

Memphis Tenn.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 20.—(UP)—The NAACP formally answered Friday state charges it was "operating illegally" in Alabama, and denied its business in Alabama could make it subject to the law on the matter.

"Such contacts as it (NAACP) has with the state do not constitute doing business in any sense that could make the association subject to the state laws" charged the filed answer. Articles of incorporation and a designated place of business have never been filed with the secretary of state, the answer said. "But we deny we are required to do so."

Negro attorneys Fred Gray and Arthur Shores signed the answer filed in circuit court.

$100,000 Levy Faced Unless Order Obeyed

Group Is Given 5 Days To Submit Alabama Records

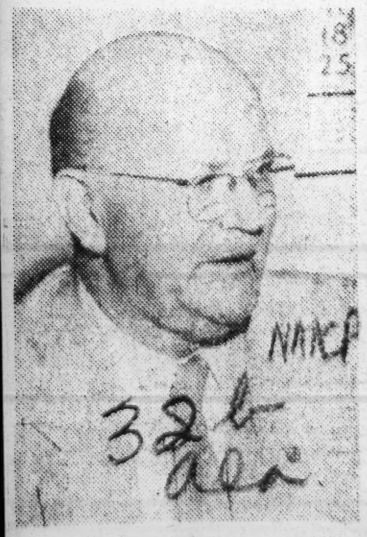
MONTGOMERY, July 25 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was fined $100,000 for contempt of court here today with the provision that the fine will be increased to $100,000 unless the NAACP produces certain records within five days.

The fine was levied in State Court by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones after the NAACP refused to produce records to be used to determine whether an injunction against continued activity in Alabama should be lifted.

The Negro organization declined to produce the records after being ordered to turn them over to the court and Jones put the organization in "wilful contempt."

Two armed deputy sheriffs guarded the courtroom while the judge read his order, but there was no disturbance from the crowd composed mainly of Negroes.

Under the court's written order, the NAACP can ask to have the $10,000 fine reduced or set aside if it produces the rec-



LEVIES FINE—Judge Walter B. Jones.

ords within five days. If it refuses to comply within that period with the order to produce the documents, the fine automatically increases to $100,000.

Arthur Shores of Birmingham, one of the Negro attorneys, said "there will be further court action," but he declined to discuss details.

Meanwhile, the injunction remained in effect. It was issued by Jones June 1.

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who filed the injunction suit, asked and got permission from the court to examine certain NAACP records. He said he needed them to determine whether the organization was operating legally in the state.

Jones, reaffirming an order he issued two weeks ago, said the records must be produced, but the NAACP refused, sticking to its contention that it couldn't legally be compelled to bring them into court despite Jones' ruling.

Negro lawyers headed by Robert Carter of the NAACP staff in New York, indicated by their lines of questioning and reference to the U. S. Constitution that they intend to appeal to Federal Court.

Patterson, in his request for an injunction last month, said the NAACP was disqualified from doing further business in Alabama because it had failed to register with the secretary of state under a state law.

He also charged the Negro organization with encouraging attacks on state segregation law.

Carter and the other Negro attorneys contended on the other hand that the NAACP is engaged in purely interstate business in Alabama which cannot be regulated by state law. Therefore, they said, the organization isn't required to register as a foreign (out-of-state) corporation.

The attorney general demanded the production of certain records to show the extent of the NAACP activities. Jones granted the request two weeks ago and reaffirmed it today after the Negroes had filed a motion to set it aside.

Carter, in questioning Patterson on the witness stand and later in arguments to the court, charged that "the whole purpose of the attorney general (in seeking the records) is to harass and seek to intimidate the defendants and to misuse the documents."

The Negro lawyer argued that most of the records sought were immaterial and would contribute nothing to the determination of the NAACP's functions in Alabama. Patterson insisted they would.

"Every document is evidence of doing business of some kind," the attorney general declared, "and we want to find out what that business is."

Patterson also denied any intent to harass or embarrass the Negroes. He said repeatedly his only motive in asking for the records was to find out whether the NAACP was engaged in interstate or intrastate business.

He contended the operations were intrastate in nature and should be regulated by state law.

The records ordered produced included NAACP membership lists; names of persons authorized to solicit members and funds; bank records and records of property owned; copies of NAACP charters; names of employes and agents in Alabama.

Jones also agreed Patterson should have access to any correspondence concering the Montgomery Negro bus boycott and the attempt by two Negro women to enroll at the University of Alabama.

The attorney general charged in his original suit that the NAACP instigated the bus boycott and the suit filed by Autherine Lucy and Mrs. Polly Myers Hudson seeking admittance to the University.

NAACP attorneys denied both charges.

Miss Lucy, now the wife of a Negro minister, was admitted to the school under a Federal Court order but left the campus after mob violence greeted her arrival. Later she was expelled because of charges against University authorities growing out of the rioting.

Mrs. Hudson was turned down as a student because of "conduct and marital record." She had sued her husband for divorce.

Patterson accused the NAACP of "employing or otherwise paying money to" the two women to "test the policy" of the University toward integration.

The organization admitted furnishing legal counsel for the Negro women and also for leaders of the Montgomery bus boycott, but insisted there was nothing illegal in that.

Negroes have refused to ride segregated city buses in the state capital since last Dec. 5. A three-judge Federal Court panel held city and state segregation laws unconstitutional, but suspended the order pending an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Jones, in his order levying the fine late today, said the contempt was "wilful and deliberate" which cannot be "lightly taken."

"The court cannot permit its orders to be flouted," the judge continued. "It cannot permit a party, however wealthy and influential, to take the law into his own hands, set himself up above the law, and contumaciously decline to obey the orders of a duly constituted court . . ."

"If this were allowed, there would be no government of law, only the government in a particular case of the litigant who elected to defy the court for his own private and selfish ends."

Funds Approved For NAACP Probe

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 25 (AP)—The Florida Senate today approved an appropriation of $50,000 to investigate the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The administration's segregation program cleared the Senate with unanimous approval of a proposed amendment to the constitution which would clarify the states' rights article.

The five-point program was delayed in reaching the House floor in its entirety because of the need for incorporating committee amendments into some of the measures.

The bill providing for investigation of the NAACP made no reference to that organization, but Sen. Dewey Johnson of Quincy, one of its introducers, said after its passage he knew of no other group it "would fit."

It would set up a committee of three senators and four representatives who would investigate organizations "whose principles or activities include a course of conduct on the part of any person or group which would constitute violence."

The committee would report its findings to the regular 1957 session of the Legislature.

N.A.A.C.P. Members Protected

Association To Continue Fighting $100,000 Fine

NEW YORK.—Undaunted by the Alabama Supreme Court's rejection of an application to stay execution of the $100,000 contempt of court fine levied against the Association by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones for failure to produce its membership list, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People prepared this weekend further legal action to avert payment of the fine.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said here this week that "the atmosphere in Alabama and the incidents that have taken place there have been such that we feel compelled to protect our members at whatever cost."

Wilkins said that because of the association's "unbroken record of compliance with court orders and laws," the decision to withhold the list in the face of the court's order was a difficult one to make.

The decision to withhold the names of the 14,566 NAACP members in the state of Alabama followed a telephone poll of the association's national board of directors.

By a margin of three to one, the directors who could be reached indicated to Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins that he should decline to submit the names to the Alabama court for the inspection of the state's attorney general.

In a statement issued following imposition of the fine on July 30, Mr. Wilkins charged that the sum

Like other dedicated Democrats, he wants victory in November. He has great respect for the mighty, but moderate, "Mr. Democrat"—Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas.

And the men working for Stevenson and against Harriman, seeking to offend no one, if admitting the obvious impossibility of pleasing everyone, are confident that Ceiler will go along and agree—after the oratory is over—to a civil rights plank acceptable to the South.

That plank probably will call for early, but not headlong, compliance with the Supreme Court ruling outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

This would be regarded by the South, perhaps, as something like castor oil—unpleasant, but not poisonous.

The other document requests a rehearing and reconsideration of an NAACP petition rejected by the State Supreme Court on Aug. 13. On that date the high court said in a unanimous ruling that there were insufficient grounds for a review of the case, sought by the NAACP.

Briefs were filed in support of both petitions. Association attorneys in charge of the case are Robert L. Carter of New York, assistant special counsel, Fred D. Gray of Montgomery and Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham.

Background of Case

The $100,000 fine was imposed on the NAACP by Judge Jones on July 30 because the Association declined to turn over to the Alabama Attorney General its membership list in that state as ordered by the court. The demand for the membership roll was made during trial of a suit to determine whether the Association was "illegally doing business in Alabama."

In an affidavit filed with the circuit court on July 30, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said the Association could not submit the names and addresses of its members in Alabama because of economic pressures and threats against NAACP members and others in the state who support desegregation and civil rights.

"The atmosphere in Alabama and the incidents that have taken place there," Mr. Wilkins declared, "have been such that we feel morally compelled to protect our members at whatever cost."

The NAACP offered to register with the Alabama Department of Revenue and the Secretary of State, but was refused an opportunity to do so by the Circuit court.

File A ional Argum is In NAACP Fine Case

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—NAACP attorneys last week filed two petitions with the Alabama Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari or review, seeking to overturn a recent ruling by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones which found the Association guilty of contempt of court and imposed a $100,000 fine. The action was taken Aug. 20.

One of the petitions sets forth in more detail the Association's contention that the judgement of the lower court was beyond the jurisdiction of that court and therefore null and void.

Seek Review of Petition

32b 1956 NAACP ALABAMA

"That's Nice Work, Your Honor"

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Out front they were ham actors, but backstage — at the end of the last act—they congragulated each other.

The Attorney General grabbed the judge's hand and, pumping it up and down, said: "Nice work, your honor."

The judge, bald-headed and beaming, his voice a friendly gruff one, said: "Thanks, and you did a good job, too."

This exchange occurred last Wednesday in the clerk's office outside the courtroom of Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones.

He had just levied a $10,000 fine against the NAACP.

* * *

ACCORDING TO the judge's ruling, the penalty was for wilful contempt of court."

The contempt citation was because NAACP officials and attorneys refused to produce "certain records" as the court ordered at the instigation of State Attorney General John Patterson.

The judge also ruled:

(1) If the records were not produced in five days, the fine automatically becomes $100,000;

(2) The injunction prohibiting the NAACP from doing business in Alabama becomes permanent until the organization purges itself of the contempt citation;

(3) If the records requested are produced in five days, the court would entertain a motion that the fine be set aside or reduced; and

(4) The NAACP be taxed the cost of court, which includes the expense of bringing some 25 to 30 witnesses from throughout the state to testify in the injunction hearing which was not held because of the contempt citation.

* * *

THE BACKSTAGE handshaking scene climaxed a series of legal gymnastics which date from June 1.

On that date Attorney General Patterson filed suit against the NAACP to prohibit it from doing business in the state of Alabama, and to dissolve its local chapters.

The NAACP's answer to this suit was based on three premises:

(1) As a New York corporation, any business it carried on in Alabama was inter - state and therefore not subject to Alabama law;

(2) The NAACP is a non-profit organization and it is doubtful the Alabama law designed to control commercial businesses applies to the organization; and

(3) Although the opinion of NAACP lawyers is the law does not require it to register, the organization offers to meet whatever qualifications required by Alabama, because the NAACP desires to operate within the law.

ATTORNEY GENERAL PATTERSON rejected the offer of the NAACP to register "in accordance to Alabama State law."

After a series of legal maneuvers, he filed a motion with the court asking that certain records be submitted in order that he may prove his case.

The records requested include the following:

Copies of Alabama charters in Alabama;

List of members and those authorized to solicit membership and monies;

Copies of correspondence with persons, firms or corporations in Alabama;

Records of bank transactions and property owned;

Any correspondence dealing with the case of Miss Autherine Lucy and her efforts to enroll at Alabama University;

List of all NAACP officers, agents and employees in the state; and

Records dealing with the recent Federal court suit which brought an order holding city and state bus segregation laws unconstitutional.

TO THE complete amazement of all competent legal observers, the court granted this motion and set a deadline for which the records were to be submitted.

The deadline was set for 10 a.m. Tuesday, July 24.

The contradictory thing about it was the hearing on the legality of the order was to be held on Wednesday, July 25, a day after the records were to have been submitted.

At Wednesday morning's hearing Patterson suggested the NAACP was in contempt of the court for failing to produce the records on Tuesday.

* * *

ARTHUR D. SHORES, Birmingham attoreny, answered that it was the NAACP's understanding the records were to be submitted after the hearing on the legality of the order.

He suggested that it would have been highly irregular to do otherwise.

Apparently the state did not have an appropriate answer. So the court did not press the issue.

* * *

THE HEARING featured the Attorney General being called as a witness, with Robert L. Carter, NAACP lawyer of New York City, doing the questioning.

At one point when Patterson attempted to answer a question by asking one, Carter said: "You're on the witness stand. I am doing the questioning. You answer. If you want to ask me questions, I suggest you call me to the witness stand later."

Among the questions asked of the attorney general were the following:

* * *

IF THE NAACP submits its membership list, is it not true the persons listed would be called and subjected to criminal prosecution in many counties of the state?

Does furnishing legal counsel for persons in Alabama mean the NAACP "is doing business" in Alabama?

In what respect has the NAACP done the State of Alabama irreparable harm?

* * *

IS IT AGAINST Alabama law to seek to end racial discrimination within the state?

At one point the judge apparently was so outraged he banged the top of the bench with his gavel and announced the attorney general did not have to answer the question.

After both sides argued the motion, the judge ruled immediately that the order to submit the records stood.

He asked if the NAACP wanted more time to get the records together.

* * *

HE WAS clearly taken aback when Carter said: "The NAACP will stand on its legal position and not submit the records."

The judge indicated then that the NAACP would be held in contempt. Court was recessed until 4 p.m. to permit consideration of an "appropriate penalty."

* * *

DURING THE morning session white and colored sat together. No armed deputies were present.

However, two armed deputies were present at the afternoon session. They were to "guard against any possible outbreak," it was officially explained.

The jimcrow seating pattern was enforced to the hilt.

* * *

THE JUDGE appeared exactly 16 minutes late, gruff, businesslike and hard-boiled.

In clipped monotone he read the decision. Upon finishing he tossed the copy to the court clerk with: "There, there it is."

And with newsreel cameras grinding and reporters dashing from the door, Judge Jones (one of the principal characters in the Alabama drama) strolled haughtily offstage.

'Twas cute.

CHANGE RENT RULE

NEW YORK — The Temporary State Housing Rent Commission will henceforth permit real estate owners to use the price paid for the stock of a corporation as a return base in applications for rent increases under the net annual return section 33(5) of the rent and eviction regulations.

Ala. NAACP Ordered To Produce Records

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 11 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was ordered today to produce records of its activities in Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones gave the organization until Monday to produce records of its activities during the past 12 months as requested by Atty. Gen. John Patterson.

Patterson said he needs the records to examine witnesses at a hearing July 17 on a motion by the NAACP to dissolve a temporary injunction barring its "further continuance" in the State.

"Without Emotions"

NAACP Fined $10,000 In Contempt Charge

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (INS) — The National Association For The Advancement of Colored People was fined $10,000 Wednesday for contempt of court by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones.

The judge threatened to increase the fine to $100,000 if the organization does not comply with a court order to produce its records for the attorney general. The state, through the attorney general's office, is seeking to use NAACP records as evidence to prevent the organization from winning a dismissal of a temporary injunction, prohibiting it from operating in Alabama.

The NAACP is not chartered in Alabama, a requisite for any organization promoting causes or collection contribution. The state is charging the organization is operaring illegally.

Under the court's written order the NAACP can ask to have the $10,000 fine reduced or set aside if it produces the records within five days. If it refuses to comply within that period, the fine automatically increases to $100,000.

NOT LEGALLY COMPELLED

Jones, reaffirming an order he issued two weeks ago, said the records must be produced, but the NAACP refused, sticking to its contention that it couldn't legally be compelled to bring hem into court despite Jones' ruling.

NAACP lawyers, headed by Robert Carter of the NAACP staff in New York, indicated by their lines of questioning and reference to the U. S. Constitution that they intend to appeal to federal court.

OUT OF STATE

Carter and the other NAACP attorneys contended that the organization is engaged in purely interstate business in Alabama which cannot be regulated by state law There, they said, the organization isn't required to registered as a foreign (out-of-state) corporation.

Carter in questioning Patterson on the witness stand and later in arguments to the court, charged that "the whole purpose of the attorney general (in seeking the records) is to harass and seek to intimidate the defendants and to misuse the documents."

Patterson denied he charge.

Ala. Court Weighs N. A. A. C. P. Plea

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 13 (AP).The Alabama Supreme Court took under advisement today a petition by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peule requesting a review of a lower court's cntempt citation against the Negro group.

In the hour and a half hearing N. A. A. C. P. attorney Robert Carter, of New York, argued that a $100,000 fine against the organization was levied as criminal contempt and therefore should not have exceeded $50 according to Alabama law.

Attorney General John Patterson argued that the fine was handed down by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones as a civil-contempt citation which under the law would give the court authority to set the assesment at its discretion.

The Negro organization was enjoined by a Circuit Court order June 1 from "continued activities" in Alabama and then later fined $100,000 for refusing to make available its membership rolls for an inspection by state authorities.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-4-56
P. 1

SPOKE FOR NAACP — This battery of lawyers Monday refused Alabama's request for a list of NAACP members, declaring they had no intention of letting them be made the targets of economic reprisal. Pictured during recess they are Arthur Shores, Robert L. Carter, Peter Hall, Charles Langford and Orzell Billington.

Supreme Court Refuses To Suspend NAACP Fine

Post-Herald Wed. 8-1-56
Birmingham, Ala. P. 1

Does Not Feel Justified In Interfering With $100,000 Levy Fixed By Judge Jones

MONTGOMERY, July 31 (AP)—An effort by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to suspend a contempt fine of $100,000 while it seeks a review was turned down today by the Alabama Supreme Court.

NAACP attorneys asked the court to suspend the fine put into effect by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones for the Negroes' refusal to hand over a list of Alabama NAACP members.

But the Supreme Court said it did not feel justified in interferring with Jones' fine. "The proper method of reviewing a judgment for civil contempt . . . is by a petition for common law writ of certiorari," the high court said.

The NAACP lawyers said they would file the writ—a request for the higher court to take over the contempt records and review them—as soon as possible. They had until Aug. 24, 30 days from the day Jones assessed the fine last Wednesday.

Filing of the writ with the Supreme Court itself would stay execution of the fine. The attorneys asked for the temporary stay today, they said, to freeze the fine at $100,000 while they are drawing up the writ.

Jones ordered the NAACP records produced at a hearing on a temporary injunction which has been in effect against the Negro organization since June 1. It prohibits the NAACP from engaging in any further activity in Alabama.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson asked for the records when the Negroes appealed to Jones to lift the injunction. The court ordered the records brought in.

In asking the Supreme Court to suspend the fine, the Negro lawyers agrued that the fine could be increased still further as long as the records aren't produced. Contempt of that nature is a continuing offense, they explained.

Their purpose in seeking the stay order was to freeze the fine at $100,000 and prevent it from going higher during the time it takes to prepare a formal request for a review of the contempt conviction.

Yesterday the organization offered to turn over to Jones all the requested records except its Alabama membership list. Publication of the 14,566 names, NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins said in a statement to Jones, would subject the members to loss of their jobs, intimidation and "use of actual force."

Jones then denied a request to modify the fine. Today Patterson obtained a formal judgment for the $100,000.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Edmon Rinehart said late today that the state had not yet moved to try to collect the fine. "Whether we can collect before they get the writ filed depends on how fast they can act," he said.

At this time the state has no plans to request an additional court fine, Rinehart also stated.

Robert Carter of the NAACP's New York staff explained to the Supreme Court that the NAACP had refused to give up its records because that was the only way to question the validity of the surrender order.

The attorney refused to speculate on whether the case would be taken to the U. S. Supreme Court if the Alabama Supreme Court refuses the contempt finding. Yesterday NAACP Atty. Frank E. Reeves of Washington commented that "our only action is to get the (U. S.) Supreme Court" to act if the Alabama court upholds the fine.

Stage is set for state and NAACP showdown Monday

News
Birmingham, Ala.
Thurs. 8-9-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 9—(AP)—Attorneys for the State of Alabama and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People are preparing for a head-on legal clash Monday.

They will appear before the Alabama Supreme Court to argue an NAACP petition that seeks to relieve the organization of an injunction banning its activities in Alabama and a contempt fine of $100,000.

The NAACP filed the petition Tuesday. It asked the court to review proceedings against it in Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones' court here. Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston yesterday set a hearing on the request for 10 a.m. Monday.

THE PETITION asks the Supreme Court to issue a writ of certiorari, an order to Jones to send his records of the actions up for review.

The NAACP claimed Jones made 10 errors, starting with the granting of the injunction June 1 and covering steps that led from it to the fine July 30. In the petition the Supreme Court is asked to correct what are called errors, thus eliminating the injunction and fine.

Jones levied the fine after the organization refused to hand over some of its Alabama records for use at a hearing to protest the injunction.

IF THE SUPREME COURT accepts the request and issues the writ, it could require the NAACP to post a bond while the records are being reviewed.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Edmon L. Rinehart said the state will argue at the hearing that Jones was not in error and no review is necessary.

Fred D. Gray, Montgomery attorney who filed the petition, said he would argue for the NAACP. He said Robert L. Carter, the organization's New York counsel who signed the petition, might also appear.

ROSTERS, FINANCIAL DATA

Advertiser P.1

NAACP Records Sought In Patterson's Petition

Fri. 7-6-56 Montgomery, Ala.

A petition seeking to force the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to supply detailed information on its operations in Alabama was filed in Montgomery Circuit Court yesterday.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, in requesting a court order, said the data is needed for a hearing scheduled July 17 on a motion to end an injunction suspending NAACP activities in the state.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones announced a hearing next Monday on the petition.

Patterson asked the court to order NAACP officials to produce copies of all charters of branches or chapters of the organization in Alabama and a complete list of all present members, including their addresses.

Patterson also sought to compel the association to furnish a list of all contributors to the NAACP in Alabama during the past 12 months, and the names and addresses of all persons authorized to solicit NAACP membership and contributions.

In addition the attorney general requested that the NAACP produce canceled checks on its financial transactions in the state.

The petition also seeks access to correspondence, telegrams and other records pertaining to the NAACP and two Negro women who sought admission to the University of Alabama.

Similar information was requested on a group of Negroes involved in a federal court suit growing out of the bus boycott in Montgomery. A three judge court which heard the suit ruled city and state bus segregation laws unconstitutional.

Patterson, in his original request for the anti-NAACP injunction, charged that the organization's activities "are causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of the State of Alabama."

He contended that the NAACP employed or "otherwise" paid the former Autherine Lucy, now Autherine Lucy Foster, and Polly Myers Hudson to "test the policy" of the University of Alabama on admission of Negro students to the all-white college.

Autherine Lucy was admitted as a student on a federal court order but later expelled because of charges against university authorities growing out of campus riots which greeted her arrival. The other woman was rejected by the school because of her "conduct and marital record."

NAACP attorneys answering Patterson asked that the injunction be dissolved on the grounds that the charges were "mere conclusions" and the NAACP "is not doing business within the State of Alabama."

The attorney general asked that the NAACP be banned in Alabama because it was not registered as an out-of-state corporation and had no legal authority to operate in the state.

dismiss the injunction that outlawed the NAACP in Alabama.

A temporary injunction issued by the Circuit Judge June 1 prohibits the NAACP from engaging in any further business in Alabama on grounds it had failed to register as required by law.

15 TYPES OF RECORDS

Attorneys for the NAACP, headed by Arthur Shores of Birmingham, denied in a subsequent demurrer the organization has engaged in business in Alabama within the meaning of the law.

Patterson asked the Negro organization to produce 15 types of records. The Circuit Court order included only the following nine documents:

1. Copies of charters of all Alabama NAACP chapters.
2. A list of all paid members of the organization.
3. Names and addresses of all persons authorized to solicit membership in and contributions to the organization in the state.
4. Copies of all correspondence, including telegrams, between the NAACP and persons, firms, or corporations in Alabama.
5. Records of property owned by the NAACP in Alabama.
6. Canceled checks, bank statements, payrolls and other records dealing with NAACP business transactions in the state.
7. All records, correspondence, etc., relating to the attempt by two Negro women, Autherine Lucy Foster and Polly Myers Hudson, to enroll as students at the University of Alabama.
8. A list of all officers, agents, servants and employes of the NAACP in Alabama.
9. Records concerning the federal court suit here challenging city and state bus segregation laws.

The NAACP protested against being forced to produce the records, charging it was an invasion of the NAACP's constitutional rights since it would, in effect, force the organization to give evidence against itself.

The NAACP contended that Patterson's motion was premature and that the attorney general couldn't know what records would be needed until next Tuesday's hearing is held.

Birmingham Negro Atty. Shores, who argued the case for the NAACP, referred to the state request as a "fishing expedition."

Judge Jones upheld the state contention that the petition is one "for discovery and relief in aid of a public purpose" and the NAACP must supply relevant information within exclusive knowledge of the NAACP.

The circuit judge observed that courts of equity have "inherent power to compel the production of original documents for evidential purposes."

He said this is "settled law in Alabama" and has been passed on by the State Supreme Court.

The Alabama attorney general asked for an injunction against the NAACP on grounds that the organization has stirred up discord and its activities have "resulted in violations of our laws and tend in many instances to create a breach of the peace."

He contends also that NAACP activities threaten civil and property rights of Alabama citizens.

ter B. Jones issued a court order today directing the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, defendant in an injunction action to prevent further operation in Alabama, to produce their various documents and records showing its activities in Alabama.

The court, however, did not order the NAACP to provide a list of names of all contributors and the amount given the organization this past year.

Judge Jones' order was in response to a motion by Atty. Gen. John Patterson asking the court to give the prosecution in the injunction case full access to full documents, records and letters of the NAACP.

JUDGE JONES' order directed the NAACP to provide most of the information requested, and to have it in court next Monday.

That is the day before the court is to begin considerations of a motion by the NAACP to dissolve the court's recently granted temporary injunction restraining the organization from doing further business in Alabama.

Judge Jones on June 1, granted the temporary injunction on a petition filed by the attorney general claiming among other things that the NAACP had not complied with the law permiting foreign corporations to do business in the state.

About two weeks ago attorneys for the NAACP filed a motion asking the court to withdraw the temporary injunction. It was in an effort by the state to get full information concerning activities of the NAACP that the motion ruled by Judge Jones today was filed.

Hearing on the NAACP motion to dissolve the injunction is set for Tuesday.

The attorney general's request for documents and other evi-

nine of the 15 requests.

The order directed the NAAC to provide information as fo lows:

1. Copies of all charters NAACP organizations doing bus ness in the state.
2. **List of all present NAACP members in Alabama.**
3. List of all persons autho ized to solicit members and co tributions in Alabama.
4. All NAACP files, letters an correspondence dated within th past 12 months immediately pre ceding the temporary injunctio against the defendant.
5. Copies of deposit slips, ban statements and payrolls of the o ganizations.
6. Copies of deeds and bills sale of property of the NAACP owned in Alabama.
7. All correspondence, papers and other information pertain ing to NAACP, and Autherine Lucy and Polly Anne Myers Hudson.
8. List of all officers, agents and employes of the NAACP.
9. All the papers, books and correspondence between the NAACP and plaintiffs in the recent federal court suit to outlaw racial segregation on buses in Montgomery.

The plaintiffs in that case included Aurelia S. Browder, Susie McDonald, Claudette Colvin, Q. P. Colvin, Mary Louise Smith and Frank Smith.

In addition, the correspondence between the plaintiffs and their lawyers, Fred Gray and Charle Lankford, was ordered.

Judge Orders NAACP To Produce Records Of Operation In Alabama

Advertiser Thurs 7-12-56 P.1

Montgomery, Ala.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones yesterday ordered the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to produce its records and information about its operations in Alabama.

The NAACP has five days to produce the records.

The action came after Atty. Gen. John Patterson, in a hearing Monday in Circuit Court, requested the records in an effort to determine if the NAACP is operating illegally in the state.

Judge Jones asked that full records be presented by 10 a.m. Monday, July 16 for inspection by state authorities. A hearing is set for next Tuesday on a motion to

Data From NAACP Ordered by Court

Evening Star Washington, D.C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 12 (AP).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was ordered yesterday by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones to produce certain documents by 10 a.m. Monday for the inspection of State authorities.

In a court hearing last Monday, Attorney General John Patterson argued the records of the NAACP were necessary to show whether that organization is doing business illegally in Alabama.

Journal 7-12-56

Judge Jones had previously issued a temporary injunction June 1 prohibiting the NAACP from engaging in any further business in Alabama, on the grounds that it hadn't registered as required by law. P.10-C

Included in the information the NAACP was ordered to produce were the copies of all charters of Alabama chapters; of all paid members in A

In court order—

News P.1

NAACP told to show part of files

Birm., Ala.

By HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala. July 11—Circuit Judge Wal-

dence possessed by the NAACP contained 15 different classifications of information.

IN RULINGS today, Judge Jones ordered the NAACP to provide information on about

names of all people authorized to solicit funds; a list of all real and personal property owned in the State and a list of Alabama NAACP officers.

Judge Orders NAACP Ban In Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., April 24 (AP)—A state judge today ordered a permanent halt to activity of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in Louisiana.

The permanent injunction came under a 1924 law that wiped out the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana.

Dist. Judge Coleman Lindsey took the action in a default hearing. State attorneys had entered the default April 10 after the deadline passed for an NAACP reply to a temporary injunction granted March 29.

No NAACP attorneys attended the brief hearing, held without advance press announcement or notice to the NAACP.

APPEAL PLANNED

Attorneys explained no notice was required in such a hearing. Only a reporter and the assistant secretary of state were called as witnesses.

The NAACP said it would appeal the injunction suit.

The law says the attorney general is directed to take action "by injunction or otherwise to dissolve" organizations which fail to file yearly membership lists, until they comply with the law.

In this case, state attorneys W. M. Shaw and Sargent Pitcher said the NAACP would have to file with the secretary of state certified membership lists dating back to the organization's start in Louisiana.

LSU ADMISSION

NAACP activity in recent years first won Negro admission to the Louisiana State University graduate school, then as undergraduates at three state colleges.

An NAACP suit knocked out Louisiana's 1954 school segregation laws early this year and a federal judge has ordered integration in New Orleans public schools, as soon as it is feasible. A suit seeking integration of Baton Rouge schools is pending.

The state filed suit last month, claiming the NAACP had failed to file the membership lists required by the old law.

ATTORNEYS' AGREEMENT

Hearing Rescheduled On NAACP Injunction

A hearing scheduled for Tuesday on an injunction suit against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has been postponed until July 25.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones ordered the postponement on agreement of opposing attorneys.

He also gave attorneys for the NAACP an extra week to produce records which the state contends have a material bearing in the hearing of a NAACP motion seeking to dissolve the injunction.

The Alabama Circuit Judges' Assn., of which Judge Jones is secretary - treasurer, is scheduled to hold its annual meeting next Wednesday in Birmingham.

Members of the attorney general's staff who have been handling the suit plan to be in Birmingham for the annual meeting of the Alabama Bar Assn. July 19-21, and the delay was agreeable to them, Jones said.

A leading NAACP legal spokesman, Robert Carter of New York, plans to be in Montgomery for the hearing on the injunction.

Because of the postponement, the NAACP now has until 10 a.m., Tuesday, July 24 to present records and information on its activities in Alabama.

NAACP officials made no comments on Wednesday's order to produce the records. They earlier denied Patterson's charges that the NAACP was operating illegally in Alabama.

Attorney Arthur Shores of Birmingham, representing the NAACP, called the request for records a "fishing expedition."

Judge Jones pointed out that courts of equity have "inherent power to compel the production of original documents for evidential purposes."

The records which the NAACP must produce include lists of Alabama NAACP members, officers, financial records, and records of a suit here that resulted in a federal court decision that city and state bus segregation laws are unconstitutional.

NAACP FIGHTS EFFORT

Early Decision Promised On Records Baring Case

An early decision was promised by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones on a request from the Attorney General's Office that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People be made to produce portions of its records for study by the state office.

After a brief hearing yesterday during which Atty. Gen. John Patterson argued that the records are needed in a pending suit which seeks to outlaw the NAACP in Alabama, Jones promised he would announce his decision "in a couple of days."

But Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham Negro attorney who represented Autherine Lucy Foster at her hearings, contended that Patterson's request was premature. He explained the NAACP has asked for dissolution of a temporary injunction banning the organization from carrying on business in Alabama. Shores said Patterson could not know what records he needed until the hearing next Tuesday on the NAACP's request has been completed.

The temporary injunction was issued by Judge Jones against the NAACP on June 1 at Patterson's request. Patterson held at that time the NAACP's activites threaten civil and property rights of Alabama citizens.

RECORDS ASKED

Among the records requested by Patterson are NAACP charters in Alabama, membership lists, names of persons who have made contributions in the past 12 months, records of property ownership, bank statements and cancelled checks on NAACP business transactions. Patterson also requested all correspondence dealing with the Montgomery bus boycott and the attempt of two Negro women, including the Lucy woman, to enter the University of Alabama and test its segregation policy.

Patterson gained the temporary injunction on the grounds that the NAACP never registered as a foreign corporation and is not legally qualified to engage in business in the state.

NAACP Reply Denies Group 'Hired' Coeds

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday denied it "employed or otherwise paid money to" two Negro women who sought enrollment at the all-white University of Alabama.

The denial came in answer to a suit by Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson seeking to prohibit the NAACP from engaging in any further activity in this state.

A temporary injunction against continued activity is already in effect pending a hearing scheduled for next Wednesday.

CHARGE DENIED

In the formal answer filed in Circuit Court, the Negro organization also denied another charge by Patterson that the NAACP "engaged in organizing, supporting and financing" a mass Negro boycott against segregated city buses in Montgomery.

The organization admitted giving "moral and financial support" to Negroes who refused to ride the buses, and providing legal counsel for boycott leaders indicted for violation of the state's anti-boycott law.

But it denied promoting the bus protest.

Patterson, in his request for an injunction on June 1, accused the NAACP of encouraging attacks on Alabama's segregation laws and also contended the organization had failed to register under Alabama law as a foreign (out-of-state) corporation.

The attorney general charged the NAACP "employed or otherwise paid money to" Autherine Lucy and Polly Myers Hudson to seek enrollment at the University of Alabama. He said it was done to "test the policy" of the university toward integration.

The Lucy woman, who has since become the wife of a Negro minister in Texas, was admitted to the campus under federal court order but was greeted on her arrival by mob violence.

Later she was expelled from the school for unproved charges she made against university authorities because of the rioting.

Polly Hudson was rejected as a student because of "conduct and marital record." She had sued her husband for divorce.

The NAACP also insisted again yesterday, as it had before, that it isn't required to register in Alabama as a foreign corporation.

It complained, too, that the state seeks to prohibit NAACP members from pursuing their rights and to deny them the freedom of speech and freedom of assembly.

NAACP asks relief from court ruling

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 13—(AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today claimed that an Alabama Circuit Court had violated its constitutional rights and asked relief from the State Supreme Court.

An NAACP attorney told the Supreme Court that an injunction banning the organization's activities in Alabama was an abridgement of federally guaranteed rights.

Supreme Court officials gave no indication when the tribunal might rule on the review motion.

Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel for the NAACP from New York, also contended that Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones was in error in fining the organization $100,000 for contempt of court.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson maintained that Carter's arguments failed to show sufficient grounds for the Supreme Court to review Jones' actions. Today's hearing was on a petition by the NAACP for a review of both the June 1 injunction and the July 30 fine.

Carter argued today that the contempt finding, which Jones made for the organization's refusal to surrender certain of its records, constituted a criminal fine. Jones said in his contempt finding that the fine was punishment for the refusal.

Patterson said the fine was actually civil in order to force compliance with the court order to produce records and therefore the amount was justified.

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NAACP

ALABAMA

NAACP Files Suit To Lift Ban in Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —NAACP attorneys filed three separate petitions Tuesday with Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, asking dissolution of a restraining order against the organization, issued June 1.

The petitions, filed by Arthur D. Shores and Fred D. Gray, Birmingham and Montgomery attorneys, respectively, and Robert L. Carter, NYC lawyer, including an affidavit, a motion to dissolve and an eight-point demurrer.

* * *

THE COURT took no immediate action on the motion to dissolve the injunction, but left it in force pending a hearing on the petitions in Circuit Court July 17.

Replying to Attorney General John Patterson's charge that the NAACP is not registered in Alabama, the demurrer contends that the NAACP, incorporated in New York, has not been engaged in business in Alabama.

It charges that the attorney general has no cause for action and that the injunction is an abridgement of constitutional rights of due process, equal protection of the laws, freedom of speech and freedom of assembly.

* * *

THE PETITION further charges that the Alabama attorney general is "seeking to prohibit the NAACP from pursuing its Federal rights" and from exercising "the privileges and immunities of U.S. citizenship."

The NAACP's activities in Alabama are protected under the First and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, the attorneys declare in their petition.

They add that the organization "is designed to help secure Federal statutory and constitutional rights through educational programs."

* * *

THESE PROGRAMS, the petition adds, "would create a climate favorable to the acceptance of colored people as full and equal citizens of the United States."

The NAACP New York corporation was described as an organization without control over state and local branches. The Alabama branch, the attorneys point out, is separate and independent from the national body.

The branches in Alabama are "unincorporated," according to the petition, which adds:

* * *

"MEMBERSHIPS IN the NAACP are contracts made in New York and state and local agencies, with their own officers and governing bodies are not responsible to the national office."

The NAACP attorneys also pointed out in their petition that the Alabama attorney general made no mention of the alleged fact that the organization was violating Alabama laws in his correspondence with the New York office.

Judge Jones ordered the NAACP to discontinue its operations in Alabama, including solicitation of members and collecting membership dues June 1 at the request of Attorney General Patterson.

* * *

PATTERSON ACCUSED the NAACP of attacking the state's segregation laws, helping to organize and finance the seven-month-old bus boycott in Montgomery and paying two women to "test the policy" of the University of Alabama.

Continued operation of the organization in Alabama could result in "irreparable injury" to the state's customs and social traditions, the attorney general charged.

NAACP files reply to Ala. suit charges

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP) —Accused by Alabama Attorney General John Patterson of instigating both the Autherine Lucy case and the Montgomery bus boycott, NAACP lawyers last week denied both charges in Circuit Court here.

The NAACP filed the answer to a suit by the Attorney General seeking to put them out of business in this state. This is currently under a temporary injunction in Alabama. A hearing is scheduled here this week.

Patterson charged in his suit that the NAACP "employed or otherwise paid money to Autherine Lucy and another woman, Mrs. Molly Myers Hudson, to seek enrollment at the University of Alabama."

Miss Lucy, now the wife of a Texas minister, was admitted to the University under Federal Court order, but was driven away from the campus by mob violence and later expelled from the school.

NAACP HANDED FINE OF $10,000

Judge Rules Association Guilty of Contempt

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 25 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was fined $10,000 for contempt of court today with a provision that the fine will be increased to $100,000 unless the NAACP produces certain records within five days.

The fine was levied in state court by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones after the NAACP refused to produce records to be used to determine whether an injunction against continued NAACP activity in Alabama should be lifted. When the NAACP declined to produce the records Jones put the organization in "willful contempt."

Two armed deputy sheriffs guarded the courtroom while the judge read his order but there was no disturbance from the crowd composed mainly of Negroes.

Under the court's written order, the NAACP can ask to have the $10,000 fine reduced or set aside if it produces the records within five days. If it refuses to comply within that period, the fine automatically increases to $100,000.

Meanwhile, the injunction remained in effect. It was issued by Jones June 1.

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson, who filed the injunction suit, asked and got permission from the court to examine certain NAACP records. He said he needed them to determine whether the organization was operating legally in the state.

Jones, reaffirming an order he issued two weeks ago, said the records must be produced, but the NAACP refused, sticking to its contention that it couldn't legally be compelled to bring them into court despite Jones' ruling.

DEADLINE DUE TODAY FOR NAACP RECORDS

Court Ordered Data Given To Alabama Aides

MONTGOMERY, July 23. —(AP)—Despite a maneuver to avoid it, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People still is under court order to produce some of its records.

On instructions from Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, the NAACP must turn the records over to state's attorneys Tuesday. Atty. Gen. John Patterson wants them to determine whether the Negro organization is doing business illegally in Alabama.

NAACP attorneys asked Judge Jones Monday to set aside the order. The judge set a hearing for Wednesday, 24 hours after the deadline for producing the records.

A hearing also is scheduled Wednesday on a motion by the NAACP to dissolve a temporary injunction which has prevented the organization since June 1 from transacting business in Alabama.

The injunction was issued at the request of Mr. Patterson, who said the NAACP hadn't qualified as a foreign (out-of-state) corporation. Its national headquarters are in New York.

NAACP lawyers, in an answer to the injunction suit, contended the organization is not required by law to qualify as a foreign corporation. They said the statutes cited by the attorney general don't apply.

Under Judge Jones' order, the NAACP must produce copies of charters in Alabama; a list of members and those authorized to solicit membership and funds; records of bank transactions and property owned and correspondence concerning the recent Federal Court suit which brought an order holding city bus segregation unconstitutional.

The segregation ruling is under appeal to the Supreme Court and an injunction against further enforcement of city and state segregation laws has been suspended pending the appeal

State Suit Asks Full NAACP Data

Patterson Wants Detail Information

MONTGOMERY, July 3. (AP)— A petition seeking to force the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to supply detailed information on its operations in Alabama was filed in Montgomery Circuit Court today.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, in requesting a court order, said the data is needed for a hearing scheduled July 17 on a motion to end an injunction suspending NAACP activities in the state.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones announced a hearing next Monday on the petition.

Patterson asked the court to order NAACP officials to produce copies of all charters of branches or chapters of the organization in Alabama and a complete list of all present members, including their addresses.

Patterson also sought to compel the association to furnish a list of all contributors to the NAACP in Alabama during the past 12 months, and the names and addresses of all persons authorized to solicit NAACP membership and contributions.

In addition the attorney general requested that the NAACP produce canceled checks on its financial transactions in the state.

The petition also seeks access to correspondence, telegrams and other records pertaining to the NAACP and two Negro women who sought admission to the University of Alabama.

Similar information was requested on a group of Negroes involved in a federal court suit growing out of the bus boycott in Montgomery. A three-judge court which heard the suit ruled city and state bus segregation laws unconstitutional.

Patterson, in his original request for the anti-NAACP injunction, charged that the organization's activities "are causing irreparable injury to the prosperity and civil rights of the residents and citizens of the State of Alabama."

He contended that the NAACP employed or "otherwise" paid the former Autherine Lucy, now Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster, and Mrs. Polly Myers Hudson to "test the policy" of the University of Alabama on admission of Negro students to the all-white college.

Miss Lucy was admitted as a student on a federal court order but later expelled because of charges against University authorities growing out of campus riots which greeted her arrival. The other woman was rejected by the school because of her "conduct and marital record."

NAACP attorneys answering Patterson asked that the injunction be dissolved on the grounds that the charges were "mere conclusions" and the NAACP "is not doing business within the State of Alabama."

The attorney general asked that the NAACP be banned in Alabama because it was not registered as an out-of-state corporation and had no legal authority to operate in the state.

Alabama Court Fines N.A.A.C.P. $100,000 Over Membership List

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 30 (AP) — Alabama Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones refused today to modify or set aside a $100,000 fine against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He levied the fine Wednesday, effective at midnight tonight.

Lawyers for the association today asked the judge not to require them to fulfill his order to produce their Alabama membership lists. The organization expressed fear of economic reprisals and the "use of actual force" if the 14,566 names of Alabama members were made public.

The attorneys offered to turn over to the court other records sought by the State Attorney General John Patterson, in connection with an injunction to bar the association from operating in Alabama.

Last week Judge Jones found the association in "brazen contempt" of court for not yielding an extensive volume of records on Alabama operations.

Plea Flatly Rejected

He turned down flatly today the request for permission to withhold membership lists. That left a $10,000 fine assessed Wednesday scheduled to rise to $100,000 if the lists are not in his court by midnight.

The association attorneys presented to the court today a statement by the association's national secretary, Roy Wilkins, saying that association members had lost their jobs because they sought public school integration.

Mr. Wilkins cited reports that Negroes in Selma, a west central Alabama community, had been discharged for signing a petition urging an end to segregation there.

To make public membership lists Mr. Wilkins declared would make members subject to "private economic reprisals, to loss of their public and private employment, to harrassment by persons opposed to racial integration in the public schools, to threats of the use of force, intimidation and the use of actual force."

New State Laws Cited

He cited two recent legislative acts designed to let school boards in Macon and Marengo Counties discharge teachers who advocated integration. He also referred indirectly to White Citizens Councils dedicated to preserving of segregation.

The association said that it owned no real property in Alabama, but it offered to surrender its bank records, what it called a standard form for chartering branches and correspondence concerning the attempt last winter of two Negro women to attend the University of Alabama.

This attempt and Montgomery eight-months-old bus boycott were cited by Attorney General Patterson as attacks on Alabama segregation laws when he obtained the injunction. He also charged that the organization was doing business illegally in Alabama, since it had not registered as an out-of-state corporation.

The N. A. A. C. P. denied both charges.

It was then that the issue over the membership lists and the other records arose. The association asked that the injunction lifted and Mr. Patterson demanded the records in an effort to sustain his contentions.

At Hearing Before Jones—

NAACP Will Argue For Right To Operate

MONTGOMERY, July 24 (AP)—Negro attorneys will try at a hearing tomorrow to get a state court injunction lifted so the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People can operate again in Alabama.

Before the arguments begin, however, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, who issued the injunction eight weeks ago, will decide whether to rescind an order requiring the NAACP to produce certain records for the injunction hearing.

Actually, the records requested by Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson, were to have been turned in today. Fred Gray of Montgomery, one of the Negro lawyers, said this afternoon he didn't know what would be done.

The NAACP asked Jones yesterday to set aside his order to produce the records. Jones responded by scheduling a hearing for tomorrow but meanwhile leaving the order in effect.

If the judge decides tomorrow to reverse himself and withdraw the order for the records, Patterson won't get to use them in his arguments to resist the petition for dissolving the anti-NAACP injunction.

Jones issued the temporary restraining order June 1.

Patterson charged that the NAACP was encouraging attacks on Alabama segregation laws and that it was illegally engaged in business in the state because it hadn't qualified as a foreign (out-of-state) corporation.

The attorney general accused the organization of instigating the Montgomery Negro bus boycott.

The NAACP admitted giving "financial and moral" assistance to Negroes here but denied promoting the boycott.

Patterson also accused the Negro organization of employing or "otherwise" paying money to Autherine Lucy and Mrs. Polly Myers Hudson to seek enrollment at the University of Alabama to "test the policy" of the school toward integration.

State planning how to collect NAACP fine

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 1 — (AP) — State attorneys today began planning how to collect a $100,000 fine from the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

NAACP attorneys began planning a request that the Alabama Supreme Court review the fine for contempt of a state circuit court.

Yesterday the Supreme Court refused to suspend the fine while the NAACP prepared a writ asking it to take over the contempt proceedings and review them. Robert Carter, NAACP attorney from New York, said the writ would be filed as soon as possible.

ONCE FILED, it would suspend action on the fine levied by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones on July 25. The NAACP has until Aug. 24 to file the writ.

An assistant attorney general said late yesterday that no action had yet been taken to try to collect the fine. "Whether we can collect before they get the writ filed depends on how fast they can act," Edmon Rinehart said.

The NAACP asked the suspension because, Carter told the Supreme Court, it feared the fine might be increased during the time it took to draw up a legal petition and brief.

JONES RULED the organization was in contempt for failure to surrender certain Alabama records. So long as they are not handed in the offense continues and at the request of the attorney general's office Jones could levy a further fine.

Rinehart said that as of late yesterday the state had no plans to make such a request.

The NAACP offered to surrender some of its records to Jones Monday just before a five-day waiting period expired and the $100,000 contempt fine went into effect. But the organization said it had to protect its 14,566 Alabama members and could not surrender a membership list.

ATTY. GEN. John Patterson asked for the Alabama records after the NAACP appealed an injunction Jones issued June 1 outlawing the organization's operations in the state. The contempt finding stopped further action on the injunction, which is still in effect.

Both in the hearings before Jones and the Supreme Court, the NAACP argued that its constitutional rights were being violated. This argument might provide a basis for appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court if the Alabama Supreme Court ruling on the writ sustains Jones.

Carter refused to speculate on what might happen beyond action on the writ. NAACP Atty. Frank E. Reeves of Washington had indicated earlier that the case would be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary.

Ala. NAACP Loses Plea To Lift Fine

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 13 (AP)—The Alabama Supreme Court today rejected an appeal by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for review of contempt of court charges and a $100,000 fine levied against the organization by a lower court.

The Supreme Court said in a brief unanimous ruling that grounds were insufficient for issuance of a writ of certiorari, or review, as sought by the NAACP.

Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones found the NAACP guilty of contempt and imposed the fine when the Negro group refused to turn over its membership rolls for inspection by the state.

The state was granted a temporary injunction June 1 banning continued activities of the organization and then asked the court to order that all records held by the NAACP during the past 12 months be produced.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson said he needed the documents to show that the association was engaged in intrastate commerce with a charter from the secretary of state.

The group's failure to comply with the court directive resulted in the huge fine.

Burn NAACP In Effigy at Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (INS — The Montgomery court square Saturday was the scene of the double hanging of two dummies — one representing a Negro, labeled "NAACP," and the other a white man tagged "I talked for integration."

Police and several hundred spectators milled around the gallows which was brought to the scene by men in a blue and white late model station wagon. The automobile sped away as soon as the scaffold was put into place.

The gallows was first reported to be the work of the citizens council, an organization dedicated to the preservation of segregation, but council headquarters denied any knowledge of the prank.

Police made no effort to remove the double scaffold, and citizens attracted to the scene seemed amused by the figures and walked on, laughing.

A large, fancy sign on the gallows, reading "Built by Union Labor," was believed to be a stab at the AFL-CIO endorsement of integration.

Montgomery has long been a hotbed in the segregation-integration struggle. Last December Negroes began a violence-marked boycott of Montgomery buses in protest against the arrest of a Negro woman who refused to move to the Negro section of a bus.

NAACP Not To Fight New Ban In Ala.

Sat. 6-9-56

Montgomery, Ala. (ANP).—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP said the group will not contest an injunction ordering the organization to cease its activities in the State of Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued the injunction Friday at the request of Alabama Attorney General John Patterson. The restraining order will remain in effect until "further orders from the court."

Conditions of the order prohibit the NAACP from further conducting business in the state, organizing new chapters, or collecting funds.

In his request for the injunction, Patterson accused the NAACP of encouraging attacks on segregation laws, helping to organize and finance the Montgomery bus boycott, and with paying two Negro women to seek admission to the all-white University of Alabama.

Patterson declared that such actions "are causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of Alabama," and have "resulted in violations of our laws and tend in many instances to create a breach of the peace.

Follows Louisiana

Ala. NAACP Held "Foreign;" Enjoined From Activities

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (INS) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was enjoined June 1 from further activity in Alabama on the grounds that it is a "Foreign" Corporation.

Montgomery Circuit Judge Walter Jones approved a temporary injunction against the organization which was chartered in New York. The petition was submitted last Friday morning by the State Attorney General's office and was approved an hour later.

CONSIDERED "FOREIGN"

Chief Assistant Attorney General MacDonald Gallion explained that under Alabama law, all corporations not chartered within the state are considered "foreign." He said that such organizations are required to file certain documents with the state and pay a 'non-resident" fee before they can do business in Alabama

Gallion said the petition charged that the NAACP failed to fulfill these requirements and, therefore, has been "doing business" in the state illegally.

The petition specifically referred to the Autherine Lucy case at the University of Alabama and the Montgomery secretary now married to a Texas ministerial student, became the first Negro to be admitted to the University of Alabama under a Federal Court order.

Her appearance on the campus last March touched off a series of riots and she was later expelled for bringing so -called "unfounded" charges against University officials in connection with the riots

The bus boycott began last Dec. 5 when a Negro passenger was arrested for sitting in a section reserved for whites. The boycott has proved to be highly effective and several attempts to end it have failed

The petition charged that the NAACP paid money to Miss Lucy and engineered her attempts to enter the Alabama school.

In the bus boycott case, it maintained that the organization's members "and agents engaged in organizing and supporting and financing the legal boycott" in violation of state segregation laws.

Other charged against the NAACP

Alabama Court Enjoins All N. A. A. C. P. Action

Herald Tribune P. 3
Sat. 6-2-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 1 (AP).—Accused of encouraging attacks on segregation laws, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was ordered by a state court today to stop doing business in Alabama.

New York Times

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction at the request of Alabama Attorney General John Patterson. The restraining order will remain in effect "until further orders of the court."

Mr. Patterson charged the N. A. A. C. P. with helping organize and finance the six-month-old Negro bus boycott in Montgomery and with employing or "otherwise" paying two Negro women to seek enrollment at the all-white University of Alabama.

"Irreparable Injury"

Those other actions, the Attorney General declared, "are causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of the state of Alabama . . ."

He said they have "resulted in violations of our laws and tend in many instances to create a breach of the peace."

"We cannot stand idly by and raise no hand to stay these forces of confusion who are trying to capitalize upon racial factors for private gain or advancement," he added.

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said the N. A. A. C. P. "di dont organize the Montgomery bust project, but we joined the rest of the country in hailing the people who did.

"We did not employ Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster to enroll at the University of Alabama."

Had No Notice

Mr. Wilkins said the N. A. A. C. P. had received no notice of the legal move, and had no word on it except newspaper accounts, but added:

"These allegations appear to be efforts tto deny the right of protest against intolerable and degrading treatment of citizens and to deny also the right of organized protest and legal action in the courts to secure admission of a qualified and accepted applicant to a tax-supported univedsity."

He said N. A. A. C. P. lawyers were now seeking exact information about the injunction action. He added:

"Sometime ago, at the request of Attorney General. Patterson, we filed with him a copy of our certification of incorporation and of our constitution.

Filed Names, Addresses

"We received recently a letter thanking us for those items and asking for some names and addresses 'to complete my files.' There was no mention of compliance with or violation of Alabama law. . . .

"We thought we were furnishing what the Attorney General required, and if more is required under the law, we will endeavor to supply the information."

Mr. Patterson said the injunction will remain in force indefinitely unless the N. A. A. C. P. asks the court to dissolve it. Unless an answer is filed within thirty days, he said, the state can then request the court to make the injuction permanent.

The Attorney General's complaint was filed six months to the day after the arrest of a Negro seamstress, Mrs. Rosa Parks, touched off the mass bus boycott which has continued since then.

Judge Of Montgomery On "Hot Spot"

New York, June 7—The injunction against activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Alabama was termed a "menace to freedom of protest and assembly" today by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the Association.

Without any prior notice to the NAACP, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery on June 1, issued a restraining order against the Association in response to a request of the State Attorney General. Previously, Louisiana had taken similar action to ban the NAACP in that state.

"The Alabama injunction is a serious threat to civil liberties in America," Mr. Wilkins said, "and requires the attention of all who are interested in preserving the constitutional guarantees of freedom for all citizens.

"The injunction is a menace to freedom of assembly and of protest. It says in effect Americans may not object in orderly, lawful and organized fashion to any conditions deemed by them to be discriminatory and unjust. The State of Alabama has acted against American freedom, and only incidentally in against the NAACP.

"It is common knowledge that and re- citizens in Alabama are who are Negro rights the con- demand constitutional rights freedom and must submit to humiliating and even degrading treatment in their daily lives," the NAACP leader asserted. "The State is saying by this action that it will not permit a Negro civil rights organization to protest and work to erase these inequalities, even though it proceed. as it always has, in an orderly manner through the courts, through peaceful assembly, and according to the United States Constitution.

"We have even been forbidden by court order to apply for a chance to satisfy the legal technicality which is being used as an excuse for the suppression of liberty."

Mr. Wilkins revealed that an NAACP representative had applied on May 31 in Montgomery for the necessary forms upon which to register the Association even though since 1918, no such registration had been demanded by the State. The

Will Go To Court Against Attempt To Eliminate Them

Globe Fri. 6-15-56
Nashville, Tenn. P. 1

Organization Which Has Lost Practically No Battles In Highest Tribunal Will Take On Alabama Lawgivers Right Away; Legal Staff Undaunted By Attempts To Make Them Go Out Of Business, Charged With Being Law-breakers; Circuit

very next morning, June 1, at 9:20 o'clock, the Attorney General without previous notice of any kind, applied for and secured a temporary order restraining the NAACP from further operations in the State.

The Association has until June 50 to reply and request a hearing on the matter. The legal staff, Mr Wilkins said, is at work on a reply.

On Banning The N. A. A. C. P.

A legal punch has been thrown at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by the Attorney General of Alabama. Without warning, without notice, and what seems to be without good cause, the state's chief legal officer has obtained a temporary injunction which closes down the operations of the NAACP. Hence organized freedom leadership has been temporarily banned in Alabama.

Basically, the state's chief legal voice charges that the NAACP failed to comply with state law on foreign corporations, organized the Montgomery bus protest, sponsored hired litigants to seek admission to the taxpayers' university; participated in a legal suit to win the right of seating dignity in bus travel and challenged the state's laws which are in conflict with the organic laws of this nation. The attorney general claims that he has proof of the charges which he makes.

In time the NAACP, we hope and believe, will make proper answer to all of these charges. As every one knows, the NAACP does not have in its program anything advocating defiance of the law, disobeying the established, higher, constitutional law. It only seeks to make local, state and extra-legal law yield to the superior law. But the NAACP has become a symbol of freedom and is the chief civil rights defender and advocate organization in the United States today. It is under attack because it attacks injustice, intolerance and illegality.

While the NAACP is under legal attack; while it is being blasted by politicians; while NAACP leaders are being pressured and intimidated, organizations which are on the U. S. Attorney General's subversive list like the Ku Klux Klans, find no such opposition. The White Citizens Councils with a program of thought control, economic pressure, suppression of voting rights, defiance of the Supreme Court, and political informity, find no opposition. Is not it strange that the state's chief officer has levelled no criticism, entered no court action, or otherwise moved to defend the targets and victims of home-based, entrenched, vested rights-robbing, organizations in this state?

Is it that somebody seeks to take revenge out on an unpopular organization because of being afraid to directly strike back at the strong federal government? How else can one explain the fact that in Wilcox County, in Lowndes County, to name only two, that Negro citizens have been deprived of the right to vote since the adoption of the Alabama 1901 constitution. How else can one explain the situation in Macon County where because of alleged WCC pressure some persons are allegedly afraid to serve on the Macon County Board of Registrars which reportedly still has two vacancies. How long, oh, how long, will such situations be allowed to continue?

This is a grave and dangerous move that has been made by the Alabama attorney general, we think. It is an action which should cause freedom loving persons to shudder. Involved is a principle more important than the operation of the NAACP in Alabama. For in the attorney general's actions seem to be the sprouting seeds of dictatorship.

However, if the attack on the NAACP tends to awaken more of the leadership of the Negro group; if it arouses the frustrated public to take second breath and think; and, if it focuses the national spotlight on the forces at work to cancel freedom of expression, some unintended good would have come from the over-zealous actions of the state's chief legal officer.

Finally, whatever happens to the NAACP will hardly stop that small, effective, creative leadership in Alabama which is dedicated to a program to erase legal distinctions based upon race. It is in this knowledge that the group should find comfort and reward. The fight for freedom in Alabama, we think, will continue either with or without the NAACP. For it is local leadership which makes NAACP leadership. Local leadership can hardly be displaced without displacing local government or by establishing dictatorship.

Dr. G. A. Rodgers, Jr., of Anniston, Alabama, president of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches, has well said the Attorney General of Alabama "cannot quench the quest for full citizenship by 900,000 Alabama Negroes by issuing injunctions; nor will it make Negroes ride segregated buses in Montgomery, or make them stop wanting to attend the University of Alabama and Auburn!

Alabama politics—

Fireworks may really pop if names of NAACP contributors revealed

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 10—The hearing in Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones' court yesterday on Atty. Gen. John Patterson's motion for a court order directing the NAACP to yield important documentary evidence against itself lasted about 30 minutes.

It ended, as most observers had expected, with Judge Jones taking the motion under advisement and promising a ruling "within a day or two."

SPARROW

The hearing was, on the whole, rather calm, but it left many with the idea that fireworks will really pop if Judge Jones grants the motion. It could be plenty tough, too, for those who have contributed financially to the Negro organization, if their names and the amounts contributed are made known.

It could be rough on the NAACP if it is ordered to list all contributors and later it is found that all the names have not been divulged.

Evidence sought

THE STATE is seeking all sorts of documentary evidence from files and records of the militant Negro organization. The information is sought not only to fortify the state's original contentions in seeking to restrain the NAACP on grounds that it is a strife-provoking organization, but also to prove that the NAACP still is functioning in Alabama.

Judge Jones on June 1 granted a temporary injunction restraining the NAACP from operating further in Alabama.

In reply, the Negro organization filed a motion asking that the injunction be lifted. In addition, demurrers denying the state's charges have been filed.

The state, in turn, filed the petition heard yesterday asking the court to make books, records and other information possessed by the NAACP available to the state.

The NAACP's motion for dismissal of the injunction is set for one week from today. Meanwhile, Judge Jones is expected to hand down his ruling on the state's motion for documentary evidence from the defendant organization.

If the motion is granted the NAACP would be required to give information from its files and records on a number of subjects. The most important of all, however, would be the directive that names of all contributors to the NAACP be disclosed.

That order, if granted and fully carried out by the defendant organization, would require the names of all contributors—Negro and white.

Shores worried

ARTHUR SHORES, attorney for the NAACP, disclosed in Judge Jones' courtroom that the list of contributors was very much on his mind.

In an aside to Asst. Atty. Gen. Edmond Reinhart, as the hearing closed, Shores was quoted as saying that if the NAACP has to give the list "it might include the name of someone dear to the attorney general."

Atty. Gen. Patterson did not hear about the remark until after Shores had left the courtroom. His only reply was that he did not care whose names were on the list; that it was vitally needed as material evidence to show the scope and activities of the NAACP in Alabama.

Shores' remark which was regarded by some as attempted intimidation, was not heard by Judge Jones.

If the remark had been made when court was in session and the judge had heard it, chances are he would have taken some action.

Other information

OTHER INFORMATION from the files and records of the NAACP that has been requested by the state includes:

A complete list of all NAACP organizations in Alabama, together with names of all members.

Copies of all letters, bills and telegrams received by the NAACP during the 12 months immediately preceding the granting of the injunction.

Records of all deeds and bills of sale of property of the NAACP.

Copies of cancelled checks pertaining to transactions in Alabama during the last 12 months.

Copies of letters and records of all transactions between the NAACP and Autherine Lucy Hughes and Polly Ann Myers, the two Negro women who sought to enter the University of Alabama.

All papers showing activities of the NAACP legal department.

Copies of letters between the NAACP and the Montgomery Improvement Association.

All papers, books and records of the NAACP office in Birmingham.

Letters and other documents showing connection between the NAACP and the Montgomery bus boycott.

All letters to and from Fred Gray, Negro attorney in the case in federal court here, which resulted in a ruling outlawing racial segregation on all intrastate buses.

Rulings cited

BOTH ATTY. GEN. PATTERSON and Asst. Atty. Gen. Reinhart cited a number of court rulings, both state and federal, upholding the right to summon documents, letters, etc., for "exploratory purposes."

Atty. Shores charged that the information sought by the state was nothing but "a fishing expedition." He insisted that the rules of equity are against requiring a defendant to give evidence against himself.

He charged, too, that much of the information was sought "for publicity purposes."

Court Asked To Lift Ban On NAACP

Advertiser Wed. 6-27-56 Montgomery

By FRANK McARDLE

Attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People flooded Circuit Court with legal protests yesterday in an effort to kill a court order stopping the NAACP's operation in Alabama.

Three separate petitions, each charging violation of constitutional rights, were filed with Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, asking for dissolution of a restraining order against the organization, handed down on June 1.

No action was taken on the motion to dismiss the injunction, filed by Attorneys Arthur Shores, Birmingham, Fred D. Gray, Montgomery, and Robert L. Carter, New York.

HEARING JULY 17

The injunction was left in force pending a hearing in Circuit Court on July 17.

On a request by Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Judge Jones ordered the NAACP to discontinue its operations in Alabama, including solicitation of members and collecting membership dues.

Patterson accused the NAACP of encouraging attacks on the state's segregation laws. He charged the organization with helping to organize and finance Montgomery's six-month bus boycott and with employing and otherwise paying two Negro women to seek enrollment at the University of Alabama to "test the policy" of the school.

INJURY FEARED

Continued operation of the organization in Alabama could result in "irreparable injury" to the state's customs and social traditions, the attorney general said.

Supporting his request for an injunction with a state law regulating foreign corporations, Patterson told the court the NAACP had never registered as an out-of-state corporation to do business in Alabama.

An eight-part demurrer filed by the Negro attorneys in reply claimed the NAACP of New York named as respondent, is not and has not been engaged in business in Alabama. It charged, in substance, the attorney general has no cause for action and the injunction deprives the organization of constitutional rights, including "due process of law, freedom of speech and assembly, and equal protection of the laws."

The petition further declares the attorney general with "seeking to prohibit the NAACP from pursuing its federal rights" and from exercising "privileges and immunities of C.S. citizenship."

A denial that the NAACP is engaged in business in Alabama was accompanied with a long affidavit which outlined the national structure and operation of the organization.

The attorneys, declaring the NAACP activities are protected by provisions of the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution, said the "organization is designed to help secure federal statutory and constitutional rights through educational programs.' The petition stated that 'such a program would create a climate favorable to the acceptance of Negroes as full and equal citizens of the United States."

'WITHOUT CONTROL'

The NAACP, incorporated in New York, was described as an organization "independent and without control' over state branches. The attorneys said the Alabama branch is separate and 'independent" from the national organization.

The demurrer said the Alabama branch is "unincorporated."

"Memberships in NAACP are contracts made in New York," the petition said, "and state agencies, with its own officers and governing body, are not responsible to the national office."

The NAACP counsel said the attorney general made no mention that the organization was violating the Alabama law in his correspondence with the New York office.

NAACP SEEKS TO END ALABAMA INJUNCTION

Appeal 7-18

Outlawing Of Group Called Rights Violation

Memphis, Tenn.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 26.—(UP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Tuesday filed a motion to dissolve a temporary injunction outlawing the organization in Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, who granted the state the restraining order at the request of Atty. Gen. John Patterson June 1, set a hearing on the NAACP motion July 17.

Filed by Atty. Ar Shores of Birmingham, motion charged the injun- interferred with the f n of speech, and assemb the NAACP and its members.

The organization, listed as a New York Corporation, said its duties in Alabama were designed to "mold public opinion and create a climate favorable to the acceptance of Negroes as full citizens of the United States."

Continuing, the motion charged the injunction seeks to bar these activities, and as such, the injunction interfers with the freedom of speech and assembly of the NAACP and its members.

Mr. Patterson sought the injunction on the grounds the NAACP was a foreign corporation not properly chartered with the secretary of state; that it was a party to the Montgomery bus boycott, and the disturbances at the University of Alabama over the admission of Negro Autherine Lucy Powell.

The NAACP motion charged further the state had not shown by its action the Negro organization posed a "danger of irreparable injury to the state."

NAACP VOWS FIGHT ON BAN IN ALABAMA

Appeal 7-19

Directors To Seek Hearing On Injunction

Memphis, Tenn.

NEW YORK, June 11.—(AP)—The NAACP said Monday it "will not be intimidated" by an Alabama injunction banning the NAACP from the state, and will fight the ban "in the courts and in the arena of public opinion."

The board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made the decision at a board meeting Sat. 6-12-56

Board chairman Dr. Channing H. Tobias said the board adopted a statement of policy which "instructs the NAACP attorneys to take the necessary legal steps to obtain a hearing onthe merits of the Alabama injunction at the earliest possible time with a view to dissolving the court's restraining order."

The court order restrains the NAACP from doing business in Alabama, on grounds that its actions in the state have been aimed at violation of Alabama law.

The NAACP board's statement said the injunction was "a direct violation of the American traditional and constitutional principle of freedom of association.

"The danger is not alone to the NAACP, but also to any other group in disagreement with those who control the state."

Court Asked To Lift Ban On NAACP

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 6-27-56

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1583 new members signed—

Meadows switches NAACP rally from state-supported college

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 2—(AP)—A recruiting rally by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was switched yesterday from a state-supported college of the "suggestion" of State School Supt. A. R. Meadows.

Despite the last minute change, some 2000 Negroes trooped from the college gymnasium to a Negro church and NAACP officials reported that 1583 new members were signed.

Negro Congr. Charles C. Diggs (D., Mich.), featured speaker at the kickoff meeting of the recruiting drive, charged that the sudden move from the Alabama State College for Negroes was a forced "injustice" that would not long be allowed under the changing "moral climate everywhere."

DR. MEADOWS said he "suggested" that the rally be held elsewhere "to prevent possible criticism of such a meeting being held at a state-supported institution."

Officials of the Negro college agreed, the state school superintendent said, and the rally was held in the Negro First Baptist Church.

Dr. Meadows said he did not know of the scheduled rally in the college gym until yesterday morning. President H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State, who apparently gave permission for the meeting, was out of town yesterday because of a death in his family.

DIGGS CHARGED that the "ignorant state of Mississippi" has laws which prevent Negroes from "the freedoms of speech and assembly" in state-supported institutions. He said it appears Alabama wishes "to join in this dubious distinction.

The Negro congressman said the world has been "greatly impressed" by the "courage of our people" during the Negro bus boycott which has continued here since last Dec. 5 in protest to segregated seating.

He called the Rev. Martin Luther King, convicted boycott leader, a "black Moses" sent to lead Southern Negroes. King, Negro Baptist minister, has appealed the $500 fine given him 10 days ago for violating Alabama's anti-boycott law.

KING AND OTHER Negro leaders joined Diggs in urging members of their race to join the NAACP. The organization is campaigning for 10,000 members in Montgomery. NAACP officials announced before the meeting yesterday that less than 1000 Montgomery Negroes were members.

If Negroes would push voter registration, Diggs told the throng, "when our children go to bed at night they can dream realistically that someone like Rev. King can be a congressman from the state of Alabama."

DIGGS SAID the bus boycotters have "kindled anew the flame in the hearts of our people throughout the nation." The Michigan congressman said he had brought the remainder of "at least $5000" donated to the bus boycott movement by Detroit sympathizers. He had announced the contribution while here for the start of King's trial two weeks ago.

Diggs denounced "Black Judases and Parasites" who testified against King at his trial. He said they "feed on the system of segregation."

But he warned, too, against "indiscriminate" use of the boycott method of protest. It should be used only under "a carefully drawn set of circumstances to make this a reasonable method of retaliation."

Injunction in Alabama Challenged by NAACP

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 26 (AP)—Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked a state court today to dissolve an injunction that has halted NAACP activities in Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones set a hearing for 10 a. m. July 17.

Alabama Attorney General John Patterson asked for the injunction June 1 on the ground that the Negro organization had never legally qualified as a foreign corporation to do business in this state.

In its anewer, the NAACP said the injunction if allowed to remain in effect would be a denial of due process and equal protection under the law as guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constiution.

The Negro attorneys denied that the NAACP is engaged in business in Alabama.

Patterson, in his request for the injunction, charged the organization with supporting the Negro bus boycott in Montgomery. Negroes here have refused to ride segregated city buses since last Dec. 5.

The Attorney General also accused the organization of employing or "otherwise" paying two Negro women to seek admittance to the University of Alabama. One of them, Autherine Lucy, was admitted on a Federal Court order, but later was expelled for making unproved charges against school authorities because of rioting that greeted her arrival on the campus.

Patterson said NAACP activities "are causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of the State of Alabama."

NAACP attorneys filed eight demurrers to the injunction, saying in effect that the Attorney General had no cause for action. Most of them were on technical grounds.

The petition said the Negroes are being denied their right of free speech and freedom of assembly as well as due process and equal protection under the law.

House Adopts Plan To Probe NAACP Ranks

By BOB INGRAM

The Alabama Senate yesterday passed by a unanimous vote a resolution petitioning the U.S. Congress to provide federal funds to move Negroes out of the South, giving shocking evidence of the mounting racial tensions in the state.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives on a vote of 75-0 approved a resolution calling for an investigation to determine if the Alabama chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People had been infiltrated by communists.

These two resolutions highlighted the opening day of a special season which had been called for the primary purpose of solving the financial problems of education

MASS TRANSFER

Sen E. O. Eddins of Marengo County introduced the resolution seeking federal funds for a mass transfer of Southern Negroes to other sections of the nation. After it cleared the Senate, the resolution was stalled in the House and sent to the Rules Committee.

Noting that the South's race problem grows out of the overwhelming number of Negroes who are "untrained, unskilled and uneducated," the Eddins resolution said the problem "can be solved to areas where they are wanted and needed and can be assimilated."

Continuing, the resolution urged Congress to appropriate funds "to finance apportionment of Negroes among the several Northern and Western states."

TOO WEAK

Rep. Charles W. McKay of Talladega, in speaking in support of the resolution in the House, said in his opinion "it's not strong enough."

"I think it should include a clause making it a felony for any Negro so transferred to later return to the South when he discovers he was far better off here,' McKay declared.

When asked if Congress would also pay off any debts the Negro people might have incurred in the South McKay replied:

"I am sure most white Southerners would be happy to cancel all the Negro debts if they didn't have to put up with them (the Negroes) any more."

Rep. T. K. Selman of Walker sponsored the resolution calling for an investigation of the NAACP. He said racial tension had mounted too fast in Alabama, adding "I believe it to be the work of the communists working through the NAACP."

He suggested that the committee might subpoena Autherine Lucy to testify next Monday at 9 a.m., the date previously set at which time she was to reenter the University. The resolution was sent to the Senate Rules Committee.

Other pro-segregation bills dropped in yesterday included:

1. A measure by Rep. W. L. (Doc) Martin of Greene providing that the state's $350,000 appropriation to Tuskegee Institute be cancelled in the event any Negro is admitted to a white school.

2. A second measure by Martin based on the same conditions would kill the $82,500 out-of-state scholarship fund set up primarily for Negroes.

3. A bill sponsored by McKay to tighten entrance requirements at all state-supported schools.

4. A resolution by Rep. Charles Ramey of Hale requesting that President O. C. Carmichael of the University of Alabama forward to the Legislature the names of all students who signed a petition 10 days ago urging the readmission of the Negro coed. This resolution was sent to the House Rules Committee.

The segregation developments far overshadowed other matters on yesterday's opening of the fifth special session.

During the day bills were introduced to carry out five of the six items listed in the call issued by Gov. Folsom. The bills included a measure to reduce the school appropriation; a proposal to place the Legislature on an annual salary of $1,900; a bill to create the biracial commission recommended by Folsom; a measure to increase the corporate income tax to 5 per cent, and a series of bills relating to the oil and gas industry in the state.

The final matter contained in the call was the creation of interim committee to make a study of state government.

Gov Folsom addressed the Legislature yesterday, outlining the six matters in the call, and urging that the Legislautre "help keep the rough edges on the racial problem smoothed off."

During the afternoon the two houses formed a committee of the the whole to begin a study of the school situation. The committee will return to its work at 10 a.m. today, with the legislative session to resume next Tuesday.

NAACP Will Respect Order

Advertiser Sat. 6-2-56 P.1 Montgomery, Ala.

Banning Activities In Alabama

Negro Groups Get 30 Days To File Reply

Alabama chapters of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People will comply with yesterday's court order temporarily banning NAACP activities in this state.

State and local NAACP officials contacted by The Advertiser indicated they would abide by all provisions of the injunction handed down by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones.

At the behest of Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Judge Jones issued an order prohibiting the NAACP from conducting further business in the state. This specifically included organizing new chapters and collecting dues from members.

Although no time limit was plaed on the injunction — it being effective "until further orders of the court" — NAACP attorneys were given 30 days to file an answer.

However, an earlier hearing would be held if requested.

In Birmingham, NAACP Regional Director Ruby Hurley said official notice of the order had "just arrived" in mid-afternoon and was being studied by the organization's attorneys.

"I am certain we will answer it," she said.

'LAW ABIDING'

Meanwhile, she added: "Inasmuch as we are law-abiding citizens, we will comply with the injunction."

Montgomery NAACP President Robert L. Matthew, in turn, indicated he was awaiting orders from the state office.

However, said Matthews, "Most likely we'll have to discontinue our operations for the time being. I wouldn't attempt to do anything now."

National counsel for the NAACP, Thurgood Marshall, was not available. His secretary in New York said he was out of town and wouldn't be back "for several days."

State Sen. Sam Englehardt, executive secretary of the Citizens Councils of Alabama, declared the decision was "definitely a step forward toward our goal of race harmony in the South."

WIRED CONGRATULATIONS

The NAACP, he said, "is now against the law as it should have been in the past."

At Birmingham, Asa E. Carter, executive secretary of the North Alabama Citizens Councils, wired congratulations to Patterson.

Patterson's forthright petition for the injunction charged the NAACP with activities which "have resulted in violation of our laws and tend in many instances to create a breach of the peace.

"We cannot stand idly by and raise no hand to stay these forces of confusion who are trying to capitalize upon racial factors for private gain or advancement," he said.

Patterson accused the NAACP of organizing and supporting the Montgomery bus boycott and of paying two Negro women — one of them Autherine Lucy Foster — who attempted to enroll at the University of Alabama.

(Autherine Lucy Foster was enrolled but later expelled by the University for charging that the University Board of Trustees conspired with student demonstrators to keep her from remaining on the campus.)

Advertiser

DENIES ALLEGATIONS

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins promptly denied the two chief allegations.

P.7-A

The NAACP, he said, "did not organize the Montgomery bus boycott, but we joined the rest of the country in hailing the people who did.

"We did not employ Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster to enroll at the University of Alabama."

Wilkins said copies of the NAACP's certificate of incorporation and constitution were mailed "sometime ago" to Patterson, who requested them.

Said Wilkins: "We received a letter thanking us for those items and asking for some names and addresses 'to complete my files.' There was no mention of compliance with or violation of Alabama law.

"We thought we were furnishing what the attorney general required and if more is required under the law, we will endeavor to supply the information."

VALID ORDINANCE

The attorney general's petition said the NAACP, "in contravention of a valid ordinance if the City of Montgomery enacted in the exercise of its police power," was responsible for the boycott which now is in its sixth month.

Through its members and agents, said the petition, the NAACP engaged in "organizing, supporting and financing an illegal boycott by Negro residents of Montgomery . . . to compel the Montgomery City Lines . . . to integrate seating arrangements . . ."

As to the other principal charge, the petition declared the NAACP "employed or otherwise paid" Autherine Lucy and Polly Myers Hudson to encourage them in their efforts to break down the segregation barriers at the University.

Judge Jones' injunction order was his second decision growing out of recent Negro activities.

Earlier, he ordered Montgomery City Lines to comply with state and city segregation laws in seating bus passengers, after the company had announced intentions to desegregate.

NEVER QUALIFIED

Following the injunction order, Patterson issued a statement in which he said he "refrained from filing this petition until after the recent Democratic Primary elections, so that there could be no possible injury or embarrassment to any candidate or group."

The NAACP, said Patterson, has "never qualified under the laws of this state to do business in Alabama as a foreign corporation."

He concluded: "We face grave problems today in Alabama and the South and I belive that right-thinking people of whatever race and color feel that these problems can best be met without disrupting outside forces, such as the NAACP, seeking to further widen the breach."

(OTHER) BIRMINGHAM NEGROES

Advertiser P.1

Protest Meeting Scheduled Against State NAACP Ban

Sun. 6-3-56

Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, June 2 (AP)—Negroes have been called to a mass meeting next Tuesday night at which Atty. Gen. John Patterson's move to stop the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People from operating in the state will be discussed.

Although the announcement didn't say this, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, one of a group of Negro ministers sponsoring the meeting, said:

"The action of the attorney general makes it more necessary that Negroes do come together in their own interests and plan together for the furtherance of their cause."

ACTION SPEEDED

Patterson yesterday was granted a temporary injunction which stopped the NAACP from doing business in Alabama. Shuttlesworth said the meeting Tuesday night already was being discussed but Patterson's action speeded it up.

"We're not excluding anybody" from the meeting, said Shuttlesworth. "I presume Negroes will be there in large numbers."

The session will be held at the Sardis Baptist Church at 7 p.m. Tuesday.

The NAACP's state and regional offices were closed yesterday in obedience to the order issued by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones at Montgomery. The NAACP has 30 days in which to answer Patterson's charges, and haven't yet given any indication what move it is considering.

PRESS RELEASE

A press release on the Tuesday session said it was a "citizen's meeting, called by militant local

"The Rev. Shuttlesworth, who meeting indicated the citizen's mass meeting would seek to find a way to continue the freedom fight in Alabama," the release said.

"He hinted that plans would be made at the meeting to saddle up a substantial strong, dedicated leadership backed up by moral and spiritual resources to meet the emergency created by certain legal moves in Alabama."

On Banning The N. A. A. C. P.

(From The Birmingham World)

A legal punch has been thrown at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by the Attorney General of Alabama. Without warning, without notice, and what seems to be without good cause, the state's chief legal officer has obtained a temporary injunction which closes down the operations of the NAACP. Hence organized freedom leadership has been temporarily banned in Alabama.

Basically, the state's chief legal voice charges that the NAACP failed to comply with state law on foreign corporations, organized the Montgomery bus protest, sponsored hired litigants to seek admission to the taxpayers' university; participated in a legal suit to win the right of seating dignity in bus travel and challenged the state's laws which are in conflict with the organic laws of this nation. The attorney general claims that he has proof of the charges which he makes.

In time the NAACP, we hope and believe, will make proper answer to all of these charges. As every one knows, the NAACP does not have in its program anything advocating defiance of the law, disobeying the established, higher, constitutional law. It only seeks to make local, state and extra-legal law yield to the superior law. But the NAACP has become a symbol of freedom and is the chief civil rights defender and advocate organization in the United States today. It is under attack because it attacks injustice, intolerance and illegality.

While the NAACP is under legal attack; while it is being blasted by politicians; while NAACP leaders are being pressured and intimidated, organizations which are on the U. S. Attorney General's subversive list like the Ku Klux Klans, find no such opposition. The White Citizens Councils with a program of thought control, economic pressure, suppression of voting rights, defiance of the Supreme Court, and political informity, find no opposition. Is not it strange that the state's chief officer has levelled no criticism, entered no court action, or otherwise moved to defend the targets and victims of home-based, entrenched, vested rights-robbing, organizations in this state?

Is it that somebody seeks to take revenge out on an unpopular organization because of being afraid to directly strike back at the strong federal government? How else can one explain the fact that in Wilcox County, in Lowndes County, to name only two, that Negro citizens have been deprived of the right to vote since the adoption of the Alabama 1901 constitution. How else can one explain the situation in Macon County where because of alleged WCC pressure some persons are allegedly afraid to serve on the Macon County Board of Registrars which reportedly still has two vacancies. How long, oh, how long, will such situations be allowed to continue?

This is a grave and dangerous move that has been made by the Alabama attorney general, we think. It is an action which should cause freedom loving persons to shudder. Involved is a principle more important than the operation of the NAACP in Alabama. For in the attorney general's actions seem to be the sprouting seeds of dictatorship.

However, if the attack on the NAACP tends to awaken more of the leadership of the Negro group; if it arouses the frustrated public to take second breath and think; and, if it focuses the national spotlight on the forces at work to cancel freedom of expression, some unintended good would have come from the over-zealous actions of the state's chief legal officer.

Finally, whatever happens to the NAACP will hardly stop that small, effective, creative leadership in Alabama which is dedicated to a program to erase legal distinctions based upon race. It is in this knowledge that the group should find comfort and reward. The fight for freedom in Alabama, we think, will continue either with or without the NAACP. For it is local leadership which makes NAACP leadership. Local leadership can hardly be displaced without displacing local government or by establishing dictatorship.

Dr. G. A. Rodgers, Jr., of Anniston, Alabama, president of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches, has well said the Attorney General of Alabama "cannot quench the quest for full citizenship by 900,000 Alabama Negroes by issuing injunctions; nor will it make Negroes ride segregated buses in Montgomery, or make them stop wanting to attend the University of Alabama and Auburn!

NAACP Ready to Abide By Alabama Injunction

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 2 (AP).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says it plans to abide by a State court order restraining it from operating in Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction against the NAACP yesterday and said it would remain in effect until further notice.

Judge Jones issued the injunction at the request of Attorney General John Patterson. Mr. fall.

Patterson charged the NAACP among other things with helping to organize and support the boycott of the Montgomery City Lines buses by Negroes.

In Birmingham Mrs. Ruby Hurley, regional secretary of the NAACP, said that "inasmuch as we are law-abiding citizens we will abide by the injunction handed down by Judge Jones."

Await More Information

In New York, Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins of the NAACP said that the organization's lawyers were awaiting additional information on the injunction.

Mr. Wilkins also said that the NAACP "did not organize the Montgomery bus protest, but we joined the rest of the country in hailing the people who did."

Mr. Patterson in his petition seeking the restraining order also accused the NAACP with employing or paying two Negro women to seek enrollment in the University of Alabama.

One of the pair—Autherine Lucy—was enrolled under court order was later expelled for making what the university said was untrue accusations against university officials in the wake of rioting that followed her enrollment. She was the first Negro ever enrolled at the all-white university.

Will Seek Readmission

Miss Lucy, who later married a Dallas (Tex.) minister, said recently she planned to seek readmission to the university next

Mr. Wilkins said yesterday that the NAACP had not employed Miss Lucy to enroll at Alabama.

Mr. Patterson also charged that the activities of the NAACP "are causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of the State of Alabama" and that they tend to bring about "violations of the law" and "breaches of the eace."

Of Mr. Patterson's petition and charges generally, Mr. Wilkins declared:

"These allegaitons appear to be efforts to deny the right of protest against intolerable and degrading treatment of citizens and to deny also the right of organized protest and legal action in the courts to secure admission of a qualified and accepted applicant to a tax-supported university."

The NAACP region secretary at Birmingham said lawyers are studying Mr. Patterson's petition before deciding what steps to take.

TERMING THE Alabama move an attempt "to ban and destroy" the NAACP in the state, and "a direct violation of the American traditional and constitutional principle of freedom of association," the Board declared that "it presents a challenge which we shall meet in the courts and in the arena of public opinion."

"The issue is not the failure of the NAACP to register with a state agency," the board maintained. "The restraining order itself provides irrefutable proof that registration is not the real purpose of the action."

The statement called the Alabama injunction "more than a threat to the NAACP.

"It is an attack upon basic civil liberties. It would deny constitutionally guaranteed rights to organize, to protest, to assemble peaceably, to petition for redress of grievances, and to invoke the courts in the pursuit of legal objectives."

This announcement was made by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, board chairman, following the board's regular monthly meeting here on June 11.

The policy-making body's statement specifically instructed the attorneys "to take the necessary legal steps to obtain a hearing on the merits of the Alabama injunction at the earliest possible time with a view to dissolving the court's restraining order."

NAACP calls for legal move against Ala. ban

NEW YORK — NAACP attorneys have been instructed by that organization's board of directors to seek an early court hearing on an injunction issued on June 1 which bans the the NAACP in the State of Ala-

NAACP GROUP CLAIMS 1,583 NEW MEMBERS

Negroes To Press Campaign For 10,000 Recruits, BUS BOYCOTT ECHOES

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 1. —Officials of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said they signed up 1,583 new members here Sunday although their scheduled rally at a state-supported college was switched at the last minute.

Dr. Austin R. Meadows, state school superintendent, said he "suggested" to college officials that the recruiting rally be held elsewhere when he learned Sunday morning it was scheduled in the gymnasium at Alabama State College for Negroes.

Lawmakers Sparks Rally

The featured speaker at the rally, Representative Charles C. Diggs (D. Mich.), a Negro, said the Negroes were barred from using the gymnasium. He called the action "an injustice."

About 2,000 Negroes had gathered at the college on Montgomery's outskirts, but quickly left for the First Baptist Church (Negro) when word spread that the site had been changed.

Dr. Meadows said he suggested to college officials that the rally be held at some other location "to prevent possible criticism of such a meeting being held at a state-supported institution

In his address at the church, Diggs charged that "the ignorant state of Mississippi has laws which prevents the Negro from freedom to speak and the freedom to assemble in state-supported institutions. It looks as if the great state of Alabama wishes to join in this dubious distinction."

He said the "moral climate everywhere in this country" will soon assure Negroes "the freedoms of speech and assembly."

Funds Are Pledged

The Negro congressman said he had brought with him the remainder of "at least $5,000" donated by Negroes in Detroit to keep the Negro bus boycott here operating.

He said he brought the initial installment during the trial of Rev. M. L. King, Negro Baptist minister who was convicted several days ago of violating Alabamas' anti-boycott law. King has appealed a $500 fine.

King was among several other Negro leaders also speaking Sunday at the NAACP drive to recruit 10,000 members in Montgomery. NAACP officials announced Saturday that less than 1,000 Montgomerians were members of the organization.

Diggs urged greater Negro vote registration "so that when our children go to bed at night they can dream realistically that someone like Rev. King can be a Congressman from the state of Alabama."

Tuskegee NAACP Sets Culbertson

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Atty. John Bolt Culbertson of Greenville, S. C., will climax the Founders Day Celebration for the Tuskegee Branch NAACP with an address in the Institute Chapel Thursday evening, Feb. 9 at 7:30

A former member of South Carolina Legislature, Mr. Culbertson has been for many years interested in implementing democratic relationships in all phases of American life.

NAACP ban 'cloak and dagger affair'

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—"They pulled a real cloak and dagger maneuver. It was very secret and not a word leaked.

"We were completely taken by surprise and there was no inkling of their intention.

"Why they would take such pains to pull something like that is beyond me. We had no opportunity to answer the charges, whatsoever."

* * *

ARTHUR D. SHORES, the attorney who represents the NAACP in cases in Alabama, made the observation to the AFRO Saturday.

It was made after Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction at the request of Alabama Attorney General John Patterson to stop the NAACP from doing business in Alabama.

"It was most unusual. Usually such actions are taken after a hearing. But there was no hearing before the action was taken," Mr. Shores said.

* * *

THE ATTORNEY, who resides in Birmingham, told the AFRO that the NAACP was charged with violating a law that requires "foreign corporations" to register its constitution and by-laws with the Secretary of State along with a list of officers and a person designated as a state agent.

In obtaining the temporary injunction, Patterson charged the NAACP with helping organize and finance the 6-month-old bus boycott in Montgomery and with employing or otherwise paying two women to seek enrollment in the University of Alabama.

The state official was referring to Mrs. Polly Hudson and Miss Autherine Lucy. Miss Lucy was admitted and forced out of school by violence and later suspended.

Mrs. Hudson was never admitted.

THE ATTORNEY general proclaimed that the actions of the NAACP "are causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of residents and citizens of the State of Alabama.

"They have resulted in violations of our laws and tend in many instances to create a breach of the peace.

"We cannot stand idly by and raise no hand to stay these forces of confusion who trying to capitalize upon racial for private gains or advancement," Patterson said.

IN NEW YORK, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said the NAACP "did not organize the Montgomery bus protest, but joined the rest of the country in hailing the people who did.

"We did not employ Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster to enroll at the University of Alabama.

"These allegations appear to be efforts to deny the right of protest against intolerable and degrading treatment of citizens and to deny also the right of organized protest and legal action in the courts to secure admission of a qualified and accepted applicant to a tax-supported university.

* * *

PATTERSON SAID the injunction will remain in force indefinitely unless the NAACP asks the court to dissolve it.

Unless an answer is filed in 30 days, he said, the state can request the court to make the injunction permanent.

The complaint was filed six months to the day after the arrest of a Mrs. Rosa Parks, which touched off a mass boycott that has been in existence since.

* * *

JUDGE JONES' temporary injunction prohibits the NAACP from conducting any further business "of any description or kind" in Alabama;

From soliciting memberships or contributions or collecting dues and from filing any papers with the state revenue department or secretary of state "for the purpose of qualifying to do business" in the state.

* * *

IT WAS THE second such injunction granted in a Southern state. Louisiana used an old anti - Ku Klux Klan law against the NAACP there, contending it had failed to file certain information required by state statue.

Shores told the AFRO that undoubtedly a motion would be filed to dissolve the petition.

"However, I am awaiting word from the national office of the NAACP before taking any action.

"The move will only tend to make our people more determined to secure their rights.

"The NAACP had never registered with the secretary of state because it is a non-profit organiation and not a commercial venture."

MISS RUBY HURLEY, director of the Southern Regional branches of the NAACP, whose office is in Birmingham said:

"We will abide by the judge's order. We have closed our office and are no longer active in the state."

The state office of W. C. Patton was also closed as the injunction was served.

AN EDITORIAL

No one need be afraid that the work of the NAACP in Alabama will be halted. It would take far more than a state court injunction issued on false premises to do that.

The action of Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery is almost certain to be thrown out on appeal. It cannot stand in any court where justice, rather than emotion prevails.

Furthermore, the NAACP becomes a far more formidable organization operating underground than it ever could be doing business in the open.

THURGOOD MARSHALL SAYS

NAACP Plans Court Action For Reversal Of Injunction

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Atty. Thurgood Marshall said today court action will be taken—in due time—to try to reverse an Alabama injunction against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

"Something will be filed," Marshall, the NAACP chief counsel said. "But we don't believe in rushing things. Let the other side do the rushing."

A state court order in Montgomery, Ala., imposed a temporary injunction Friday, barring the NAACP from operating in Alabama.

Marshall said lawyers here and in Montgomery were studying the matter to determine what steps to take, but that the injunction would be challenged in court.

"It's just a question of technical procedure," he said. "In a unilateral deal of this kind, where one side is not notified in advance, it takes a little time to go into a situation."

He said the NAACP had been in communication with Alabama state authorities, to provide requested information and papers, when the injunction came without any notice.

"But we're determined not to get mad or angry," he said. "We'll just go along. They can't provoke us. They can't slow anything down. We'll just keep moving along."

In obtaining the injunction, Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson charged the NAACP with helping to organize and support the Montgomery bus boycott, and employing a Negro girl, Autherine Lucy Foster, to seek enrollment at the University of Alabama.

The NAACP says it did not organize the boycott, but did later applaud it, and did not employ the Foster woman to seek enrollment.

NAACP Will Still Fight Ban in Ala.

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Atty. Thurgood Marshall said today court action will be taken—in due time—to try to reverse an Alabama injunction against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

"Something will be filed," Marshall, the NAACP chief counsel, said. "But we don't believe in rushing things. Let the other side do the rushing."

A state court order in Montgomery, Ala., imposed a temporary injunction Friday, barring the NAACP operating in Alabama.

Marshall said lawyers here and in Montgomery were studying the matter to determine what steps to take, but that the injunction would be challenged in court.

Marshall said the NAACP might be ready to take steps against the injunction by Wednesday. Meanwhile, in Montgomery, the state NAACP has said it will comply with the restraining order.

NAACP To Abide By Alabama Court Order

Order Halts Group's Activity In State

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 4.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says it plans to abide by a state court order restraining it from operating in Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction against the NAACP yesterday and said it would remain in effect until further notice.

Jones issued the injunction at the request of Atty. Gen. John Patterson. Patterson charged the NAACP among other things with helping to organize and support the boycott of the Montgomery City Lines buses by Negroes.

In Birmingham, Ruby Hurley, regional secretary of the NAACP, said that "inasmuch as we are law-abiding citizens we will abide by the injunction handed down by Judge Jones."

And in New York, Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins of the NAACP said that the organization's lawyers were awaiting additional information on the injunction.

Patterson in his petition seeking the restraining order also accused the NAACP with employing or paying two Negro women to seek enrollment in the University of Alabama.

One of the pair—Authorine Lucy was enrolled under court order but was later expelled for making what the university said was untrue accusations against university officials in the wake of rioting that followed her enrollment. She was the first Negro ever enrolled at the all-white university.

NAACP TO FIGHT BAN IN ALABAMA

Battle 'in Courts, Arena of Public Opinion' Aim

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—The NAACP has decided it "will not be intimidated" by an Alabama injunction banning the NAACP from the state and will fight the ban "in the courts and in the arena of public opinion."

The board of directors of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People made the decision at a board meeting.

Board chairman Dr. Channing H. Tobias announced the board adopted a statement of policy which "instructs the NAACP attorneys to take the necessary legal steps to obtain a hearing on the merits of the Alabama injunction at the earliest possible time with a view to dissolving the court's restraining order."

The court order restrains the NAACP from doing business in Alabama, on grounds that its actions in the state have been aimed at violation of Alabama law.

The NAACP board's statement said the injunction was "a direct violation of the American traditional constitutional principle of freedom of association . . .

"The danger is not alone to the NAACP," the statement added, "but also to any other group in disagreement with those who control the state."

The statement added:

"If the NAACP can be banned it seeks to uphold the federal constitution, so can any other organization or institution—the church, a trade union, a civic association, a political party, a fraternal order, a professional society or a business association."

Afro-American
Sat. 6-16-56
P. 4
Baltimore, Md.

Could Happen Again

Two States Ban NAACP

Courier P.2 Sat. 6-9-56
Pittsburgh, Pa

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Enemies of the NAACP, jubilant with their temporary victories in Louisiana and Alabama, are pointing to three more states where the hated foe might face ban ishment as a "foreign corporation."

Losers in innumerable legal jousts with the NAACP, pro-segregationists have evidently decided to use the courts as a weapon of their own and this new "fight fire with fire" philosophy seems to be paying off in unheard of dividends.

Shocked into meek acquiesence by Louisiana and Alabama court decisions which restrained them from "operating" in those states, NAACP forces are re-grouping their forces and are also keeping a wary eye on preparations being made against them in North Carolina, Florida and Georgia.

■

IN NORTH CAROLINA, the NAACP is battling a move which would require the organization to register under a law that all foreign corporations must "domesticate" and another law which says that any organization which influences public opinion or legislation must register.

Behind the North Carolina moves are "The Patriots of North Carolina, Inc.," who are demanding that the NAACP be outlawed outright in the Tarheel State.

In Georgia, where NAACP State President Wesley W. Law of Savannah has publicly announced the NAACP's intentions to carry the school segregation fight into the Georgia courts this fall, state legislators are busy going about their search for ways and means to get a law passed in the state house which would squash the NAACP.

In Florida, objections are being raised against the NAACP on the basis of the latest bus boycott of the South in Tallahassee.

32b 1956 NAACP ALABAMA

Patterson petitions, Jones signs—

Temporary writ is issued against NAACP in Alabama

News p. 1
B'ham, Ala.
6-1-56

BY EDWIN STRICKLAND, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 1—A temporary injunction was issued today against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People prohibiting that organization from conducting business in Alabama.

The restraining order was signed by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones on a petition filed by Atty. Gen. John M. Patterson.

ATTY. GEN. PATTERSON
. . . Files suit

PATTERSON ASKED for the temporary injunction in the name of the State of Alabama to require the NAACP to cease its operations in Alabama and to close its offices.

The petition was filed at 9:20 a.m. today and Judge Jones signed the order less than a half hour later.

The restraining order prohibits the NAACP from:

1. Conducting any further business; organizing any more chapters within the state or maintaining any office within the state.
2. Soliciting membership in the NAACP or any of its chapters or subsidiaries within the state controlled by the NAACP.
3. Soliciting contributions for the NAACP or its chapters or subsidiares.
4. Collecting membership dues or contributions.
5. Filing with the Department of Revenue and the secretary of state any application, paper, or document for the purpose of qualifying to do business within the State of Alabama.

The petition charges the NAACP through its members and agents has engaged in "organizing, supporting and financing an illegal boycott by Negro residents of Montgomery . . . to compel the Montgomery City Lines . . . to integrate seating arrangements . . . "

THIS ACTION, the petition charges is "in contravention of a valid ordinance of the City of Montgomery, enacted in the exercise of its police power."

It further charges that the NAACP "employed or otherwise paid money to one Autherine Lucy and one Polly Meyers Hudson, members of the Negro race, to encourage and aid them to enroll as students in the University of the State of Alabama to test the policy of that institution in denying entrance as a student to persons of the Negro race."

Patterson charged in the state's petition that the NAACP is a foreign corporation, organized in the State of New York, and it has been engaged in business here without complying with state laws.

THE NAACP, the petition alleges, has never filed with the secretary of state a copy of its articles of incorporation, nor has it designated an authorized agent within the state, as required by law.

"Respondent corporation has been and continues to do business in the State of Alabama and in the county of Montgomery in violation of Articles 12, Section 232 of the Constitution of Alabama 1901, and Sections 194 of Title 10, Code of Alabama 1940," the petition alleges.

The suit seeks to have the NAACP barred from further conducting its business within the state. It also asks that the court require it to "dissolve all chapters of its organization hitherto organized within the State of Alabama and to further enjoin its maintaining any office within the State of Alabama.

News p. 14

IN A STATEMENT made at the time of the filing of the petition, Patterson charged that the NAACP "has engaged actively within this state in acts which tend to breach state statutes and local ordinances.

"These acts," Patterson said, "have resulted in violations of our laws and tend in many instances to create a breach of the peace."

mm 6-1-56

The attorney general said "we cannot stand idly by and raise no hand to stay these forces of confusion who are trying to capitalize upon racial factors for private gain or advancement."

THE FOLLOWING is Patterson's complete statement:

"I have today asked the Circuit Court of Montgomery County to grant a temporary restraining order against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, preventing that organization from continuing further to circumvent the laws of the State of Alabama.

"After diligent investigation I am convinced that the acts of the NAACP in Alabama are against the best interests of the people of this state, both Negro and white.

"The NAACP has never qualified under the laws of this state to do business in Alabama as a foreign corporation. The failure of the NAACP to conform to the statutes of this state poses a threat to our citizens who have no recourse at law for injury done by the corporation to them.

"OUR LAWS REQUIRE that every foreign corporation doing business within this state file with the secretary of state a copy of its charter and designate an officer or agent of the corporation within the state for the service of process.

"The NAACP has failed to meet these statutory requirements.

"As alleged in the state's petition for a temporary injunction, the NAACP has engaged actively within this state in acts which tend to breach state statutes and local ordinances. These acts have resulted in violations of our laws and tend in many instances to create a breach of the peace.

"As attorney general of Alabama I conceive it to be my duty to protect all our citizens against such actions by a foreign corporation. We cannot stand idly by and raise no hand to stay these forces of confusion who are trying to capitalize upon racial factors for private gain or advancement.

"THE PETITION filed today asks that upon a final hearing of the petition, a permanent injunction be issued against the NAACP, restraining it from further doing business in the State of Alabama.

"I have refrained from filing this petition until after the recent Democratic Primary elections, so that there could be no possible injury or embarrassment to any candidate or group.

"The good relations that have traditionally existed in our state between the White and Negro races have been jeopardized by acts of irresponsible groups and individuals.

"We face grave problems today in Alabama and the South and I believe that right-thinking people, of whatever race and color, feel that these problems can best be met without disrupting outside forces, such as the NAACP, seeking to further widen the breach."

restraining order will remain in effect "until further orders of the court."

Mr. Patterson charged the association with helping organize and finance the bus boycott by Montgomery Negroes and with employing or "otherwise" paying two Negro women to seek admission to the all-white University of Alabama.

Those and other actions, the Attorney General asserted, "are causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of the State of Alabama * * *."

He said they had "resulted in violations of our laws and tend in many instances to create a breach of the peace."

On Anniversary of Arrest

Association spokesmen declined to say immediately what action they would take. Fred Gray of Montgomery, a Negro attorney who is legal counsel for the bus boycotters, said he felt sure "some answer will be filed."

Mr. Patterson said the injunction would remain in force indefinitely unless the N. A. A. C. P. asked the court to dissolve it. If no answer is filed within thirty days, he said, the state can then request the court to make the injunction permanent.

The attorney general's complains was filed six months to the day after the arrest of Mrs. Rosa Parks, a Negro seamstress, touched off the bus boycott which has continued since then.

He charged that the association "has by its members and agents engaged in organizing, supporting and financing an illegal boycott by Negro residents of Montgomery * * *."

News p. 20-C

A Montgomery County grand jury in February indicted nearly 100 Negro boycott leaders, including twenty-four ministers, for violating Alabama's anti-boycott law.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was fined $500 and has appealed to higher courts. Trial of the other defendants has been postponed pending the outcome.

Mr. Patterson charged that the N. A. A. C. P. "has employed or otherwise paid money to" Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster and Mrs. Polly Myers Hudson to seek enrollment at the Uni-

No comment

NAACP leaders here declined immediate comment today on the order restraining the organization from further activities in Alabama.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, regional secretary, said she wanted to read the petition before saying anything about the action of Atty. Gen. Patterson.

She said the NAACP has about 40 branches numbering 12,000 to 13,000 members.

The NAACP's regional headquarters, covering the Southeast and the state offices are located in Birmingham.

N.A.A.C.P. Barred From State Activity By Alabama Court

Times p. 1
Sat. 6-2-56
New York, N.Y.

By The Associated Press.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 1—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was ordered by a state court today to stop operating in Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction at the request of John Patterson, Alabama Attorney General. The

versity of Alabama.

Mrs. Foster, then unmarried, was admitted to the university under a Federal court order but later was permanently expelled for making unproved charges against school authorities in connection with mob violence that greeted her arrival.

She later married a Dallas, Tex., minister and has said she intends to seek readmission to Alabama this fall.

Talks Held in Bus Boycott

Special to The New York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. June 1 —Attorneys for both sides met today on means of stopping a city-wide boycott of buses by Negro patrons. There was no indication that an agreement had been reached.

This morning and late today only a handful of Negroes was seen riding city buses. Car pools operated by Negro leaders were growing and most of the Florida A. & M. University students and other bus patrons were being transported by private cars.

Two women students touched off the bus boycott a week ago when they were arrested for attempting to take seats in the front of a bus. Charges against them later were dropped.

Association Denies Charge

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asserted here yesterday that it had neither organized the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., nor employed Mrs. Foster to enroll in the University of Alabama.

In a statement commenting on the court order restraining the N. A. A. C. P. from operating in Alabama, Boy Wilkins, executive secretary, declared that the allegations "appear to be efforts to deny the right of protest against intolerable and degrading treatment of citizens."

The statement said that the Association had not been informed of any legal action, and that its lawyers are now seeking exact information about the injunction.

issued a temporary injunction at the request of Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson. The restraining order will remain in effect "until further orders of the court."

Patterson charged the NAACP with helping organize and finance the 6-month-old Negro bus boycott in Montgomery and with employing or "otherwise" paying two Negro women to seek enrollment at the all-white University of Alabama.

Those and other actions, the Attorney General declared, "are causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of the State of Alabama. . ."

He said they have "resulted in violations of our laws and tend in many instances to create a breach of the peace."

"We cannot stand idly by and raise no hand to stay these forces of confusion who are trying to capitalize upon racial factors for private gain or advancement," Patterson added.

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said the NAACP "did not organize the Montgomery bus protest, but we joined the rest of the country in hailing the people who did.

"We did not employ Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster to enroll at the University of Alabama."

"These allegations appear to be efforts to deny the right of protest against intolerable and degrading treatment of citizens and to deny also the right of organized protest and legal action in the courts to secure admission of a qualified and accepted applicant to a tax-supported university."

Patterson said the injunction will remain in force indefinitely unless the NAACP asks the court to dissolve it. Unless an answer is filed within 30 days, he said, the state can request the court to make the injunction permanent.

The Attorney General's complaint was filed six months to the day after the arrest of a Negro seamstress, Mrs. Rosa Parks, touched off the mass bus boycott which has continued since then.

Jones' temporary injunction prohibits the NAACP from conducting any further business "of any description or kind" in Alabama; from soliciting membership or contributions or collecting dues, and from filing any papers with the State Revenue Department or Secretary of State "for the purpose of qualifying to do business" in the state.

It was the second such injunction granted within recent weeks in a Southern state. Louisiana used an old anti-Ku Klux Klan law against the NAACP there, contending it had failed to file certain information required by state statute.

NAACP Outlawed in Alabama By Circuit Court Injunction

Washington D.C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 1 (AP)—Accused of encouraging attacks on segregation laws, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was ordered by a State court today to stop doing business in Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction at the request of Atty. Gen. John Patterson. The restraining order will remain in effect "until further orders of the court."

Bus Boycott Echoes

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NAACP spokesmen declined to say what action they would take.

May Become Permanent

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The attorney general's complaint was filed six months to the day after the arrest of a Negro seamstress, Rosa Parks, touched off the mass bus boycott which has continued since then.

NAACP IS SHACKLED BY ALABAMA COURT

It's Ordered To Stop Doing Business In State—Racial Incidents Cited

By The Associated Press

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THURGOOD MARSHALL SAYS

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"Something will be filed," Marshall, the NAACP chief counsel said. "But we don't believe in rushing things. Let the other side do the rushing."

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"But we're determined not to get mad or angry," he said. "We'll just go along. They can't provoke us. They can't slow anything down. We'll just keep moving along."

In obtaining the injunction, Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson charged the NAACP with helping to organize and support the Montgomery bus boycott, and employing a Negro girl, Autherine Lucy Foster, to seek enrollment at the University of Alabama.

The NAACP says it did not organize the boycott, but did later applaud it, and did not employ the Foster woman to seek enrollment.

ALABAMA VS. 1956

A state court has just ordered the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to stop operating in Alabama. The plea, entered by Attorney General John Patterson, implied that the advancement of colored people was not good for Alabama. In fact, according to Mr. Patterson, the N. A. A. C. P.'s efforts in this direction were "causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of the state of Alabama."

Alabama is, of course, experiencing the effect of the Supreme Court's opinion of May, 1954, and of other decisions, including one last April, which in effect ruled out segregation on buses operating wholly within states. The temporary injunction issued in Montgomery on Friday rests on the charge that the Association has financed "an illegal boycott" of the bus companies in Montgomery and that it has "employed or otherwise paid money" to two Negro applicants for admission to the University of Alabama. These acts do not strike most of us as criminal or immoral. Besides that, the Association denies them.

Most thoughtful persons will recognize the difficulty for both races in wiping out segregation completely and immediately. But if Mr. Patterson's suit represents the considered policy of Alabama, one must conclude that that state is actually resisting the passage of time, and of time's inevitable economic and political changes. Indeed, one might call this suit, Alabama vs. the year 1956.

Restraining operation—

NAACP says it'll abide by injunction

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 2—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says it plans to abide by a state court order restraining it from operating in Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction against the NAACP Friday and said it would remain in effect until further notice.

Jones issued the injunction at the request of Atty. Gen. John Patterson. Patterson charged the NAACP among other things with helping to organize and support the boycott of the Montgomery City Lines buses by Negroes.

In Birmingham, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, regional secretary of the NAACP, said that "inasmuch as we are lawabiding citizens we will abide by the injunction handed down by Judge Jones."

IN NEW YORK, Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins of the NAACP said that the organization's lawyers were awaiting additional information on the injunction.

Wilkins also said that the NAACP "did not organize the Montgomery bus protest, but we joined the rest of the country in hailing the people who did."

Patterson in his petition seeking the restraining order also accused the NAACP with employing or paying two Negro women to seek enrollment in the University of Alabama.

ONE OF THE PAIR—Autherine Lucy — was enrolled under court order but was later expelled for making what the University said was untrue accusations against University officials in the wake of rioting that followed her enrollment. She was the first Negro ever enrolled at the all-white university.

The Negro woman, who later married the Rev. H. C. Foster of Dallas, Tex., said recently she planned to seek readmission to the University next Fall.

The other Negro student seeking to enter the University was Mrs. Polly Myers Hudson, who was turned down because of her "conduct and marital record." She had sued for divorce.

Wilkins said yesterday that the NAACP had not employed the Negro to enroll at Alabama.

PATTERSON ALSO charged that the activities of the NAACP "are causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of the state of Alabama" and that they tend to bring about "violations of the law" and "breaches of the peace."

Of Patterson's petition and charges generally, Wilkins declared:

"These allegations appear to be efforts to deny the right of protest against intolerable and degrading treatment of citizens and to deny also the right of organized protest and legal action in the courts to secure admission of a qualified and accepted applicant to a tax-supported university."

The NAACP regional secretary at Birmingham said lawyers were studying Patterson's petition before deciding what steps to take.

DR. G. A. RODGERS JR. of Anniston, state NAACP president, commented that the attorney general "cannot quench the quest for full citizenship by 900,000 Alabama Negroes" through injunctions.

"Nor will it make Negroes ride segregated buses in Montgomery, or make them stop wanting to attend the University of Alabama and Auburn."

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, executive secretary of the Assn. of Alabama Citizens Councils, referred to the injunction as a step "toward our goal of race harmony."

Other leaders of the pro-segregation councils agreed. Engelhardt added:

"We have irrefutable facts that indicate the NAACP was in a large measure responsible for the exploitation and agitation of the Negroes in this area. It is now against the law and should have been in the past. We feel that it is definitely a step in the right direction."

Court Bars NAACP in Alabama

Permanent Ruling May Be Granted

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 1 (AP)—Accused of encouraging attacks on segregation laws, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was ordered by a state court today to stop doing business in Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction at the request of Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson. The restraining order will remain in effect "until further orders of the court."

Patterson charged the NAACP with helping organize and finance the 6-month-old Negro bus boycott in Montgomery and with employing or "otherwise" paying two Negro women to seek enrollment at the all-white University of Alabama.

"CAUSING INJURY"

Those and other actions, the attorney general declared, "are causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of the State of Alabama."

He said they have "resulted in violations of our laws and tend in many instances to create a breach of the peace."

"We cannot stand idly by and raise no hand to stay these forces of confusion who are trying to capitalize upon racial factors for private gain or advancement," Patterson added.

NAACP DENIAL

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said the NAACP "did not organize the Montgomery bus protest, but we joined the rest of the country in hailing the people who did.

"We did not employ Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster to enroll at the University of Alabama."

Wilkins said the NAACP had received no notice of the legal move, and had no word on it except newspaper accounts, but added:

"These allegations appear to be efforts to deny the right of protest against intolerable and degrading treatment of citizens and to deny also the right of organized protest and legal action in the courts to secure admission of a qualified and accepted applicant to a tax-supported university."

Patterson said the injunction will remain in force indefinitely unless the NAACP asks the court to dissolve it. Unless an answer is filed within 30 days, he said, the state can then request the court to make the injunction permanent.

The complaint was filed six months to the day after the arrest of a Negro seamstress, Mrs. Rosa Parks, touched off the mass bus boycott.

He charged that the NAACP "has by its members and agents engaged in organizing, supporting and financing an illegal boycott by Negro residents of Montgomery to compel Montgomery City Lines to integrate the seating arrangements."

The bus company announced on April 23, following a Supreme Court decision, that its drivers would no longer enforce city and state segregation laws.

But the same circuit judge who issued today's injunction against the NAACP ordered the bus company to rescind its integration order because, he said, the Supreme Court hasn't outlawed bus segregation.

A suit is pending in federal court seeking to have city and state anti-race-mixing laws held unconstitutional but no decision has been announced.

100 INDICTED

A Montgomery County Grand Jury in February indicted nearly 100 Negro boycott leaders, including 24 ministers, for violating Alabama's antiboycotting law.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., was fined $500 and has appealed to higher courts. Trials of the other defendants have been postponed pending the outcome.

Patterson charged that the NAACP "has employed or otherwise paid money to" Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster and Mrs. Polly Myers Hudson to seek enrollment at the University of Alabama.

TEST OF POLICY

He said it was done to "test the policy of that institution in denying entrance as a student to persons of the Negro race."

Mrs. Foster, then unmarried, was admitted to the university under a federal court order but was later permanently expelled for making unproved charges against school authorities in connection with mob violence that greeted her arrival.

ALABAMA NAACP ORDERED HALTED

State Court Issues Temporary Injunction

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 1 (AP)—Accused of encouraging attacks on segregation laws, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was ordered by a state court today to stop doing business in Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction at the request of Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson. The restraining order will remain in effect "until further orders of the court."

Patterson charged the NAACP with helping organize and finance the 6-month-old Negro bus boycott in Montgomery and with employing or "otherwise" paying two Negro women to seek enrollment at the all-white University of Alabama.

'Causing Civil Rights Injury'

Those and other actions, the attorney general declared, "are causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of the State of Alabama."

He said they have "resulted in violations of our laws and tend in many instances to create a breach of the peace."

"We cannot stand idly by and raise no hand to stay these forces of confusion who are trying to capitalize upon racial factors for private gain or advancement," Patterson added.

NAACP to File Answer

NAACP spokesmen declined to say immediately what action they would take, but Fred Gray, Montgomery Negro attorney who also is counsel for the bus boycotters, said he felt sure "some answer will be filed."

Patterson said the injunction will remain in force indefinitely unless the NAACP asks the court to dissolve it. Unless an answer is filed within 30 days, he said, the state can then request the court to make the injunction permament.

The complaint was filed six months to the day after the arrest of a Negro seamstress, Mrs. Rosa Parks, touched off the mass bus boycott.

'Illegal Boycott' Issue

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The bus company announced on April 23, following a Supreme Court decision, that its drivers would no longer enforce city and state segregation laws.

Bus Integration Issue

But the same circuit judge who issued today's injunction against the NAACP ordered the bus company to rescind its integration order becaue, he said, the Supreme Court hasn't outlawed bus segregation.

A suit is pending in federal court seeking to have city and state anti-race-mixing laws held unconstitutional but no decision has been announced.

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The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was fined $500 and has appealed to higher courts. Trials of the other defendants have been postponed pending the outcome.

Listed as Foreign Corporation

Herald Sat. 6-2-56

NAACP Outlawed In Alabama by Court

Miami, Fla. P. 1

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(UP)— Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction Friday halting the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "from further activities" in Alabama.

The NAACP also is banned in Louisiana.

Jones, who presided over the famous Phenix City trials, granted the state a temporary injunction at the request of the attorney general's office.

The restraining order was asked on grounds the NAACP is a foreign corporation that has not qualified with the secretary of state. The injunction can become permanent only after a hearing in 30 days.

The NAACP is prevented from activities in Louisiana under a permanent court injuncton. The organization was charged with failure to list with the secretary of state the names of NAACP members in the state.

Laws passed in South Carolina this year bar NAACP members from employment by state, county, city or school agencies and revoke the tax-free status of any church which permits the NAACP to use its facilities.

In North Carolina the NAACP is fighting in court a move to require it to register under a law that all foreign corporations must domesticate and another law requiring registration of any organization influencing public opinion or legislation.

Jones issued the injunction at the request of Atty. Gen. John Patterson. Patterson charged the NAACP among other things with helping to organize and support the boycott of the Montgomery City Lines buses by Negroes.

* * *

IN BIRMINGHAM, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, regional secretary of the NAACP, said that "inasmuch as we are law-abiding citizens we will abide by the injunction handed down by Judge Jones."

And in New York, Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins of the NAACP said that the organization's lawyers were awaiting additional information on the injunction.

Wilkins also said that the NAACP "did not organize the Montgomery bus protest, but we joined the rest of the country in hailing the people who did."

Patterson in his petition seeking the restraining order also accused the NAACP of employing or paying two Negro women to seek enrollment in the University of Alabama.

* * *

ONE OF THE pair—Autherine Lucy — was enrolled under court order but was later expelled.

The other Negro student seeking to enter the University was Mrs. Polly Myers Hudson, who was turned down because of her "conduct and marital record." Mrs. Hudson had sued for divorce.

Wilkins said yesterday that the NAACP had not employed Miss Lucy to enroll at Alabama.

Dr. G. A. Rodgers Jr. of Anniston, state NAACP president, commented that the attorney general "cannot quench the quest for full citizenship by 900,000 Alabama Negroes" through injunctions.

"Nor will it make Negroes ride segregated buses in Montgomery, or make them stop wanting to attend the University of Alabama and Auburn."

N.A.A.C.P. Told To Quit Operating In Alabama

Courier-Journal P. 1

Sat. 6-2-56

Louisville, Ky.

Enjoined by State Court After Being Accused Of Encouraging Attacks on Segregation Laws

By The Associated Press

Montgomery, Ala., June 1.—Accused of encouraging attacks on segregation laws, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was ordered by a State court today to stop doing business in Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction at the request of Alabama Attorney General John Patterson. The restraining order will remain in effect "until further orders of the court."

Patterson charged the N.A.A.C.P. with helping organize and finance the 6-month-old Negro bus boycott in Montgomery and with employing or "otherwise" paying two Negro women to seek enrollment at the all-white University of Alabama.

'Causing Irreparable Injury'

Those and other actions, the attorney general declared, "are causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of the state of Alabam . . . ."

He said they have "resulted in violations of our laws and tend in many instances to create a breach of the peace."

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., said the N.A.A.C.P. "did not organize the Montgomery bus protest, but we joined the rest of the country in hailing the people who did."

"We did not employ Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster to enroll at the University of Alabama," he said.

"These allegations appear to be efforts to deny the right of protest against intolerable and degrading treatment of citizens and to deny also the right of organized protest and legal action in the courts to secure admission of a qualified and accepted applicant to a tax-supported university."

It was the second such injunction granted within recent weeks in a Southern state. Louisiana used an old anti-Ku Klux Klan law against the N.A.A.C.P. there.

NAACP to Abide by Ban On Operation in Alabama

Journal Sat. 6-2-56

Atlanta Ga.

P. 2

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 2 (AP). The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People says it plans to abide by a state court order restraining it from operating in Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction against the NAACP yesterday and said it would remain in effect until further notice.

Barred From Courts Of Justice

Journal & Guide P. 8

THE ACTION of a Montgomery (Alabama) court in granting an injunction barring The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from Alabama courts is a most amazing development. Following shortly after a similar action in Louisiana, it should put all Americans on notice, that not only are the rights and lives of Negroes in jeopardy, but that plain anarchy is being substituted for orderly society and responsible government in a solid region of the United States, and no citizen white or black is safe in his property, his life, or legal rights.

Sat. 6-9-56

Norfolk, Va.

The first article of our revered *Bill of Rights* says:

Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Section I of the fourteenth amendment says:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Reduced to simple terms Alabama has closed the doors of the courts, both state and federal (in Alabama), temporarily at least, to access by a legally chartered association of citizens because they oppose segregation and its numerous forms of discrimination on account of race. The same is true of Louisiana. We do not recollect that anything of the kind has happened before in the United States since the *Black Codes* which expired in 1868.

Similar actions have been started in other southern states, like Alabama and Louisiana, which are at present in a state of informal secession from the United States government.

It seems inconsistent for these states to issue charters to organizations *admittedly dedicated to the purpose of accomplishing by violence what the states cannot do by law,* while denying to an association which operates only in the courts the right of access to the courts.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States government through congressional committees have searchingly investigated the NAACP time and time again. Each time it has been investigated the NAACP has been absolved of any violations of legal or moral aspects of United States laws.

The situation is indeed alarming, and will surely arouse the moral indignation of all truly decent Americans, whether they reside in the South or in the North. Nothing so repugnant to the principles of democracy or human liberty has been pronounced in any part of the United States since the Dred Scott decision.

NAACP Leaders From Tuskegee To Attend Meet

Advertiser Wed. 2-22-56 Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 21 — D. L. Beasley, president, Tuskegee Branch of the NAACP and James A. Johnson, chairman of the branch's educational committee, will attend the three-day Southeastern Regional Conference in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 24-26 as delegates.

The conference will discuss, "The Role of Youth in Desegregation" and "Political Action," along with other subjects. The conference will hear addresses by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, NAACP and Congressman Charles C. Diggs of Detroit.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, secretary, Southeastern Region, announced that this is fhe fifth such conference held in this region. The meeting will be held at the Baptist Educational Center, 249 Rutledge Ave., and Bogard Street in Charleston.

Selma Branch Of NAACP Slates Rally

Advertiser Mon. 5-27-56 Montgomery, Ala.

SELMA, Ala., May 20 (AP) — W. C. Patton, Birmingham, field secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, will address a countywide mass meeting here tonight.

The meeting was planned to celebrate the second anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court's school desegregation decision. It will be held at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, at 8 p.m.

The Rev. J. D. Hunter, president of the Selma NAACP chapter, asked that ministers and their churches in Dallas County and adjoining counties, unite in offering special prayers for the cause of "freedom, justice and fair play for all people" during their services tomorrow.

PRAYERS SOUGHT

"Pray for divine guidance and power for those members of both races who are trying to solve our current problems in accordance with divine wisdom, the supreme law of the land and common sense," he suggested.

"Everyone on each side must realize that inflammatory statements will serve only to conceal the real truth and generate a false sense of right in some, and to others error may be so magnified that false emotions may be created which could becloud the truth.

He will help observe celebration of the U.S. Supreme Court decision of two years ago outlawing segregation in public schools.

NAACP BABY CONTEST

The program, held in connection with the currently - sponsored NAACP baby contest, is headed by Mrs. Mae W. Pogue, the sponsor for baby Maria A. Crumes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crumes.

Greetings will be extended from religious groups, business and professional clubs and others of the Macon County area.

The nationally renowned chantresses of Tuskegee, along with the male chorus of the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church, will provide music for the program.

TRIES FOR WINNER

Mrs. Pogue said she is out to make Maria a winner in the Tuskegee NAACP branch's baby contest which will culminate Sunday, May 27.

She also announced many activities which will be given in behalf of baby Crumes for the remaining two weeks of the contest.

Infants Of Freedom Vie In Annual Baby Contest At Tuskegee

World p. 3

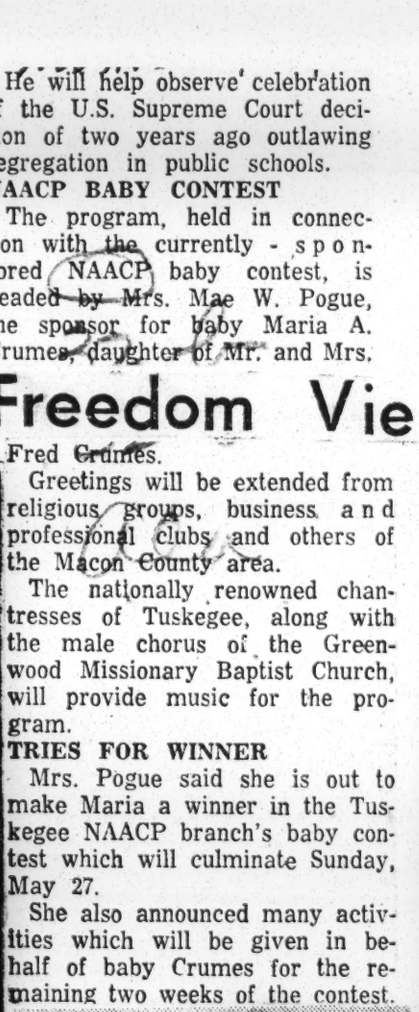
MARIA A. CRUMES

Tri. 5-25-56

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — The Annual Baby Contest sponsored by the Tuskegee Branch NAACP terminates at 3:30 Sunday afternoon, May 27 at the Washington Chapel A. M. E. Church pastored by the Rev. E. O. Braxter.

The five "freedom babies" in the contest are (L. to R.) Maria A. Crumes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crumes; Ralph S. Harris, son of Mr. and Mrs. James N. Harris; Malcolm D. Thompson, son of Dr. and Mrs. D. J. Thompson; Gwendolyn Denise Todd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Todd and Cheryl Denise Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willie M. Jackson.

Mrs. Laura B. McCray is chairman of the Baby Contest Committee. D. L. Beasley is president of the branch.



MALCOLM D. THOMPSON

RALPH S. HARRIS

Birmingham, Ala.

GWENDOLYN D. TODD

CHERYL D. JACKSON

Rev. Graetz To Aid Unit Laud Decree

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. p. 16-B

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 13 — The Rev. Robert S. Graetz, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Montgomery, will speak at the Greenwood Baptist Church, Thursday, May 17, at 8 p.m.

Mon. 5-14-56

NAACP To Fight State Ban Ruling

Advertiser P. 1 Montgomery, Ala.
Tues. 6-12-56

Board Moves For Hearing On Injunction

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—The NAACP decided today it "will not be intimidated" by an Alabama injunction banning the NAACP from the state and will fight the ban "in the courts and in the arena of public opinion."

The board of directors of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People made the decision at a board meeting.

Board Chairman Dr. Channing H. Tobias announced the board adopted a statement of policy which "instructs the NAACP attorneys to take the necessary legal steps to obtain a hearing on the merits of the Alabama injunction at the earliest possible time with a view to dissolving the court's restraining order."

The court order restrains the NAACP from doing business in Alabama, on grounds that its actions in the state have been aimed at violation of Alabama law.

VIOLATION CHARGE

The NAACP board's statement said the injunction was "a direct violation of the American traditiona land constitutional principle of freedom of association.

"The danger is not alone to the NAACP," the statement added, "but also to any other group in disagreement with those who control the state."

The statement added:

"If the NAACP can be banned because it seeks to uphold the federal constitution, so can any other organization or institution — the church, a trade union, a civic association, a political party, a fraternal order, a professional society or a business association."

STATEMENT

The text of the board's statement follows:

"The effort of the state of Alabama to ban and destroy the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in that state is in fact, a direct violation of the American traditional and constitutional principle of freedom of association. It presents a challenge which we shall meet in the courts and in the arean of public opinion.

"On behalf of the association, the board of directors instructs the NAACP attorneys to take the necessary legal steps to obtain a hearing on the merits of the Alabama injunction at the earliest possible time with a view to dissolving the court's restraining order.

"Obviously, the issue is not the failure of the NAACP to register with a state agency. The purpose of the injunction is clearly an effort to destroy the association because of its successful and continuing campaign to eliminate recial discrimination and segregation. As the Dallas, Texas Morning News points out editorially, the acts complained of in the attorney general's petition for the injunction are the NAACP cases which 'are directed against the segregation laws of Alabama and all such the Supreme Court labels unconstitutional and invalid.'

"The restraining order itself provides irrefutable proof that registration is not the real purpose of the action. The order prohibits the NAACP from 'filing with the department of revenue and the secretary of state any application, paper or document for the purpose of qualifying to do business within the state of Alabama.'

"As a non-profit organization, the NAACP never considered the Alabama statute applicable to it. Moreover, it knows of no similar organization which has been compelled to register under this law, and of no other instance of an ex-parte injunction being sought without prior notice of demand to register.

"This injunction represents more than a threat to the NAACP. It is an attack upon basic civil liberties. It would deny constitutionally guaranteed rights to organize, to protest, to assemble peaceably, to petition for redress of grievances, and to invoke the courts in the pursuit of legal objectives.

"The danger is not alone to the NAACP, but also to any other group in disagreement with those who control the state. If the NAACP can be banned because it seeks to uphold the federal constitution, so can any other organization or institution—the church, a trade union, a civic association, a political party, a fraternal order, a professional society, or a business association.

"The NAACP will not be intimidated by this new threat. Nor will it be silenced or immobilized. The fight against racial injustice, discrimination and segregation will go on to ultimate triumph. There will be no let-up in this struggle for human freedom."

"THE ALABAMA injunction is a serious threat to civil liberties in America," Mr. Wilkins said, "and requires the attention of all who are interested in preserving the constitutional guarantees of freedom for all citizens.

"The injuction is a menace to freedom of assembly and of protest. It says in effect Americans may not object in orderly, lawful and organized fashion to any conditions deemed by them to be discriminatory and unjust.

"The State of Alabama has acted against American freedom, and only incidentally against the NAACP.

* * *

"IT IS COMMON knowledge that colored citizens in Alabama are denied their constitutional rights and must submit to humiliating and even degrading treatment in their daily lives," the NAACP leader asserted.

"The state is saying by this action that it will not permit a colored civil rights organization to protect and work to erase these inequalities, even though it proceeds, as it always has, in an orderly manner through the courts, through peaceful assembly, and according to the U.S. Constitution.

"We have even been forbidden by court order to apply for a chance to satisfy the legal technicality which is being used as an excuse for the suppression of liberty."

MR. WILKINS revealed that an NAACP representative had applied on May 31 in Montgomery for the necessary forms upon which to register the association even though, since 1918, no such registration had been demanded by the state.

The very next morning, June 1, at 9:20 a.m., the Attorney General, without previous notice of any kind, applied for and secured a temporary order restraining the NAACP from further operations in the State.

The association has until June 30 to reply and request a hearing on the matter. The legal staff, Mr. Wilkins said, is at work on a reply.

Ala. injunction against NAACP termed menace to freedom of protest

Pro-American Sat. 6-16-56
Baltimore, Md.
P. 19

NEW YORK — The injunction against activities of the NAACP in Alabama was termed a "menace to freedom of protest and assembly" Wednesday by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary.

Without any prior notice to the NAACP, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery on June 1 issued a restraining order against the association in response to a request of the Alabama State Attorney General.

Previously, Louisiana had taken similar action to ban the NAACP in that state.

Alabama Versus 1956

Journal & Guide P. 1
Sat. 6-9-56
Norfolk, Va.

From the New York Times

A state court has just ordered the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to stop operating in Alabama. The plea, entered by Attorney General John Patterson implied that the advancement of colored people was not good for Alabama. In fact, according to Mr. Patterson, the NAACP's efforts in this direction were "causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of the State of Alabama."

Alabama is, of course, experiencing the effect of the Supreme Court's opinion of May, 1954, and of other decisions, including one last April, which in effect ruled out segregation on buses operating wholly within states. The temporary injunction issued in Montgomery on Friday rests on the charges that the Association has financed "an illegal boycott" of the bus companies in Montgomery and that it has "employed or otherwise paid money" to two Negro applicants for admission to the University of Alabama. These acts do not strike most of us as criminal or immoral. Besides that, the Association denies them.

Most thoughtful persons will recognize the difficulty for both races in wiping out segregation completely and immediately. But if Mr. Patterson's suit represents the considered policy of Alabama, one must conclude that that state is actually resisting the passage of time, and of time's inevitable economic and political changes. Indeed, one might call this suit, Alabama vs. the year 1956.

Segregation Bills Hold Legislators' Attention

Senators Hear NAACP Talk Via Recording

On a day when segregation bills popped up in the Legislature in rapid-fire fashion, the Alabama Senate in an unprecedented action interrupted its proceedings to hear a tape recording of a purported address by a Negro NAACP leader.

The recording, played at the request of Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, reportedly was made at a Negro mass meeting in Jackson, Miss., last year.

Engelhardt said he wanted to have it played so that the senators would see "just what the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is trying to do, what its real aims are."

FIRST TIME

Veteran Capitol observers were unanimous in agreeing that this was the first time in history that the Ligislature had interrupted its proceedings for such a purpose.

Meanwhile, these segregation developments transpired in the Legislature yesterday:

Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson reintroduced his "freedom of choice" school bill aimed at maintaining segregation.

Rep. Reginald Richardson of Hale introduced a bill to abolish the teacher tenure act. The admitted purpose was to give county school boards authority to fire teachers who advocate integration.

3 LOCAL BILLS

The Legislature passed three local bills which would authorize boards of education in the counties involved to fire teachers who support a mixing of the races in the classrooms.

The playing of the record in the Senate was given approval when Sen. Engelhardt made the request by rising to a point of personal privilege. When Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston objected, the Senate voted 21-11 to listen to the record.

The bill introduced by Sen. Boutwell is identical to a measure which was dropped in last summer and later died on the House calendar after being approved by the Senate.

ENDORSED BY 22

It has been interpreted to create a three-school system. That is, one for white, a second for Negroes, and a third school for both races. The Boutwell bill was endorsed by 22 senators.

Rep. Richardson's bill is identical to the three local bills passed yesterday except that it would apply all over the state.

Two of the local teacher tenure bills — applying to Macon and Pickens counties — passed the Senate without a word of debate. The third measure which applies to Marengo County won approval in the House by a vote of 62-6, following a brief flurry of debate by Rep. Charles Nice of Jefferson.

Nice charged the bill was unconstitutional, and said it would give county boards the same kind of power "you might find in Soviet Russia." He also warned it could be used by the board to fire teachers who might have voted the wrong way.

NAACP Unit Sets Program In Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 17 — The Entertainment Committee of the Tuskegee Branch NAACP, headed by Mrs. Sallie P. Harris, will present Mrs. Ernnie Younge at the monthly meeting Sunday, Jan. 22. Mrs. Younge will stress citizenship: its rights, privileges and obligations, with a special appeal to the children in the audience. The idea being that there will be an increased interest in civic responsibility. The meeting will be held in Trades "A" Building on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, and will begin with the youth program at 2:30. The adult program will begin at 3:30 p.m.

In another development, the Branch will formally present a plaque, citations, Savings Bond and cash to the three top persons in its fall membership campaign. Highest honors will go to Miss Thelma Lucas who secured 112 memberships; Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson and Mrs. Mae W. Pogue.

The Branch will elect delegates to the Regional NAACP meeting which will be held in South Carolina Feb. 24, 25 and 26. D. L. Beasley is president of the Tuskegee Branch.

House Adopts Plan To Probe NAACP Ranks

By BOB INGRAM

The Alabama Senate yesterday passed by a unanimous vote a resolution petitioning the U.S. Congress to provide federal funds to move Negroes out of the South, giving shocking evidence of the mounting racial tensions in the state.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives on a vote of 75-0 approved a resolution calling for an investigation to determine if the Alabama chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People had been infiltrated by communists.

These two resolutions highlighted the opening day of a special season which had been called for the primary purpose of solving the financial problems of education

MASS TRANSFER

Sen E. O. Eddins of Marengo County introduced the resolution seeking federal funds for a mass transfer of Southern Negroes to other sections of the nation. After it cleared the Senate, the resolution was stalled in the House and sent to the Rules Committee.

Noting that the South's race problem grows out of the overwhelming number of Negroes who are "untrained, unskilled and uneducated," the Eddins resolution said the problem "can be solved to areas where they are wanted and needed and can be assimilated."

Continuing, the resolution urged Congress to appropriate funds "to finance apportionment of Negroes among the several Northern and Western states."

TOO WEAK

Rep. Charles W. McKay of Talladega, in speaking in support of the resolution in the House, said in his opinion "it's not strong enough."

"I think it should include a clause making it a felony for any Negro so transferred to later return to the South when he discovers he was far better off here,' McKay declared.

When asked if Congress would also pay off any debts the Negro people might have incurred in the South McKay replied:

"I am sure most white Southerners would be happy to cancel all the Negro debts if they didn't have to put up with them (the Negroes) any more."

Rep. T. K. Selman of Walker sponsored the resolution calling for an investigation of the NAACP. He said racial tension had mounted too fast in Alabama adding "I believe it to be the work of the communists working through the NAACP."

He suggested that the committee might subpoena Autherine Lucy to testify next Monday at 9 a.m., the date previously set at which time she was to reenter the University. The resolution was sent to the Senate Rules Committee.

Other pro-segregation bills dropped in yesterday included:

1. A measure by Rep. W. L. (Doc) Martin of Greene providing that the state's $350,000 appropriation to Tuskegee Institute be cancelled in the event any Negro is admitted to a white school.

2. A second measure by Martin based on the same conditions would kill the $82,500 out-of-state scholarship fund set up primarily for Negroes.

3. A bill sponsored by McKay to tighten entrance requirements at all state-supported schools.

4. A resolution by Rep. Charles Ramey of Hale requesting that President O. C. Carmichael of the University of Alabama forward to the Legislature the names of all students who signed a petition 10 days ago urging the readmission of the Negro coed. This resolution was sent to the House Rules Committee.

Tuskegee NAACP Plans Program

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 24—Attorney John Bolt Culbertson of Greenville, S. C., will climax the Founders Day celebration for the Tuskegee Branch NAACP with an address in the Institute Chapel Thursday evening, Feb. 9 at 7:30. A former member of South Carolina Legislature, Culbertson has been for many years interested in implementing democratic relationships in all phases of American life.

Culbertson is a native of South Carolina. He is a graduate of the University of South Carolina and has done extensive law work for the UMW, the CIO and the AFL labor organizations.

Mrs. H. S. West, chairman of the Founders Day Committee, stated that no local person could afford to miss hearing Culbertson, who will speak in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel Thursday evening, Feb. 9, at 7:30.

In announcing the program, Mrs. West state that Mrs. Elizabeth T. Allen is in charge of tickets. She added that all students would be admitted free.

During the day bills were introduced by the Legislature outlining the special session. The final matter contained in the call issued by Gov. Folsom. The bills included the creation of interim committee to make a study of all relating to the oil and gas industry houses formed a committee of the whole to begin a study of the school situation. The committee will return to its work at 10 a.m. today, with the legislative session to resume next Tuesday.

The segregation developments transpired as Gov Folsom addressed the Legislature on an annual salary of $1,900; a bill to create the six matters in the call, and urging biracial commission recommended that the Legislautre "help keep far overshadowed other matters on the racial crease the corporate income tax problem smoothed off." on yesterday's opening of the fifth to 5 per cent, and a series of bills During the afternoon the two

John Bolt Culbertson To Address Tuskegee NAACP

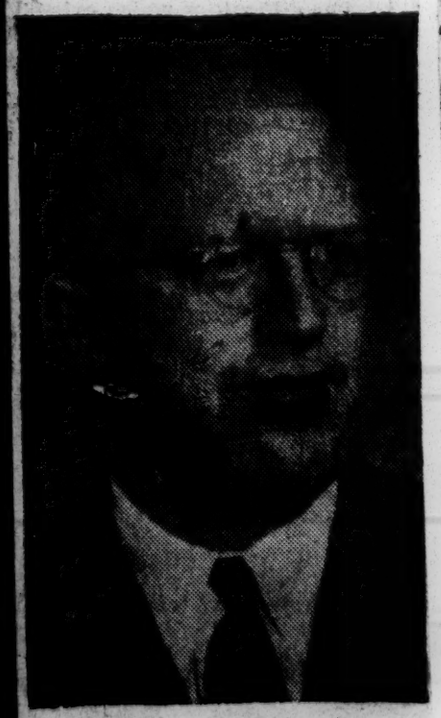
Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — (SNS) John Bolt Culbertson of Greenville, S. C. is scheduled to be guest speaker on the Tuskegee NAACP Founder's Day program scheduled for 7:30 Thursday night, Feb. 9 in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel here.

Mr. Culbertson, a former South Carolina state legislator is a practicing attorney in Greenville, S. C. He has spoken in several Southern cities on NAACP-sponsored programs.

The Founder's Day Committee stated that it is presenting to the Tuskegee Community a man symbolizing "true democracy" in Mr. Culbertson. Culbertson is well known for his work in South Carolina's judicial courts, and for his active participation in civic affairs.

Attorney Culbertson has rendered many years of service to his fellow man in the area of civic improvment. Being aware of the situation in South Carolina, the Founder's Day Committee feels that no one can afford to miss hearing Mr. Culbertson's address.

Tickets at a nominal fee may be secured from any member of the Executives Committee. Mrs. H. S. Lest is chairman of the committee Mrs. Elizabeth T Allen is in charge of ticket distribution. It was emphasized that students of all grades would be admitted free of cost.



JOHN B. CULBERTSON

Tuskegee NAACP Sets Observance Of Founder's Day

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 7—Attorney John Bolt Culbertson of Greenville, S. C., will climax the 46th celebration of the founding of the NAACP for the Tuskegee branch when he speaks in the Institute Chapel Thursday evening Feb. 9, at 7:30 p.m.

Mrs. Hattie S. West, chairman of the Founders' Day observance, announced all preparations had been made for Culbertson's presentation, and that there was still time for those persons who had not secured tickets to obtain them. The tickets are in the possession of all members of the executive committee, or may be obtained from Mrs. Elizabeth T. Allen, who is in charge of distribution of tickets. She further emphasized that special efforts have been put forth to allow all children and students of all grades to attend free of charge.

"Attorney Culbertson is widely known for his stand for civic democracy, and deserves to be heard by all," Mrs. West said, in urging everyone to hear him.

S.C. lawyer NAACP orator

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — John B. Culbertson, Greenville, S.C., attorney, will climax the Founders Day celebration of the Tuskegee Branch NAACP with an address in the Institute Chapel Feb. 9 at 7:30 p.m.

The South Carolina lawyer recently was described by a national magazine as "the only white man who is a member of the NAACP in the State of South Carolina."

He will relate the struggles of the NAACP, boycotts and counter boycotts which are rampant in the state. He has for many years been interested in implementing democratic relationships in all phases of American life.

N.A.A.C.P. Alabama Rally Shifted, But Unit Claims 1,583 New Members

Montgomery, Ala., April 1 (AP)—Officials of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People said they signed up 1,583 new members here today although their scheduled rally at a State-supported college was switched at the last minute.

The N.A.A.C.P. is attempting to recruit 10,000 members in Montgomery. Officials reported yesterday that there were fewer than 1,000 members in the city.

Dr. Austin R. Meadows, State school superintendent, said he "suggested" to college officials that the recruiting rally be held elsewhere when he learned this morning it was scheduled in the gymnasium at Alabama State College for Negroes.

The featured speaker at the rally, Representative Diggs (D., Mich.), said the Negroes were barred from using the gymnasium. Diggs, a Negro, called the action "an injustice."

Some 2,000 Negroes had gathered at the college on Montgomery's outskirts, but quickly left for the First Baptist Church (Negro) when word spread that the site had been changed.

Meadows said he suggested to college officials that the rally be held at some other location "to prevent possible criticism of such a meeting being held at a State-supported institution."

In his address at the church, Diggs charged that "the ignorant State of Mississippi has laws which prevents the Negro from freedom to speak and the freedom to assemble in State-supported institutions. It looks as if the great State of Alabama wishes to join in this dubious distinction."

He said the "moral climate everywhere in this country" will soon assure Negroes "the freedoms of speech and assembly."

Diggs said the "courage of our people" during the Negro bus boycott which began here last December 5 in protest to segregated seating "has greatly impressed the world.

"You sitting here don't know that you've kindled anew the flame in the hearts of our people throughout the nation," he declared.

Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida, Saturday called for "moderate and responsible" leadership to solve racial questions and said he may set up conferences on the subject should Congress fail to act.

Collins, who asked the president to call a conference of Southern governors and attorneys general for a review of race relations, said he appreciated the president's "willingness to be cooperative and helpful."

Florida's Sen. Holland endorsed Collins' suggestion and said such a conference as he proposed "should come before any attempt is made to set up a special commission. . . . From an exchange of views there is bound to come a better understanding of the problems which I believe have got to be solved on the local level in the states."

Sen. Olin C. Johnson (D., S. C.), said "It might be helpful" for the president to meet with governors and attorneys general of the Southern states. "I've always thought that it's not a bad idea for people to sit down and discuss matters."

Republican Sen. Wiley of Wisconsin said he hopes Congress acts on the president's proposal of a study commission but if it doesn't he said he would favor such a conference as Collins proposed.

Other segregation developments over the week-end included:

A statement by the school board of Chattanooga, Tenn., that there will be no integration of white and Negro schools there for probably five years or more. The board said events in the last year have convinced it "that the community will not accept any form of integration within the city schools at any time within the near future."

Thomas R. Waring, editor of the Charleston, S. C., News and Courier, told a Cleveland, Ohio, City Club forum that the people of the North should "stop pressuring the people of the South to mix the races in public schools." He said Negroes dissatisfied with life in the South should be admitted to new homes in the desegregated North.

South Carolinian Will Address NAACP Meeting

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 31 — The Tuskegee Branch NAACP will celebrate Founder's Day by presenting Attorney John Bolt Culberton in an address in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel Thursday, Feb. 9 at 7:30 p.m.

Culberton, is a native of Greenville, S. C. and a practicing attorney of that state. Culberton is well known for his work in South Carolina's judicial courts, and for his active participation in civic affairs.

Attorney Culberton has rendered many years of service to his fellowmen in the area of civic improvement.

Tickets at a nominal fee may be secured from any member of the executive committee. Mrs. H. S. Best is chairman of the committee. Mrs. Elizabeth T. Allen is in charge of ticket distribution. It was emphasized that students of all grades would be admitted free of cost.

At Montgomery NAACP rally—

Negro leaders urge their race to vote

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Negro leaders urged steps be taken to increase voting registration among their race and called for prompt congressional action on civil rights legislation as a means of lessening Southern resistance to racial integration yesterday.

At Washington, Clarenee Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington office, said much Southern resistance to racial integration "will disappear" if congress acts promptly on civil rights legislation. He declared that "basic civil rights bills" have cleared Senate and House judiciary subcommittees and can be enacted this year if leaders of both parties "really get behind" them.

Michell said "it should be obvious to everyone that . . . something is wrong with the election system" when "officials in states like Mississippi, where half the population is colored, offer the geratest resistance to integration.' '

He expressed his views in a statement commenting on President Eisenhower's latest call for a bipartisan commission to investigate race relations problems.

EISENHOWER, in a letter to

32b 1956

Atty Is Named To Executive Bd Of NAACP

SAN FRANCISCO — Atty. Loren Miller of Los Angeles Wednesday night was named to the NAACP's national executive board to fill a vacancy created by the death June 12 of Dr Joseph A Berry of Tuskegee, Ala.

Miller, who gained national recognition successfully fighting restructive covenant cases before the U S Supreme Court, was appointed on motion of another California board member, Dr H Claude Hudson.

NAACP

ATTY.LOREN MILIER
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Will Continue Job To Remove Segregation

World Birmingham, Ala, Nov 11-27-56 p. 4

NEW YORK — A reaffirmation of the basic policy and procedures of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was made public here today by Dr. Channing H Tobias, chairman of the Association's Board of Directors.

The one-page statement was adopted at the Board's regular monthly meeting on Nov. 13 in answer to "some charges, stimulated by the school desegregation controversy, which seek to label this Association as concerned with stirring up litigation and soliciting plaintiffs to file law suits." The charges, the Board resolution states, "are based upon ignorance of our function or hostility to our basic purposes."

Citing the Association's Articles of Incorporation, the document sets forth as follows the NAACP's basic and firmly fixed operational procedure":

1. The "primary function" of the NAACP is "to remove barriers of racial discrimination through normal democratic processes, informing legislatures of the importance of enacting laws securing civil rights and (also) the executives of their statutory, administrative or inherent authority to end discrimination."

2. The NAACP also seeks "to inform the public of facts about discrimination, educate persons as to their rights, encourage their exercise of these, and aid in seeking to redress grievances as to racial discrimination before approprite local, state and federal authorities."

3. The NAACP is "ready, within the limits of our resources, to aid aggrieved persons where all other avenues of redress are closed, to seek redress through court action, if requested by the real parties in interest, their attorney or legel representative, by furnishing financial assistance and authorizing our counsel to give assistance or advice but only where the question involves a matter of racial discrimination of primary and general importance to the citizenship status of Negroes.

"No officer, employee, member, branch or other person connected with the Association is permitted to solicit plaintiffs for litigation or otherwise encourage persons to file law suits. When court action is involved, this Association will do absolutely nothing unless the aggrieved party seeks its assistance."

Segregation Bill On 'Hill' Seen

Post Wash. D.C. 11-21-56 p. 9

Washington, D. C.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, predicted last night that "there will be an attempt (in the next Congress) to use Federal money to support segregation in the South."

Mitchell addressed a reorganization dinner of the Civil Liberties Department of the National Capitol Lodge, Washington Elks, at the Phyllis Wheatley YMCA. The department is being revived in order that it may coordinate its activities with thos of other civil rights groups here.

Mitchell did not elaborate on his prediction that the "white supremacy bloc" in Congress would attempt to get Federal financial aid for segregation maintenance in the South. He also predicted "a Southern attempt to use the Congress as a forum for spreading theories of white supremacy."

He added that the NAACP would fight both moves, the while it supported a drive to end filibusters and for legislation protecting the Negro right to vote.

Mitchell had high praise for Attorney General Herbert Brownell's recent scheduling of a conference of southern prosecutors on the enforcement of laws outlawing segregation in transportation.

"Once the law is upheld by the courts," he said, "failure to enforce it invites rules by thugs and hoodlums rather than rule by justice and decency."

Southern congressional leaders, he said, "cannot stand midway between the white supremacy bloc . . . and those who seek enactment of civil rights laws. They must either be in favor of protecting all of our citizens against violence and intimidation or accept the terrible indictment of being identified with those who come into public office through corridors of trickery fraud and even murder."

"Register to Think"

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. Dec 2 1956 p. 14-a

In your edition of Sunday, Dec. 2 containing an editorial entitled "Register To Think," you discuss certain laws passed by the special session of the Virginia Legislature. These you refer to as being "highly restrictive" and as constituting "an orgy of recrimination against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

You make particular reference to Chapter 32, stating that it "requires the registration with the State Corporation Commission of any person, firm or association having as a principal function or activity the promoting or opposing in any manner of legislation on behalf of any race or color, or having as a principal function or activity 'the advocating of racial integration or segregation.'"

Section 1 of Chapter 32 sets forth as its objective:

"The continued harmonious relations between the races are hereby declared essential to the welfare, health and safety of the people of Virginia. It is contrary to the public policy of the state to permit those conditions to arise between the races which impede the peaceful coexistence of all peoples in the state and it is the duty of the government of the state to exercise all available means and every power at its command to prevent the same so as to protect the state from any danger, perils and violence which would result from interracial tension and unrest . . ."

This statement of policy is sound and it constitutes one of the fundamental functions of government to see that such a policy is carried out.

It was my feeling and that of Delegate Mann that settlement of the many race problems created by the Supreme Court decision should be accomplished in an orderly, lawful fashion by the citizens of the state and not by irresponsible agitators from within and without, whose actions could readily lead to strife and bloodshed.

Instances have already occurred, where individuals, in the name of certain organizations about which little or nothing is known, have caused mob violence. This legislation would require such individuals and organizations to register with the State Corporation Commission. Such registration is not much more than is now required in many lobby registration acts and is designed to provide stability and responsibility for the conduct of those who represent such groups.

Bear in mind that, under no circumstances, does this law prevent the freedom of speech, but simply requires registration. The act specifically provides that nothing in such act shall apply to the right of the people peacefully to assemble, to petition the government for redress of grievances or to an individual freely speaking or publishing on his own behalf the expression of his opinion.

You editorially infer that this law might apply to churches, Parent-Teachers' Associations, educational groups, and the like. This act would not require registration of such groups in their normal activities. Of course, if such a group adopts as one of its principal functions or activities, the previously defined activities, then they would be required to register and, I might add, properly so, *but such registration would not prevent them from engaging in these activities.*

You completely mislead your readers when you state: "There can be little doubt that such restrictions on the right of advocacy and possibly on the freedom of religion, constitute patent violations of the First Amendment."

Under the terms of this legislation, no one is prohibited from expressing his views.

Late in your editorial you admit that the law extends to members of prosegregation groups, such as Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, almost as severely as to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. As a matter of fact, it extends equally to all groups having as their objectives those defined in this act, and if such an organization has nothing to hide, there is no reason why it should refuse to register with the State Corporation Commission and give the names of their contributors, officers and members.

This information bared to the scrutiny of the public should act as a deterrent to those persons performing illegal acts in the name of their organization and if such acts are committed, would give the authorities the names of individuals who could be held responsible in such matters.

Left alone and given time, free from outside interference, the citizens of Virginia, both white and colored, will solve their problems to the best interests of both races. This legislation will go a long way toward accomplishing this objective.

CHARLES R. FENWICK,
State Senator, Arlington County.
Arlington.

Dixie Justice a Travesty

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oct 12-13-56

Ga. Judge Bares Own Bias at NAACP Trial

ATLANTA, Ga.—Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People indicated that contempt proceedings against members of the organization were in violation of their constitutional rights.

12

The members, officers of the Atlanta branch and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southern regional director, are on trial before Fulton Superior Judge Durwood Pye for allegedly refusing to produce books and financial records for state revenue agents on Nov. 21.

32 L

The state contends it wanted to find out whether the NAACP owes income taxes or not from 1947 through 1955.

This became evident at the outset when the lawyers appealed for dismissal on the grounds that an order signed by Judge Pye "was a final adjudication of the rights of the defendants" and had constituted a denial of due process of law as secured by the 14th Amendment.

The contempt proceedings, in addition to Mrs. Hurley, are against John H. Calhoun, president of the Atlanta Branch; L. D. Milton, Mrs. Eunice Cooper, V. W. Hodges and Atty. D. L. Hollowell. Attorney Hollowell had successfully moved that his trial would be held following the trial of the others.

The motion for dismissal was signed by five attorneys who were listed as A. T. Walden, D. L. Hollowell, Mrs. Romae T. Powell, E. E. Moore and S. S. Robinson.

■

EARLIER, A bombshell was dropped when Attorney Walden presented another motion calling upon Judge Pye to "disqualify himself" because of "repeated denunciations of the colored race."

Judge Pye rejected the motion, but not before he told a crowded court room that he had "strong personal views on the mongrelization of the races."

Judge Pye, before his appointment to the judgeship, was executive secretary of the Georgia Education Commission. This body was created by the General Assembly to study and devise ways and means to circumvent the May 17, 1954, decision of the Supreme Court on school segregation.

Meantime, the state's first witness, William E. Strickland, supervisor of the delinquent income tax collection unit, said that the NAACP had not filed a state income tax return or applied for exemption.

He acknowledged however that NAACP officials had advised the agents they "would comply with income tax law."

He told the court, however, that refusal of the books was made only after the presentation of a court citation and contempt order.

■

THE NAACP contended that t is a tax-exempt New York orporation. It also contended hat it was ready to file an application for exemption with he state.

NAACP lawyers in their contentions also said that the organization had not been given time to produce financial records and books before the court had issued a contempt citation.

NAACP parley held in Winston-Salem

Afro-American p. 12
Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 11-3-56

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. — The North Carolina Conference of the NAACP last week met in a three-day session which featured Mrs. Ruby Hurley of Atlanta, southeastern regional secretary, as the keynote speaker.

Other features of the state conference included an address by the Rev. Kelly M. Alexander of Charlotte, state president; panel discussions and workshops.

The convention made its headquarters at Mt. Zion Baptist Church at 618 E. 9th St. where the Rev. Kelly O. P. Goodwin is pastor and also president of the local NAACP chapter.

* * *

A BANQUET session at Goler AMEZ Church opened the conference with the Rev. Mr. Alexander as the keynote speaker.

He noted that "the association has won 30 victories out of 33 cases carried to the U.S. Supreme Court, thus reaffirming the rights guaranteed to all Americans by the Constitution."

In another session, Clarence Mitchell of Washington, NAACP coordinator of that area, reviewed the political record of Tar Heel congressional representatives.

He urged the more than 100 delegates from the 98 branches in attendance to study carefully the records of candidates before casting their votes on Nov. 6.

* * *

BRANCH administration was discussed by Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Mrs. Hurley, regional secretary; and Charles A. McLean, field secretary.

Another panel discussed the "Role of the Church in the NAACP Fight for Freedom and Political Action on a Non-partisan Basis."

Participants were the Revs. Frank E. Churchill, Charlotte; W. T. Brown, Greensboro; A. C. Jones, Fayetteville; J. R. Dungee, Henderson; L. W. Wertz, Hamlet; and W. F. Elliott, High Point.

A panel on socio-psychological factors was conducted by Carle E. DeVane, Shaw University; Dr. Stanley H. Smith, Tuskegee; and J. Roland Law, Charlotte.

It was pointed out in discussions during the panel talks that segregation had long since worked as a detrimental factor in the lives of those segregated against.

Mrs. Hurly slated as NAACP keynoter

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 10-20-56

WINSTON SALEM, N.C. —Mrs. Ruby Hurley, regional secretary, will be keynote speaker at the opening mass meeting of the 13th annual convention of the N.C. NAACP Conference of Branches.

Goal of the sessions, to be held here Friday, Saturday and Sunday, will be to work out methods and techniques of speeding up desegregation of the public schools and implementing effective community education programs.

Mrs. Hurley will deliver her keynote address Friday evening, in Mt. Zion Baptist Church, convention headquarters, 618 E. Ninth St., the Rev. Kelly O. P. Goodwin, pastor.

Elwood H. Chisolm, staff counsel on the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, will deliver the main address at the closing civil rights mass meeting on Sunday.

Other outstanding NAACP national leaders who will play important roles at the convention are:

GLOSTER B. CURRENT, director of branches; Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau; and Herbert L. Wright, youth secretary. Charles McLean, North Carolina field secretary, will direct workshops in the field of membership campaigns and fund raising.

Registration of delegates will begin Friday morning at Mt. Zion Church. The Rev. T. A. Watkins, president of the Wilson Branch NAACP will conduct memorial services during the opening session of the convention.

"The Role of the Church in Community Education for Citizenship," first workshop on Friday, will be presided over by the Rev. E. B. Turner, state NAACP secretary.

Other participants will be the Revs. W. T. Brown, pastor of Church, Greensboro, and A. C. Union Memorial Methodist Church, Greensboro, and A. C. Jones, pastor of First Baptist Church, Bladenboro; Mt. Tabor Baptist, Cerro Gordo; Frank E. Churchill, Grace AME Zion, Charlotte, N.C., and J. R. Dungee, United Presbyterian; Henderson.

* * *

MR. CURRENT will conduct a workshop on Friday concerned with branch administration.

Kelly M. Alexander, state president, will deliver his annual address Saturday morning. The Saturday program will also feature Mr. Mitchell, who will conduct a workshop on "Political Action."

The Saturday session also will include discussion of the legal program of the NAACP by Mr. Chisholm, C. O. Pearson, Durham, chairman, state conference legal committee; Harry Groves, Fayetteville, vice chairman of the state conference legal committee.

"The Socio - Psychological Factors" will be discussed by Carl E. DeVane, chairman, division of social science, Shaw University; Dr. Stanley H. Smith, chairman, division of social science; Tuskegee Institute; and J. Roland Law, professor of psychology, Johnson C. Smith University.

* * *

"TEACHER INFORMATION and Security" will spotlight W. L. Greene, executive secretary, N.C. Teachers Association, Raleigh, and Mr. Chisolm NYC. "Community Education and Branch Action for Integration" will feature Mr. Current, Mrs. Hurley and Mr. McLean.

"Implementing the Youth Program" will be discussed by Mr. Wright, Miss Shirley Graham, president, N.C. Youth Councils and College Chapters, and Mrs. Marguerite Adams, chairman, youth work committee.

The youth division of the state conference will sponsor a mass meeting 8 p.m. Saturday, featuring David Bunn of the National Young Democrats and Richard McWhorther, National Young Republicans.

Cortez Puryear, president of the Winston-Salem, branch is host to the convention and Oliver T. Denning, attorney, general chairman of the convention committee.

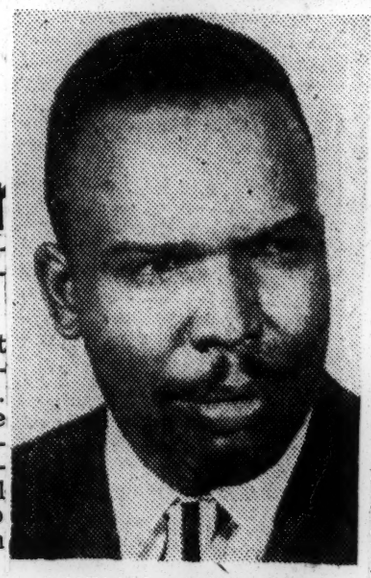
State conference officers are:

* * *

KELLY M. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, president; the Rev. L. W. Wertz, Hamlet; Mrs. Ruth Morgan, Wendell; the Rev. A. D. Owens, Reidsville, and W. R. Saxon, Asheville, vice presidents; the Rev. E. B. Turner, Lumberton, secretary; Mrs. Beatrice Burnett, Tarboro assistant;

Charles McLean, Winston - Salem, field secretary; Floyd B. McKissick, Durham, secretary, executive committee; treasurer; Mrs. L. L. Graham, Burlington; coordinator, political action committee; the Rev. J. B. Humphrey, Charlotte; auditor; J. B. Harren, Rocky Mount, public relations director; C. O. Pearson, Durham, chairman, legal committee; Harry Groves, Fayetteville, vice chairman; P. B. Price, Laurinburg, secretary, finance committee; Carl DeVane, Raleigh, legislation; the Rev. J. R. Funderburk, Southern Pines; life membership; Mrs. Marguerite Adams, Raleigh, chairman, youth work committee; Miss Shirley James, Durham, youth council head; Mrs. L. B. Michael, Asheville; Mrs. Margaret Bennett, Candor; Earlie Crosson, Warrenton, and W. C. Chance, Parmele, members at large.

MRS. RUBY HURLEY



KELLY ALEXANDER

HERBERT L. WRIGHT

NAACP SPEAKER HITS COUNCILS

New Orleans, La.
Says Citizens Can't Stop 'Desire to Be Free'
Sun Hatt-56

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 10 (AP) —A southern regional secretary for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People told a foot-stamping audience that white Citizens Councils would "never stop the million" of Southern Negroes who "have the burning desire to be free."

Mrs. Ruby Hurley of Birmingham, Ala., addressed the 11th annual statewide meeting of the Mississippi branch of the NAACP Friday night.

Observers estimated 50 delegates attended the first night of the three-day session.

Referring to the Citizens Councils, Mrs. Hurley said, "they can keep us from operating under the name of NAACP, but they'll never stop the millions of Negroes in the South who have the burning desire to be free."

She said the Citizens Council members "aparently believe in a God and they must pray, 'our white God . . .'"

She said the Negro's action of "telling white people what we wanted them to know and they wanted to hear" has given "lots of folks the ideas Negroes are dumb.

"The only way you'll know a Negro is to be a Negro. White people are going to find they can't keep Negroes in the gutter without staying down there with them," she said.

Miss Hurley said she has "faith that whatever the cost might be, we're going to pay it for our freedom. But we're not mad at anybody."

Clarence Mitchlel, director of the Washington, D. C., NAACP bureau, wil deliever the main address Sunday.

Catholic Prelate Supports NAACP

NEW YORK — "The time has come for law-abiding citizens of the United States — whatever their personal opinion of the NAACP — to rally to its defense in those states where its very right to existence as an organization is being challenged not merely by private individuals but by government itself," says Monsignor George G. Higgins of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in a feature article released by the Catholic Interracial Council here recently.

NATIONAL LAW

Citing the attacks upon the Association since the United States Supreme Court anti-segregation ruling of May 17, 1954, Msgr. Higgins charges that "those states which are trying to outlaw the organization by administrative ruling or by legislatve fiat are clearly violating one of the most fundamental principles of the natural law in the field of political action. That principle" he asserts, "is the freedom of association, which is given to men not by government but by the very law of nature itself and which may not legitimately be taken away from them by government."

The Catholic leader who is director of the social action department of the NCWC warns "that any government which violates this principle o ffreedom of association — for whatever reasons of political exxpediency or local prejudice — is taking the first step down the road that leads all too quickly to the violation of other human rights and eventually unless the process is reversed, to some form of totalitarianism," as demonstrated by the history of nazism, facism and communism.

VOLUNTARY GROUPS

"There is no law which says that any individual or any government has to agree with the strategy of the NAACP," Msgr. Higgins asserts. "But there is a law — the very law of nature itself — which states imperiously that no power on earth has the right to legislate a voluntary organization out of existence unless, of course, in the words of Leo XIII the organization in question is professedly seeking an objective 'which is clearly at variance with good morals, with justice.

NAACP Leader Sees Civil Rights Progress

JACKSON (UP)—A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People predicts a "speed-up in civil rights action on all fronts" in 1957 with Negroes winning greater voting privileges.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the NAACP, told a Negro conference here that the most dramatic advance is the definite pledge of the Eisenhower administration that it will move to protect the Negro's right to vote.

He told the annual convention of Mississippi NAACP branches Sunday that "Mississippi offers so much evidence in this field that almost any community in the state could supply enough cases to keep the Department of Justice busy for several years."

ATTACKS EASTLAND

Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi came under Mitchell's fire for his staunch pro-segregation stand. He called the Democratic senator "the cheapest and most effective vote-getting device in the Republican election warehouse."

"His name was magic in getting votes against Democrats. Seldom has a man been so helpful in defeating members of his own party," Mitchell said.

SEES "2-PARTY SYSTEM"

He predicted that as Negro registrations grow in the South, their opposition to Eastland will "help bring about a healthy two-party system in these states by 1948."

Mitchell also told the group that by 1963, "the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation," the NAACP will be "immortalized in Mississippi history books as one of the great forces that strengthened human freedom and democracy for all."

Charging that segregation is costing Mississippi its "human resources" Mitchell said some of the "most brilliant, successful and liberal white men" he knows in the North are from this state. He predicted that when Mississippi makes itself more attractive to these people, "they will stay here and help build it into one of the greatest states in the union."

"The program of the NAACP will help Mississippi reach that goal," said Mitchell.

"We have read reports attributed to the senior senator of Mississippi (Sen. James Eastland) of what is happening in other parts of the world. But there is little concern of men in this country who want their freedom.

"I have never heard of any kind of weapon of war carrying a sign, 'colored' or 'white.'

"The Russians don't have to exaggerate to show that American democracy is not a living thing and that Christianity is just something to talk about."

The NAACP meeting continues Saturday night with Daniel Byrd of New Orleans, director of teacher information and security, as guests peaker, and Sunday with Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington, D. C. NAACP Bureau, delivering the main address.

2 Added To NAACP Legal Staff In NY

New York, -- Thurgood Marshall today announced the addition of two lawyers to the hard-pressed staff of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. They are Miss Irma R. Robbins and Waite H. Madison, Jr.

The addition was made necessary by the increasing number of school cases in the South and the continued challenges of the pro-segregationists who insist on defying federal laws outlawing segregation, Mr. Marshall said.

"Since the United States Supreme Court rendered its decision two and a half years ago, we have taken legal action in more than sixty school cases alone," Mr. Marshall explained. This does not include cases involving inter and intra-state travel, housing and other litigation involving other rights of Negroes, he added.

Mr. Marshall who is director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., said he expects the number of requests for legal assistance from Negro students and parents to increase probably 100% in the coming year. "Our people look to us for help and we must have the staff to help them," he added.

The two additions to the staff will be added strain on the NAACP Legal Defense Fund's already harrassed budget, Mr. Marshall pointed out. He said the Fund still needs more than $150,000 to carry it through the rest of the year.

At Jackson, Miss. Birmingham NAACP secretary blasts Citizens Councils

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 10—(AP)—A Southern regional secretary for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People told a foot-stamping audience that White Citizens Councils would "never stop the million" of Southern Negroes who "have the burning desire to be free."

Ruby Hurley of Birmingham, addressed the 11th annual statewide meeting of the Mississippi branch of the NAACP Friday night.

OBSERVERS estimated 500 delegates attended the first night of the three-day session.

Referring to the Citizens Councils, the Birmingham woman said, "they can keep us from operating under the name of NAACP, but they'll never stop the millions of Negroes in the South who have the burning desire to be free."

She said the Citizens Council members "apparently believe in a God and they must pray, 'our white God. . . .'"

She said the Negro's action of "telling white people what we wanted them to know and they wanted to hear" has given "lots of folks the ideas Negroes are dumb.

"The only way you'll know a Negro is to be a Negro. White people are going to find they can't keep Negroes in the gutter without staying down there with them."

The speaker said she has "faith that whatever the cost might be, we're going to pay it for our freedom. But we're not mad at anybody."

Turning to the international situation, she said:

PROGRESS TOLD ON NAACP PROBE

Legislative Unit Hears Attorney's Report

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 14 (AP)—A legislative committee was informed that an investigation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was "beginning to roll" and that some concrete facts would be submitted at a Dec. 11 meeting.

The progress report was made by Mark Hawes, chief attorney for the interim committee which was set up to investigate the NAACP and other organizations.

"We have made some specific efforts which I would not bring into the open at this time for fear that they might hamper fruitful results, but the founda-tion has been laid and when we meet again we will have a concrete report to bring to you," Hawes said.

The committee heard preliminary reports from Hawes and chief investigator John Cheasty on progress of their work, then went into a closed session.

At conclusion of the closed meeting, chairman Henry Land announced that the committee had hired Tallahassee detective Sgt. R. J. Strickland as an assistant investigator.

Strickland directed the investigation of the Tallahassee car pool cases which resulted in conviction of the Negro inter civic council and 21 of its members recently on a charge of operating an illegal transportation system during the Tallahassee bus boycott by Negro riders.

NAACP Demands Ouster Of Judge For Racial Slur

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — The New York chapter of the NAACP last week demanded the censure, investigation and removal from the bench of a Special Sessions judge who made a racial slur to a white defendant about a Negro woman.

Justice George M. Carney, according to the civil rights group, voiced a discriminatory remark from the bench last Sept. 26 when a white male defendant was brought in for sentencing.

The NAACP said when the defendant's lawyer sought probation on the ground that the prisoner might better be rehabilitated, Justice Carney said: "I don't see how he can be rehabilitated living with a colored woman.'

A copy of the NAACP resolution censuring Carney and urging his removal was sent to David W. Peck, presiding justice of the Appellate Division, by Russell P. Crawford, branch president.

The resolution said: "This remark destroyed the jurist's usefulness on the bench and constituted just cause for his dismissal and removal."

Additionally, the NAACP stated: "We deem the said remark to be wounding to the dignity of the court an affront to the citizenry who are entitled to rely without reservation upon constitutional guarantees of equal judgment under the law.'

Die-Hards Win Temporarily

The reactionaries in Texas—exemplified by Attorney General Ben Shepperd—have won a temporary victory. We say temporary because surely a nation founded upon the principles of democracy, freedom and justice for all will not permit an organization to be destroyed for fighting to extend and preserve those very principles.

Ousted from Texas for the moment, the NAACP will appeal to a higher court and then, if need be, to a higher one, going finally all the way to the United States Supreme Court if necessary to get a fair decision.

An organization which has fought for 45 years to make American democracy become a living reality certainly cannot be put out of business for upholding the decision of the Supreme Court.

Ben Shepperd and his staff joined with the White Citizens' Councils in a campaign to "get rid of the NAACP at any cost" because by getting rid of the NAACP they thought they could halt the spread of de-segregation.

In banning all activities of the NAACP the state of Texas is not going to kill the NAACP. Far from it. Its action will only serve to make the association stronger in other parts of the country. For nearly half a century, the NAACP has expressed the hopes, the desires and aspirations of the Negro people of this country, South as well as North. It has been the instrument through which Negro citizens have fought for equal rights and full citizenship. In the lawsuits that it has filed throughout the length and breadth of this land, the NAACP has represented ALL of the Negro people in the country just as surely as it represented the individuals who happened to be plaintiffs in certain cases.

There are few individual Negroes who could finance a lawsuit of the type which resulted in the 1954 and 1955 decisions of the Supreme Court. Such cases cost thousands of dollars. It is only through pooling their money through the NAACP that Negroes found it possible to go to court to fight for their rights.

Ben Shepperd tried to make it appear that the NAACP is some foreign body inflicting its will upon the Negro people of Texas who he tries to say "like things the way they are down here." Not so! The NAACP in Texas is not a handful of lawyers out of New York but 20,000 Texans who pay $2 a year for the privilege of membership and who want these able lawyers to represent them in court to get their full rights as Americans.

Texas and other southern states, bent and determined to keep segregation, were defeated by the NAACP in the courts. Unable to win fairly and squarely on the issues, the state officials turned on the NAACP itself in much the same fashion as the lawyer, who failing to have a good case, proceeds to berate the lawyer on the other side.

Far from being a profit-making organization, the NAACP has ended many a year with its finances running "in the red."

All of the charges made by the Texas attorney general against the NAACP were ill-founded and flimsy. We are confident that in a higher court, justice will be done and the NAACP will resume operations in Texas.

Don't Give Up the Fight

Some of the plaintiffs in the Dallas school segregation case are giving up the fight. Apparently, the banning of NAACP activities from the state of Texas has so frightened some of the Negro citizens that they are afraid now to stand up for their rights. This is just what the White Citizens Councils, which inspired the action against the NAACP, wants. It wants Negroes to be satisfied to "stay in their places."

Originally, the parents of 27 Negro children filed a suit in 1955 seeking admittance to white elementary schools in Dallas following the U. S. Supreme Court's decision. A federal judge ruled against the NAACP, saying that the case was premature. On appeal to the U. S. circuit court, the NAACP was the winner when the appellate court returned the case to the federal judge, telling him to grant the Negro children a hearing.

The Dallas school board then appealed to the U. S. Supreme court which a week or so ago upheld the appeals court in ordering a hearing for the Dallas plaintiffs.

The U. S. Supreme Court ruling came at the same time that the NAACP was being put out of business in the Lone Star state. Many Negroes had been frightened by tactics used by members of the attorney general's staff. They are afraid that if the state can take away the right of an organization like the NAACP to exist in the state of Texas, it can also take away their right as individuals to earn a living, to own a home or to go about their normal pursuits without molestation and interference. But even Texas can't go that far.

Some of the parents of children who filed the suit against the Dallas school board are now withdrawing from the case. This is unfortunate. It is unnecessary. The people of Texas need not despair. They need not be afraid to continue to press for their rights. Despite the Nazi-like tactics used by the state of Texas to oust the NAACP, this is still a democratic country where every man has the freedom to express his views and to fight through the courts for his rights under the law.

Let's don't quit in the face of one defeat! If we had given up in the school cases early in the struggle, we would never have won the U. S. Supreme court decision. Dallas plaintiffs, hold fast! Don't give up the fight.

NAACP Chief Is Heard

CHARLOTTE, Nov. 5 (AP) — The NAACP'S Washington chief, Clarence Mitchell, told North Carolina Negroes to "keep a watchful eye on every polling place in the state."

Mitchell addressed an NAACP political action meeting here last night.

He said that the NAACP "has been promised that the Department of Justice will act vigorously against those who deny the right to vote to individuals solely because of their race. In addition, we shall give information to the Senate subcommittee on privileges and elections. . . ."

Mitchell advised Tar Heel NAACP chapters to "get an affidavit from each person who is denied the right to vote. Report these incidents promptly to the nearest U. S. attorney and send full information also to the NAACP's Washington bureau."

The speaker lashed Southern politicians of both major parties, saying:

"Unfortunately for the South, there is very little difference between the Republicans and Democrats who come from this region. So far, those who come from the Republican camp share one characteristic with the Democrats. They have a column of jelly where their backbone ought to be."

Further, Mitchell declared:

"It is fantastic that voters in New York and Illinois are being asked to elect Democrats as the best means to promote civil rights while in this state and in South Carolina there are candidates promising that the Democratic Party will protect segregation."

Mitchell also lashed the Southern Manifesto and its signers. He called the manifesto "the cheapest and most despicable kind of political deception."

He listed four things which he said the NAACP was "certain" would take place in the 85th Congress, regardless of who wins Tuesday's election. These were:

1. "An effort to end filibusters."
2. "A fight to protect the right to vote."
3. "An attempt to use Northern money to support segregation in the South."
4. "A Southern attempt to use the Congress as a forum for spreading theories of white supremacy."

NAACP Announces Opening Of Christmas Seal Drive

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 11-14-56

NEW YORK — The thirtieth annual Holiday Seals campaign of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has opened, it was announced here today by Miss Bobbie Branche.

Miss Branche, campaign director, said that the seals have been mailed to persons in all parts of the United States, as well as in Alaska, Canada and Europe.

A letter accompanying the seals is from Lena Horne, singer, who is campaign chairman. Miss Horne's message declares:

"Our principal concern is that those of America's Negro children, hitherto denied a fair chance at equal education in certain states, shall enjoy their constitutional rights, and shall have the opportunity to develop themselves and contribute their best talents to their country. This will be one of the best demonstrations of what America really means and can be a powerful weapon for peace and freedom

n charge with Dr. R. H. Mitch- hairman, directing. The after ses- ion drive by this department, feat- ured collection Dr. A. V. Vincent, Augusta, and sermon by Rev. W. W. Whitehead, Savannah.

The laymen meeting got off to a good start at Westside CME church with Prof. Dixon in charge. Dea

Race Pressure Increase Seen

Star P 10-a
Mon. 11-12-56

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 12 (AP) —A Negro leader from Washington has predicted "a speedup in civil rights action on all fronts" in 1957 with President Eisenhower leading the way.

Clarence Mitchell told the Mississippi branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last night that the most dramatic notice of the speedup is "the definite pledge of the Eisenhower administration that it will move to protect the right to vote."

Mr. Mitchell, NAACP Washington director, heralded the new drive after discussing the presidential election. He said the opinions of Senator Eastland Democrat of Mississippi, on racial problems won many votes for the Republicans.

"In New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Louisville, and even in California, his name was magic in getting votes against Democrats," Mr. Mitchell told a crowd of several hundred.

All civil rights legislation reaches the Senate Judiciary Committee, which Senator Eastland heads. Mr. Mitchell claimed Senator Eastland had said he had a special pocket made in his suit in which he kept such legislation and prevented it from reaching the Senate floor.

Besides winning votes for Republicans in the North, Senator Eastland, according to Mr. Mitchell, also helped the G. O. P. make inroads in the South. The NAACP official cited Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina and Florida.

NAACP Still Hasn't Yielded Fiscal Files, Williams Says

Constitution P. 20
Atlanta, Ga.
Dec. 27-56

Neither branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has produced the financial records demanded by the revenue department, Commissioner T. V. Williams said Monday.

Only correspondence files were discovered when the regional NAACP office responded to the court order and opened its doors to revenue agents, Williams said.

The revenue commissioner reiterated that the action taken against the NAACP last week was only part of his department's regular enforcement procedure, which have added some 300,000 income tax returns to state rolls in the past two years.

Asked whether the revenue department would apply the same yardstick to the U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, or the States Rights Council of Georgia, if necessary, Williams answered:

"I don't like to use any names, but we will feed any taxpayer—or any potential taxpayer—out of the same spoon."

Williams said the department was going systematically through a list of all corporations operating in Georgia to check their tax statuses.

Both Atlanta and regional offices of the NAACP refused Williams' demand to see their books last week. The regional office subsequently responded to court order, but the Atlanta office refused. A hearing has been set for Dec. 5 to determine whether five Atlanta NAACP officials are in contempt of court.

TO HOLD 26TH ANNUAL SESSION, NAACP

Death in the Deep South

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 11-24-56

The decision last week of the U. S. Supreme Court striking down segregation of "races" on city and state buses is the final death blow to jim crowism, and a vindication of the embattled bus boycotters and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Segregation in public transportation has been irksome, onerous and humiliating; a daily reminder of second-class citizenship, a constant flaunting of white supremacy—and now it has been done to death.

To be sure there are yelps of dissent from Alabama and Mississippi where the Klux-controlled officials are swearing that they will never integrate buses or anything else; but "never" is a long time, and times are changing fast, even in those benighted states.

Let us pause now to give praise to those stalwart citizens of Montgomery, Ala., who first defied the humiliating system and held out for eleven months, and to give credit to the powerful NAACP which has so skillfully fought our battles against formidable odds.

From now on there will be no big jim-crow battles, just mopping up actions in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas and Tennessee, because the U. S. Supreme Court has laid down the rule to guide future decisions.

The most effective way of showing our appreciation to the NAACP is to become a member.

DR. H. W. WILLIAMSTON

Oklahoma City Black Dispatch
11-23-56

As president of the Oklahoma Conference of the NAACP, Dr. H. W. Williamston, president, will lead his following to Lawton for the 26th annual conference, beginning Nov. 27. A three-day session will be held. which includes the meeting of the executive board.

The Oklahoma Conference is the oldest state organization in the United States. It has been to the Supreme Court of the United States seven times, and won four decisions before the high tribunal. One of the most significant decisions won by the Oklahoma Conference, on the question of segregation, some ten years ago, was won before the state supreme court.

Assembly Will Get Bills Hittina NAACP

Star Thurs. 8-30-56 Washington, D.C.

Stanley Backing Is Expected for New Measures

P. 22-A

By ALEX R. PRESTON
Star Staff Correspondent

RICHMOND, Aug. 30.—Bills aimed at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are being prepared for the General Assembly with indications that Gov. Stanley will back their introduction when the lawmakers return here Tuesday.

When the Legislature took a recess from its special school segregation session yesterday, 71 separate bills dealing with the racial issue had been offered for their study over the long week end.

The NAACP legislation originated with Arlington's State Senator Charles R. Fenwick and Delegate C. Harrison Mann and State Senator Garland Gray of Waverly. Under the rules of the limited special session of the Assembly, bills not dealing directly with school segregation matters must receive unanimous consent or be recommended by the Governor.

Governor Agrees

Delegate John B. Boatwright of Buckingham said he attended a conference between the Governor and the Arlington representatives yesterday and that the Governor had agreed to request that the bills be accepted.

The legislation is still in the Drafting Bureau, however, and will be resubmitted to the Governor, it is understood, before he makes a final decision to sponsor it.

The legislation was originally included in four bills. It is designed to require the NAACP to file detailed records of its officers, agents, employes, volunteer workers and associates and accounts of its revenues and expenditures.

The NAACP is not specifically mentioned by name, and Mr. Mann said it would apply to the opposite group, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties and other organizations engaged in attempting to influence legislation.

The bills would make illegal any organizations attempting to stir up litigation in which they had no direct interest.

PTAs Would Be Excluded

It is believed that some of the kinks to be ironed out are language that would exclude parent-teacher associations or similar organizations which frequently attempt to influence legislation.

Ten new segregation bills were introduced yesterday to add to the 60 bills and one resolution offered since the special session convened Monday.

Among them were a "revived" version of the pupil assignment bill offered a day earlier by Mr. Mann, and four bills attacking school segregation by Statewide or local referendums.

The latest pupil assignment plan sponsored by Mr. Fenwick and four co-patrons would work this way:

As with the Mann bill, the Governor would name a local three-member board to take the pupil assignment duty away from the school board.

Avenues of Appeal

But, for example, if a Negro child's parents applied for his admission to a white school, there would be these avenues of appeal:

If the assignment board rejected the application, the parents could appeal to the Circuit Court. If the court upheld the board, the parents could then appeal to the State Supreme Court.

On the other hand, if the Circuit Court reversed the assignment board and ordered the Negro child admitted, then the assignment board could appeal the Circuit Court's decision to the Supreme Court.

By way of further example, if the assignment board admits the Negro child to the white school, then the parents of one or more white children could appeal to the courts for a reversal of the board's decision.

One of the main attractions to lawmakers who believe that integration will come ultimately is that the legislation offers almost unlimited opportunities for litigation and hence—delay.

Local Referendum

Senator Eugene B. Sydnor and Delegate FitzGerald Bemiss of Richmond offered identical bills for a local referendum on the school issue. The measure provides that the governing body may hold a referendum on closing either the school system or one or more schools in that system when, in their judgment, "the efficiency of the public schools . . . has been or is likely to be impaired. . . ."

The schools could later be reopened by the governing body without a referendum.

Delegate Robert Whitehead of Nelson County called for a Statewide referendum in January, 1957, on the question, "Shall the public free school system of Virginia be abolished?" Mr. Whitehead's contention is that Gov. Stanley's plan to withhold State aid from integrated school systems would result in abolition of public schools.

Virginia State NAACP To Honor Dr. J. Tinsley

Journal and Guide

PETERSBURG — Virginians will be joined by other Americans from each of the forty-eight states as they ignore the adage — "A Prophet is Not without Honor, Save in His Own Country," and honor Dr. J. M. Tinsley during the 21st annual state NAACP convention, convening in Petersburg, October 5, 6, and 7. P-20

Dr. Tinsley, after 20 consecutive years as president of the Virginia State Conference-NAACP, voluntarily retired in 1955 from the office of conference president. The 1955 Convention delegates, aware of the appreciation for the consecrated, faithful and diligent services rendered by Dr. Tinsley to the NAACP and to the people of Virginia, unanimously voted to honor him at some suitable time.

Norfolk Va

THE TESTIMONIAL Committee, after careful considera-

DR. J. M. TINSLEY
To Be Honored

tion, decided that the most appropriate time to pay this honor to Dr. Tinsley would be the 21st State NAACP convention.

The Tinsley Testimonial will be dove-tailed in with the traditional convention Jackson Memorial Dinner, and this event will be the Jackson-Memorial-Tinsley Testimonial Dinner.

Sat. 9-29-56

THE STATE executive secretary, W. Lester Banks, upon being advised of the Committee's plans stated: "At no time in our history have the labors of the late Dr. Luther Porter Jackson and those of Dr. J. M. Tinsley been more justified and their necessity more apparent than today."

Roy Wilkins, national NAACP executive secretary, will address dinner guests on Saturday afternoon, at 5:30 p.m. The Dinner will be held in the cafeteria of the Zion Baptist Church, located on Byrne Street, in Petersburg.

* * *

MEMBERS OF the Testimonial Committee are: Oliver W. Hill, Chairman; J. Rupert Picott, Samuel Proctor, O. P. Chiles, Mrs. Hattie N. F. Walker, Rufus Wells, Nevrett Eggleston, and Booker T. Bradshaw.

1959 enrollment will be about 7,000 greater than it was in 1953. However, he said, the "increase is not uniform" and the Negro colleges expect their gain over the six-year period to be only about 30 students.

* * *

WHILE "WE are not in position to make any recommendation as to the future of Elizabeth City State College at the moment," Mr .Ramsey said, "we may have to recommend some change in the curricula."

Move to Outlaw NAACP Is Hit

Evening Star Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP).—The American Jewish Congress has asked Congress and the Justice Department to take action against what it said was a Southern campaign to outlaw or paralyze the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Wash. 10-22-56

The Jewish group issued a resolution yesterday saying Southern opposition to segregation has developed into a "concerted attack of fundamental guarantees of the First Amendment. . . ."

"As part of the attack," the resolution said, "a number of Southern States have adopted legislation to outlaw or paralyze the NAACP and to punish those who support its program. P-13-A

"Under the guise of legality and with the open support of the governmental authority, the Southern States are thus attempting to prevent organized action against segregation and to deprive the Negro community of its chief instrument for attaining equality and the full rights of citizenship."

The AJG asked Congress to investigate "the attacks" on constitutional freedoms and called on the Justice Department to intervene in court proceedings against the NAACP.

Catholic Prelate Calls For Defense Of NAACP

NEW YORK — "The time has come for law-abiding citizens of the United States — whatever their personal opinion of the NAACP — to rally to its defense in those states where its very right to existence as an organization is imperiled and limited not only by private individuals but by government itself."

This was said by Monsignor George G. Higgins of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in a feature article released by the Catholic Interracial Council here Friday.

Citing the attacks upon the association since the U.S. Supreme Court anti-segregation ruling of May 17, 1954, Msgr. Higgins charges that "those states which are trying to outlaw the organization by administrative ruling or by legislative fiat are clearly violating one of the most fundamental principles of the natural law in the field of political action.

"THAT PRINCIPLE," he asserts, "is the freedom of association, which is given to men not by government but by the very law of nature itself and which may not legitimately be taken away from them by government."

The Catholic leader, who is director of the social action department of the NCWC, warns "that any government which violates this principle of freedom of association — for whatever reasons of political expediency or local prejudice — is taking the first step down the road that leads all too quick a9.111111- 1 .... ly to the violation of other human rights.

"Eventually, unless the process is reversed," he said, this leads to some form of totalitarianism," as demonstrated by the history of nazism, facism and communism.

* * *

"THERE IS NO law which says that any individual or any government has to agree with the strategy of the NAACP," Msgr. Higgins asserts.

"But there is a law — the very law of nature itself — which states imperiously that no power on earth has the right to legislate a voluntary organization out of existence unless, of course, in the words of Leo XIII, the organization in question is professedly seeking an objective 'which is clearly at variance with good morals, with justice, or with the welfare of the state?

"It need hardly be pointed out that Leo XIII and his successors would not concede that the NAACP is such an organization.

"On the contrary, the NAACP is professedly seeking an objective which is in complete harmony with Christian so cial teaching as interpreted by Leo and his successors, namely, equal rights for colored people in the civic and political order."

NAACP Has Reasonable Approach

Anybody who thinks the NAACP is a radical organization should have heard Roy Wilkins' speech in Kansas City, Kas., last Sunday. It was sober, moderate and full of common sense. There was not a radical or intemperate word uttered.

Wilkins said that the NAACP is willing to sit down with its opponents in the South to work out ways to comply with the U. S. Supreme Court decision. The NAACP is even willing to give southern states time in which to make the adjustment. The only folks with whom the NAACP won't deal, the executive secretary said, are those who say that they will not obey the court.

Although more than two years have passed since the U. S. Supreme Court declared separate schools unconstitutional, the NAACP is still willing to give the South time to comply. What more reasonable and considerate approach could be made? And yet there are some folk who say that the NAACP is trying to push things too fast!

The NAACP has always operated in a quiet but forceful manner, always within the framework of the U. S. Constitution. It has fought its battles logically and slowly through the courts, never resorting to force or threats. It has taken the court decisions as they were given, whether for or against the association's viewpoint. It has never used violence when decisions didn't go its way, and there were many adverse decisions before the final decision by the Supreme Court.

Contrast this with the performance now being given by the White Citizens Councils in the South. Mob violence, shootings, threats, forcible ejection of students from schools!

The NAACP has always abided by the law. The White Citizens Councils and Herman Talmadge are willing to obey the law only when they agree with it. Note these words spoken by Talmadge this week: "The Supreme Court decisions are not the supreme law of the land." The Georgian wants to change the constitution or disregard it since he cannot have his way.

The Talmadges and the White Citizens Councils are the ones who should be investigated and put out of business, not the law-abiding, 100-per-cent American NAACP.

Va. NAACP Reelects Henderson

Edwin B. Henderson, former head of physical education for District Negro schools, was reelected president of the Virginia chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its annual convention in Petersburg.

Long active in NAACP affairs, Henderson has served in both District and Virginia chapters and helped organize a chapter in Fairfax County in 1921. He completed 50 years in the District public school system before his retirement two years ago.

Henderson was recently honored for his service to the NAACP and efforts for civil liberties at a testimonial in Arlington attended by over 150 persons. He lives at 307 W. Fairfax st., Falls Church.

At the three-day convention which ended Sunday the chapter named Barbara Marx of Arlington to its board of directors. She is the first white person named to serve on the board.

Mrs. Marx, 51, 6897 Washington blvd., recently joined a number of Negro parents in behalf of their children in a desegregation suit. The plaintiffs won a desegregation order from Alexandria District Court, but the case has been appealed to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mrs. Marx remained a party to the suit although two other Arlington parents withdrew in the face of similar harassment.

N.A.A.C.P. TO PRESS INTEGRATION HERE

Unit Will Seek Speedy End to All School Segregation —Critical of J.H.S. 258

LETTER ASSAILS JANSEN

Urban League Also Attacks Protestant Council for Its Defense of Superintendent

By BENJAMIN FINE

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced yesterday that it would establish a city-wide coordinating committee to help speed integration in the public schools here.

Leaders of seven branches of the organization met at 20 West Fortieth Street to consider the issues that have arisen in recent months out of the Board of Education's integration policy. The N. A. A. C. P. and the Urban League of Greater New York have urged the board to end segregation that exists in some public schools here.

Yesterday's meeting was called to consider the issues arising out of conditions at Junior High School 258, an all-Negro school at Halsey Street and Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn.

"There was agreement," a spokesman of the association said, "that no satisfactory plan to achieve integration at J. H. S. 258 has yet been advanced by Superintendent William Jansen."

Protestant Report Assailed

Meanwhile, the Urban League attacked a stand taken Tuesday by the Commission on Racial and Cultural Relations of the Brooklyn division of the Protestant Council. The commission, after a three-week study, issued a statement saying that integration was proceeding satisfactorily at Junior High School 258 and that Dr. aJnsen was doing everything possible to integrate the city schools on the basis of "natural areas."

In an open letter to the council, signed by Mrs. Sophia Yarnall Jacobs, president, and Edward S. Lewis, executive director, the Urban League said it was "shocked" by the statement.

The league insisted that the Brooklyn school was only one of many schools in the city that should and could be integrated quickly. But, the league said, the school administration, headed by Dr. Jansen, prefers to substitute "elaborate excuses about the difficulties of doing the job." The letter went on to say:

"Junior High School 258 stands as an eloquent symbol of what needs to be done and has not been done to extend democracy in the public school system. The 'difficulties' which appear to beset Dr. Jansen, and which the Protestant Council seems to endorse, are simply the sending of white children a few blocks into an all-Negro community to a junior high school.

"If J. H. S. 258, a new school with excellent facilities which is extremely close to a racially mixed community, cannot be integrated, then how can we expect that other schools, many not so favorably situated, but where the need for a positive attitude toward integration is deeply felt, will be integrated?"

Urban League Not Consulted

The council, the league said, did not discuss the problem with members of the league or with the N. A. A. C. P. It chose, rather, the league suggested, to consult with community leaders "holding a single point of view."

The Rev. Milton A. Galamison, co-chairman of the education committee of the Brooklyn branch of the N. A. A. C. P., said he had written to the Protestant Council, asking to be heard, but had not been invited to present his views. Former Justice Hubert T. Delany of the Domestic Relations Court called the Protestant Council's statement a "whitewash of Dr. Jansen in his attempt to convince the citizens of New York that we, in the North, cannot desegregate our schools in accordance with the mandate of the Supreme Court."

Speaking at a Rotary Club luncheon at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, Dr. Jansen said: "We have never had segregation in the sense that we had children go to schools because of their color." He added that J. H. S. 258 is "right in the heart of a Negro area."

"We are trying to select sites that will give us desegregated schools," he declared.

2 New Petitions Filed In Ala. Case

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —NAACP attorneys this week filed two petitions with the Alabama Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari or review, seeking to overturn a recent ruling by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones which found the association guilty of contempt of court and imposed a $100,000 fine. The action was taken on Aug. 20.

One of the petitions sets forth in more detail the association's contention that judgment of the lower court was beyond the jurisdiction of that court and therefore null and void.

The other document requests a rehearing and reconsideration of an NAACP petition rejected by the State Supreme Court on Aug. 13. On that date the high court said in a unanimous ruling that there were insufficient grounds for a review of the case, sought by the NAACP.

* * *

BRIEFS WERE filed in support of both petitions. Association attorneys in charge of the case are Robert L. Carter of New York, assistant special counsel, Fred D. Gray of Montgomery and Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham.

The $100,000 fine was imposed on the NAACP by Judge Jones on July 30 because the association declined to turn over to the Alabama attorney general its membership list in that state as ordered by the court.

The demand for the membership roll was made during trial of a suit to determine whether association was "illegally doing business in Alabama."

* * *

IN AN AFFIDAVIT filed with the circuit court on July 30, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said the association could not submit the names and addresses of its members in Alabama because of economic pressures and threats against NAACP members and others in the state who support desegregation and civil rights.

"The atmosphere in Alabama and the incidents that have taken place there," Mr. Wilkins declared, "have been such that we feel morally compelled to protect our members at whatever cost."

* * *

THE NAACP offered to register with the Alabama Department of Revenue and the Secretary of State, but was refused an opportunity to do so by the circuit court.

No date for a hearing on the petitions was set. Sometimes only written briefs are considered on a rehearing, but frequently verbal arguments are heard on original petitions.

N.A.A.C.P. Loses Alabama Appeal

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 13 (AP).—The Alabama Supreme Court Monday rejected an appeal by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for review of contempt-of-court charges and a $100,000 fine levied against the organization by a lower court.

The Supreme Court said in a brief unanimous ruling that grounds were insufficien t for issuance of a writ of certiorari, or review, as sought by the N. A. A. C. P.

Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones found the N. A. A. C. P. guilty of contempt and imposed the fine when the group refused to turn over its membership rolls for inspection by the state.

Robert Carter, N. A. A. C. P. attorney, argued before the high court Monday that the fine was levied as a criminal contempt and should not have exceeded $50 as spelled out in Alabama law.

The state was granted a temporary injunction June 1 banning continued activities of the organization and then asked the court to order production of all records held by the N. A. A. C. P. during the past twelve months.

Attorney General John Patterson said he needed the documents to show that the association was engaged in intrastate commerce without a charter from the secretary of state. The group's failure to comply with the court directive resulted in the huge fine.

Alabama Judge Firm

Fine of $100,000 Stands As N. A. A. C. P. Plea Fails

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 30.—A state judge refused today to modify or set aside a $100,000 fine, which goes into effect at midnight tonight, against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

N. A. A. C. P. lawyers asked Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones not to require them to fulfill his order to produce their Alabama membership lists with other records. The organization expressed fear of economic reprisals and the "use of actual force" if the 14,566 names of Alabama N. A. A. C. P. members were made public.

The attorneys offered to turn over to the court other records sought by Attorney General John Patterson in connection with an injunction against the N. A. A. C. P. doing business in Alabama. On Wednesday, Judge Jones found the N. A. A. C. P. in what he called "brazen contempt" of court for not yielding an extensive volume of records on Alabama operations.

Judge Jones turned down flatly the request to withhold membership lists. That means that a $10,000 fine assessed Wednesday will rise to $100,000 if the records are not in his court by midnight.

Attorneys presented a statement by N. A. A. C. P. National Secretary Roy Wilkins which said that N. A. A. C. P. members have lost their jobs because they sought public school integration. Mr. Wilkins cited reports that Negroes in Selma, a west-central Alabama community had been discharged for signing a petition urging an end to segregation there.

Making public the membership lists would, Mr. Wilkins said, make members subject to "private economic reprisals, to loss of their public and private employment, to harrassment by persons opposed to racial integration in the public schools, to threats of the use of force, intimidation and the use of actual force."

He cited two recent legislative acts designed to allow school boards in Macon and Marengo Counties to dismiss teachers who advocate integration. He also deferred indirectly to white citizens' councils dedicated to preserving segregation that are strong in Alabama.

The N. A. A. C. P. said it owns no real property in Alabama, a list of which Judge Jones had ordered, but offered to surrender bank records, a standard form for chartering branches, and correspondence concerning the attempt last winter of two Negro women to attend the University of Alabama.

This attempt and Montgomery's eight-month-old bus boycott were cited by Mr. Patterson as N. A. A. C. P. attacks on Alabama segregation laws when he obtained the injunction. He also contended that the organization was doing business illegally in Alabama since it had not registered as an out-of-state corporation.

The N. A. A. C. P. denied both charges, and when it asked to have the injunction lifted, Mr. Patterson requested the records in an effort to sustain his contentions.

NAACP Opposes Ban In Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — Claiming that the NAACP's constitutional rights were violated by a court order banning the organization from the state of Alabama, NAACP attorneys filed an eight-page demurrer last week charging that the state Attorney-General had no cause for requesting the injunction.

NAACP attorneys further claimed that the injunction was an abridgement of rights, equal protection under the law, freedom of speech, and freedom of assembly.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones left the injunction in effect, and set a hearing for July 17.

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson, in requesting the injunction some four weeks ago, said that the NAACP had never properly registered as an out-of-state corporation to do business in Alabama.

NAACP representatives said the organization "is not doing business within the state of Alabama."

Patterson charged that the NAACP activities are doing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of Alabama, and said that the organization employed or "otherwise" paid the former Autherine Lucy and Mrs. Polly Myers Hudson to "test" the policy of the University of Alabama by seeking to enroll.

Patterson also alleged that the NAACP helped organize and finance the seven-month-old boycott of Montgomery buses by Negroes.

The NAACP petition filed last week dismissed the Patterson charges as "mere conclusions."

In Arlington Segregation Ruling Challenged

By Connie Feeley
Staff Reporter

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will challenge in court a Virginia edict requiring racial segregation in a series of Arlington political debates, NAACP spokesman Edwin C. Brown said yesterday.

Brown, legal adviser for the NAACP in northern Virginia, said he thinks Arlington will be a "good place" to challenge the law which requires segregation by race at "public assemblages."

His statement followed a ruling by Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr. that audiences must be segregated at a series of joint political debates between two Arlington County Board candidates. The debates are being held in public schools. They are sponsored by the Arlington Committee for Candidates Meetings.

Protests against the ruling came from two other sources yesterday—County Board candidate Curtis E. Tuthill and the American Veterans Committee.

The AVC spokesman, Kenneth M. Birkhead, said "Almond's ruling would appear to be a clear violation of the First

and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution which provide for both freedom of speech and assembly."

Tuthill, candidate of the Arlingtonians for a Better Country (ABC) declared: "For many years persons have been attending public meetings in Arlington on a non-segregated basis including the regular meetings of the County Board. As far as I know, this practice was generally accepted by the citizens of our community until this year's agitation by the Defenders."

The Dfenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties is a pro-segregation organization. Jack Rathbone, leader in the local chapter, sparked the Almond ruling by seeking an opinion on mixed seating.

Three of the five debates between Tuthill and Lucas H. Blevins candidate of the Arlington Independent Movement (AIM), already have been held. A total of about 12 Negroes have attended two of the meetings. The executive committee of the sponsoring organization will meet Sunday to discuss the Attorney General's ruling.

Theme for the meeting was "Sacrificing for the Cause of Missions."

During the welcome program greetings were received from the Chamber of Commerce and Mayor W. Fred Dukworth.

* * *

WELCOME ADDRESSES were delivered by Dr. Lyman B. Brooks, director, Norfolk Division of Virginia State College; the Rev. W. V. Westbrook, president, Baptist Ministers Conference of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Vicinity; W. J. Kemp Maurice Collete and others.

The Booker T. Washington High School choir sang, under the direction of I. Sherman Greene. Mrs. Frances Wiggins, a missionary to Liberia, conducted a mission work shop during the meeting. She was assisted by Miss Dorothy Webster, missionary from Haiti.

Bishop Alvin A. Childs of NY, president of the Fellowship Conference, delivered his address Wednesday. He presides over the Virgin Islands. Mrs. Frances Wiggins of Detroit spoke Saturday night.

* * *

BISHOP ALVIN A. CHILDS

Va. Holiness Church Backs NAACP Aims

Afro-American Pg. 12
Baltimore Md.

NORFOLK, Va. (ANP)—Leaders of the Church of God in Christ adopted a resolution here last week in support of the program of the NAACP to have segregation wiped out of every area of life in the United States.

The committee was headed by Dr. Louie Driver of Los Angeles. The resolution said in part:

Sat. 10-13-56

"We propose to support the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its constant vigil to break down the opposition that has arisen and may arise against integration."

It said further that the Church of God in Christ supports the desegregation ruling of the court, and that "we shall not relinquish our efforts until total integration has been accomplished in the length and breadth of the country."

It said the North and South are "under indictment" for segregation.

Bishop Lawrence Williams, prelate for Maryland, was host pastor to the meeting, which opened officially at noon Tuesday with a business session. was speaker Sunday morning and Bishop Williams spoke briefly Sunday afternoon. Pentecostal service was held at 8 p.m.

Other leaders attending the meeting were Bishops Luther B. Hylton and J. E. Watley (bishop of England;, both of Chicago; (bishop of Panama); W. G. Shipman, Buffalo, N.Y. chairman of the National Assembly;

Mrs. Frances Wiggins, missionary to Liberia; the Rt. Rev. Edward Martin, Norfolk, bishop of Southern District of West Virginia; the Rev. Rev. David C. Love, Richmond, bishop of Virginia.

Catholic Prelate Calls For Defense Of NAACP

Call Fri. 10-19-56
Kansas City Mo.

NEW YORK. — "The time has come for law-abiding citizens of the United States—whatever their personal opinion of the NAACP—to rally to its defense in those states where its very right to existence as an organization is being challenged not merely by private individuals but by government itself," says Monsigner George G. Higgins of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in a feature article released by the Catholic Interracial Council here today.

Citing the attacks upon the association since the United States Supreme Court anti-segregation ruling of May 17, 1954, Msgr. Higgins charges that "those states which are trying to outlaw the organization by administrative ruling or by legitlasive flat are clearly violating one of the most fundamental principles of the natural law in the field of political action. That principle," he asserts, "is the freedom of association, which is given to men not by government but by the very law of nature itself and which may not legitimately be taken away from them by government."

The Catholic leader, who is director of the social action department of the NCWC warns "that any government which violates this principle of freedom of association —for whatever reasons of poltical expediency or local prejudice—is taking the first step down the road that leads all too quickly to the violation of other human rights and eventually, unless the process is reversed, to some form of totalitarianism," as demonstrated by the history of nazism, facism and communism.

"There is no law which says that any individual or any government has to agree with the strategy of the NAACP," Msgr. Higgins asserts. "But there is a law —the very law of nature itself— which states imperiously that no power on earth has the right to legislate a voluntary organization out of existence unless, of course, that Leo XIII and his successors would not concede that the NAACP is such an organization. On the contrary, the NAACP is professedly seeking an objective which is in complete harmony with Christian social teaching as interpreted by Leo and his successors, namely, equal rights for colored people in the civic and political order."

NAACP reaffirms policy, procedures

Afro-American Sat. 11-24-
Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK — A reaffirmation of the basic policy and procedures of the NAACP was made public here last week by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the association's board of directors.

The one-page statement was adopted at the board's monthly meeting on Nov. 13 in answer to "some charges, stimulated by the school desegregation controversy, which seek to label this association as concerned with stirring up litigation and soliciting plaintiffs to file law suits."

The charges, the board resolution states, "are based upon ignorance of our function or hostility to our basic purposes."

Sat. 11-24-56

CITING THE association's articles of incorporation, the document sets forth as follows the NAACP's "basic and firmly fixed operational procedure":

1. "To remove barriers of racial discrimination through normal democratic processes, informing legislatures of the importance of enacting laws securing civil rights and the executives of their statutory, administrative or inherent authority to end discrimination."

2. "To inform the public of facts about discrimination, educate persons as to their rights, encourage their exercise of these and aid in seeking to redress grievances as to racial discrimination before appropriate, local, state and Federal authorities."

3. It (NAACP) is "ready, within the limits of our resources, to aid aggrieved persons where all other avenues of redress are closed, to seek redress through court action, if requested by the real parties in interest, their attorney or legal representative;

* * *

"FURNISHING FINANCIAL assistance and authorizing our counsel to give assistance or advice but only where the question involves a matter of racial discrimination of primary and general importance to the citizenship status of colored citizens.

"No officer, employee, member, branch or other person connected with the association is permitted to solicit plaintiffs for litigation or otherwise encourage persons to file lawsuits.

"When court action is involved, this association will do absolutely nothing unless the aggrieved party seeks its assistance."

Editorial Of The Week

The Law And Disorder

(From the New York Post)

Wash. D.C. 11-24-56

"Now it is Texas that is trying to drive the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People into oblivion. The NAACP's operations have been temporarily halted in that state on the charge it has "exceeded the bound of propriety and law." That was the basis for the ban sought by the state's attorney general and imposed by a district judge pending a hearing this week. Thus Texas joins those who would deal with lawless mobs by punishing their victims.

New Orleans La. 11-24-56

"Similar proceedings have begun in Louisiana and Alabama; the movement may spread to other segregationist citadels, and may win legal successes. Do the Jim Crow legions believe such victories can halt the drive for equality?

"We suggest they look at the photographs of the quiet, resolute Negro children defying jeers and violence and sadism. The NAACP may be hounded and driven underground; but who will smother the valiant kids, and who will say they can be permanently detoured by stones or injunctions?

"Some day they will be able to tell their own children of how they endured this ordeal. There will be few comparable moments of glory for the adult delinquents leading this desperate last stand of white supremacy."

Legislator Urges NAACP to 'Be Calm'

Herald Sun, 10-28-56

Orr Lashes at Segregation's 'Waste'

Miami Fla.

TAMPA —(UP) —A Miami legislator told a statewide NAACP meeting Saturday night, "don't be an 'Uncle Tom' but be calm, pleasant and deliberate" in understanding white Southerners who find it difficult to adjust to integration.

P. 4-C

State Rep. John B. Orr Jr., who surprised this year's special legislative session by announcing he was an NAACP member, was a featured speaker at the evening session of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People which is holding a three-day state conference here.

He called the Supreme Court's desegregation decision of May, 1954, "the greatest step toward the realization of the principle that all men are created equal since the Emancipation Proclamation."

"The NAACP can claim major credit for this victory," he said, "and certainly you are entitled to rejoice. I agree that segregation is unconstitutional; moreover, I believe the practice of segregation is uneconomical.

"Millions of our tax dollars have been wasted on it while many critical needs of our state have gone unserved for lack of funds."

Orr, who opposed Gov. LeRoy Collins' segregation program this summer, said the state is building segregated swimming pools for blind children at its school at St. Augustine.

"How could they know the difference?" he said. He added that, meanwhile, many whose sight can be restored must wait until funds are available for the necessary operations.

"Segregation is uneconomical also because by failing to provide equal educational opportunities we have wasted our most precious asset—human beings," he said. "How many Booker T. Washingtons or George Washington Carvers have we failed to train?"

Orr also said that the pace of the Negroes' march toward equal rights will be determined equally by the pace of their march to the polls. He said politicians will, "quickly discover that there is no color chart" in the voting booth.

"In addition to recognizing the burdens of victory, in addition to fulfilling the obligation imposed on the rights you have won, you must work in every way to help create an atmosphere in which men of good will can work together." Orr told the 100 NAACP leaders at the meeting. "This will probably require going more than half way to meet those white Southerners still chained to the traditions of the past.

"Don't be an 'Uncle Tom' but become calm, pleasant and deliberate. Try to understand those who have difficulty in adjusting themselves to changes that are being wrought."

Orr told the Negro group if they keep their head, "when all about you are losing theirs and blaming it on you, you will succeed."

Orr added that Negroes should not speak like "second class citizens just because some bigot has attached the label."

Pastor Gets NAACP Post

Herald 12-D
Miami, Fla.

The Rev. A. Joseph Reddick, pastor of Miami's St. James (AME) Methodist Church, has been elected Florida president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Thurs 11-1-56

Mrs. Ruth Perry of Miami Beach, was elected secretary, and the Rev. Theodore H. Gibson, Miami, was named treasurer.

Election of officers was held at closing sessions of the annual state convention in Tampa at which 150 delegates pledged to promote "litigation, legislation and education" to further aims of Negro citizens.

NAACP HEAD FINED

Exp. Tampa Tribune 11-18-56

TAMPA, Fla. William A. Fordham, president of the State NAACP, was fined $10 for double parking after Magistrate W. Marion Hendry dismissed a resisting arrest charge. Fordham said he was beaten and kicked by the arresting officers.

Baltimore Md. 2-C

Court Set To Hear NAACP Case

Miami Herald
Tues. 11-30-56

The State Supreme Court is scheduled to hear arguments today in a dispute involving the Attorney General, the Secretary of State and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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The dispute began when the Attorney General (then W. B. Rodman) and the Secretary of State (as always Thad Eure) called on the NAACP to comply with two State laws. One, a civil law, requires foreign corporations to register with the Secretary of State in order to do business in North Carolina. The other, a criminal law, requires organizations engaged in lobbying to register.

The NAACP contended that the laws do not apply to its set-up and mode of operation and applied for a declaratory judgment to prevent the Secretary of State and the Attorney General from pursuing their course. The NAACP petition was dismissed in Wake Superior Court last March by Judge Hamilton Hobgood. The NAACP wants the Supreme Court to over-ride the judge.

Cook Flays NAACP Ties

Journal Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 3 (AP)—Eugene C. Cook, attorney general of Georgia, charged here Thursday night that "two-thirds of the officers of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People have subversive or Communist backgrounds."

He told an audience of several hundred at a meeting of the Dade County States' Rights Council that the people of Georgia "are not going to let the NAACP dictate to us how we're going to run our schools or how we're going to raise our little children."

Times 11-4-56

Cook called for any "honorable and legal action" to fight moves to integrate public schools racially.

P. 1-A

He said the Supreme Court justices used "their own notions of sociology rather than the intent of those who wrote the Constitution" in ordering desegregation of schools.

The Georgia official did not take sides in the presidential race, saying he felt no comfort in the attitude of either party's nominee.

N.A.A.C.P. RULING ISSUED

Times P. 22-C

Javits Finds It Nonprofit Unit and Properly Registered

Sun. Herald 10-28-56

ALBANY, Oct. 17 (UP)—Attorney General Jacob K. Javits has ruled that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a nonprofit organization and properly registered as a charitable organization under the State Social Welfare Law.

New York

Mr. Javits placed the N.A.A.C.P. legal defense and educational fund in the same category.

The opinion of the Attorney General was sought by Raymond W. Houston, state Social Welfare Commissioner, who had asked whether the two organizations "are in fact profit making organizations and therefore exempt from registration" under the law.

Mr. Javits said that from study of their financial statements, incorporation papers and by-laws, it appears that none of the income of either organization inures to the benefit of individuals except as salaries and expenses may be paid for services rendered, and, further, that the organizations are not engaged in any business activities.

NAACP Probers Pick Aides

Herald
Jrd. 11-19-56
P. 23

Tampa Attorney, Detective Named

Miami Fla.

TALLAHASSEE — (UP) — The legislative NAACP committee hired an attorney and chief investigator Thursday and turned over to them requests for an immediate investigation to determine if "outside elements" stirred up the bus boycott here by Negroes protesting segregated seating.

The committee hired Mark Hawes, Tampa, former assistant state attorney general, as chief counsel at $15,000 a year, and John Cye Cheasty, former secret service agent from New York, as investigator at $12,000.

Hawes, Cheasty and any available member of the committee were authorized to go to Texas to confer with the attorney general there on methods and progress of that state's investigation of the NAACP.

Hawes, 31, currently is prosecutor for the city in trial of 21 Negroes and the Inter Civic Council on charges of operating an illegal car pool to boycott city buses. He will take up his committee assignment Oct. 22. Cheasty's employment is effective immediately.

The joint House-Senate committee created to investigate the NAACP and report to the 1957 legislature received a request Thursday from the Florida ministers of World Baptist Fellowship to investigate whether the NAACP is behind the local boycott. The City Commission made a similar request.

The minister fellowship, headed by the Rev. W. E. Hall, pastor of Pine Level Baptist Church near Starke, wired the committee that "Tallahassee is a most strategic place for your committee to begin its work."

"It has been charged the NAACP is the organization stirring up this trouble. Your committee can reveal the facts and we sincerely hope you will do it." Hall served as state Senate chaplain when Charley Johns was Senate president.

Hawes, a graduate of the University of Florida and law partner of Tampa criminal attorney Pat Whitaker, was recommended by Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin.

Cheasty, 49, is an attorney with 26 years investigative experience as a secret service agent, special agent for the Internal Revenue Service, Navy counter-intelligence, assistant counsel to the New York Crime Commission and as a private attorney.

The committee, which holds its next meeting here Nov. 13, adopted an iron-clad rule that no statements may be given the press except by Rep. Henry Land, Orlando chairman. The committee cautioned Hawes and Cheasty against making any public statements.

Adopt A Branch Plan Set Up For NAACP In South

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 12-11-56

SAN FRANCISCO, — An adopt-a-branch plan for 1957, by which NAACP branches in the "Far West" would "adopt" a branch in one of the three southern states in which the NAACP has been banned, has provoked such enthusiasm that them Palo Alto ,Calif. branch already has "adopted" the Montgomery, Ala., NAACP unit.

This was announced here by Franklin H. Williams, NAACP regional director.

P. 11

Mr. Williams said the Palo Alto branch's quick action to "adopt" the Montgomery branch was taken even though complete plans for the adopt-a-branch plan have yet to be formulated.

(A letter received at NAACP national headquarters in New York from the Palo Alto branch said: "We are enclosing a check for $1,050 which represents the sum the National Office would normally have received from membership dues from the Montgomery, Alabama, branch this year.")

The 1957 adopt-a-branch campaign Mr. Williams explained, envisions NAACP branches in the West Coast region "adopting" a branch in Louisiana, Alabama or Texas, and adding the number of members in the "adopted" branch would be paid directly to the NAACP National Office by the branch which "adopted" it.

NAACP Changes Tactics, Makes Voting Main Goal For Mississippi Negroes

Justice Department May Have Hurt GOP Cause By Implied Charges That Registrars Are Purging Election Lists

By KENNETH TOLER

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 27.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has apparently shifted its immediate objective in Mississippi from school segregation to gaining voting rights for Negroes.

That was evident in interviews between Negroes and editors of New England during their recent observation-tour of the racial situation in Mississippi. Negro leaders expressed more interest in voting than in getting their children in schools with the whites.

Another indication is the inactivity of an earlier all-out movement to force immediate compliance with the Supreme Court's school integration decision. As yet, no suit has been filed in Mississippi to break down segregation and no immediate plans in that direction have been revealed by the NAACP.

Mr. Toler

It is apparent the NAACP leaders believe if they can gain the right to vote for Negroes that school integration will follow as a natural course in time.

FBI Called Again

Strong evidence that the Negro leaders have been working with high Federal officials in the vote movement was seen during the week when an assistant United States attorney said in Washington that the FBI is "actively" investigating complaints from Negroes in Mississippi and four other Southern states of asserted denial of their right to vote.

Many of the complaints reported to the Federal Justice Department tied in with Citizens Councils "dedicated to preservation of segregation." They sought to charge that the councils were behind the effort to keep Negroes from voting.

The complaints also involved county registrars of elections for asserted "wholesale purges" of Negroes from voting lists.

On the latter accusation, both the Federal Department of Justice and the NAACP drew fire from top state officials in Mississippi, including Gov. J. P. Coleman and Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson.

The officials criticized the United States assistant attorney for his "scatter-gun" charges and called on him to "name names." The Federal official was accused of playing politics in advance of the Nov. 6 presidential election in his plan to prosecute criminally the county registrars.

Officials Defend Registrars

Governor Coleman and Mr. Patterson lost no time in informing Federal officials that "Mississippi stands ready to defend any of its public officials who are sought to be made the victims of unjustified Federal coercion."

Fact is, the Governor said, "If you have any cases we will meet you at the courthouse" and try them in a duly constituted court with a lawful jury "instead of through the newspapers."

The statement in Washington by Warren Olney III, assistant United States attorney, could serve to impair the relations that have existed between the FBI and Mississippi officials.

Governor Coleman during the 1956 legislative session took a long step in keeping the relations in "good standing." He vetoed a bill which was passed almost unanimously calling for the jailing of Federal agents who attempted to arrest Mississippi officials or citizens who were upholding the state's segregation laws, the Supreme Court to the contrary notwithstanding.

The prosecution threat is expected to "whip up" the presidential campaign in Mississippi and bring the racial issue back in focus.

Governor Coleman and other leaders backing the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket have said all along that Mississippi's position on segregation will fare better under a Democratic administration. They can now back that up with the action of the Republican-controlled Department of Justice in threatening to prosecute county registrars in Mississippi.

Activity Increases

It may also stir the registrars to political activity in their 82 counties in getting out the vote for the Democratic ticket.

Meanwhile, on the general political front, the presidential campaign is getting in "high." It is likely to become somewhat bitter as election day nears, and may carry over into future elections and the 1958 legislative session.

As the score now stands, all statewide elected officials are backing the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket, along with five of the six United States representatives and the two United States senators.

On the other hand, Representative John Bell Williams (D., Miss.) is the lone representative unwilling to go along with the party because of its anti-South candidates and platform. That also goes for the state's third ranking official, State Senator Earl Evans Jr. of Canton, who was elected president pro tem of the Senate by his colleagues. Mr. Evans resigned as a presidential elector for the Democrats for that reason.

Representative Williams and Senator Evans are leading the fight for the independent-unpledged States' Rights presidential electors. They have been joined by many of the Democrats who in 1952 voted for the ticket under a 1948 law permitting cross-party voting in national elections without impairing state party status.

Slight GOP Vote Forecast

With many of the 1952 Eisenhower Democrats in the States' Rights fold, and some back in the Democratic Party, the Republican vote is expected to fall off considerably from the 40 per cent registered four years ago. However, in some areas, the Republicans are expecting the votes of those who ordinarily would vote States' Rights if the movement was considered stronger Southwide.

Another factor in the Republican vote is that there are two slates of electors on the ballot pledged to the Eisenhower-Nixon cause. That will split the vote and cut it down as each is counted separately and not combined for an overall Republican tally.

The campaign finds the Democrats split into two camps and the Republicans in the same situation.

What is concerning the campaigners is the threat of many voters to "go fishing" on election day. That may be minimized, however, as there is an important constitutional amendment to be voted on which means money in the public treasuries.

The amendment would close an ad valorem tax loss gap affecting motor vehicles and mean the collection of $1,900,000 in taxes now being evaded.

Majority Vote Needed

At present, ad valorem taxes on motor vehicles are paid on or before Feb. 1 each year. The privilege license on motor vehicles is paid in October. Efforts to close the gap to force the tag buyers to pay ad valorem taxes have been unsuccessful due to various evasive avenues and the difference in the tax-paying dates.

The amendment would permit the Legislature to require the payment of both taxes on motor vehicles at the same time. It will not increase taxes, but could in the long run reduce them through the collection of all taxes due by all citizens, rather than permit certain ones to escape their full responsibility for support of the government.

The amendment must receive a majority of the total vote cast in the election. This means a person voting for the candidates and skipping the amendment is counted against the amendment. It is important to all participating in the election who want the tax loss loophole closed to vote for the amendment

Year 1957 Seen As Year Civil Rights To Get Big Support

LATON, OKLA. — A prediction that 1957 will be "a turning point in civil rights" and will "produce more progress and more victories" was made here today by Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau. He addressed a meeting of the Oklahoma State NAACP.

Analyzing present policies and activities of President Eisenhower and his staff in regard to civil rights, Mr. Mitchell contended:

"For reasons best known to themselves, some members of the President's staff are now trying to water down what he has to say on civil rights. The President gave support to a four-point civil rights program in the 84th Congress. Some of his advisors are trying to cut this down to a two-point program."

EXPECTED CONGRESSIONAL MOVES

In any analysis of expected Congressional action concerning civil rights, Mr. Mitchell made these points:

--A plan exists to place Sen. Herman Talmadge of Georgia or Sen. Strom Thurmond, former Dixiecrat Presidential candidate, on the Senate Judiciary Committee, the chairman of which is Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi. This committee must pass on appointments of all federal judges as well as of the Attorney General.

--A move is underway to "muzzle" Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York, a strong advocate of civil rights, and to deprive him of his seniority rights as a means of keeping him from being "close to a chairmanship" of the House Labor Committee. This committee handles FEPC and federal aid to education among other matters.

--An effort is being made by "the southern bloc" to "strengthen the somewhat battered alliance with Republicans who come from states or districts that have few colored voters." This alliance will be tested on the opening day of Congress when pro-civil rights Senators will seek to end the filibuster

--A challenge will be made by Rep. Wm. Dawson of Illinois who will question the payment of funds for "illegal hearings" conducted by Rep. James C. Davis of Georgia and Rep. John B. Williams of Mississippi on schoool desegregation in the District of Columbia.

--An effort will be made by Rep. Charles Diggs of Michigan to "test whether the members of both parties are willing to discipline those who get elected to office through fraud, intimdation and murder."

Hard Fight Pledged By NAACP

Rochester Times Union 7-2-56
Rochester N.Y.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Proclaiming intent to press hard for more and faster racial desegregation, delegates to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored Peop convention headed for home today after their six-day meeting here.

Cheers and a shower of money marked a mass meeting windup attended by some 8,000 yesterday.

The Negro population of San Francisco and surrounding cities swelled the ranks of the 1,000 delegates who since last Tuesday had been attending convention and workshop sessions of the NAACP.

Both visitors and delegates donated $5, $10 and $20 bills ir response to fervent appeals sparked by appearance of Autherine Lucy Foster and others whose names have figured in what the NAACP terms the "fight for full freedom."

They shouted approval when Mrs. Foster announced her intention to return to Alabama from Tyler, Tex., and possibly to the University of Alabama where she was expelled after enrolling there as the first Negro student.

The money shower was started by Franklin Williams, NAACP West Coast regional secretary-counsel. He exhorted the crowd to line up and toss bills into huge paper boxes beside which he had posted Mrs. Foster; Mrs. Rosa Parks, NAACP central figure of bus segregation resistance in Montgomery, Ala., and Gus Courts of Belzoni, Miss.

Courts drew vigorous applause when he told of registering to vote despite threats, and of being blasted by shotgun fire afterward.

Lift The Veil

Advertiser P.2-b
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 7-22-56

The Birmingham Post-Herald

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has caused great turmoil in Alabama. It was the spearhead of the effort to enroll two Negro women at the University of Alabama, the effort that led to the Autherine Lucy case.

With this background we see no reason why the organization should not lift the veil on certain of its activities, and records, as ordered by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery.

Under the court order, the organization has been told to produce such things as copies of charters of all chapters in the state, cancelled checks and other fiscal statements showing business transactions, lists of all NAACP officers and all correspondence relating to the attempt to enroll the two Negro women as University of Alabama students.

It would seem, in view of the far-flung public activities of the organization that its records should be open to public inspection.

Voice Of The People

News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Thurs. 7-12-56

Do Methods Of NAACP Contribute To Aims?

The very well written, temperate and reasonable letter over signature of Chas. W. Kelly in your issue July 8 on behalf of NAACP would tend to provoke thought in any mind not poisoned by prejudice and yet that type of mind might realize that NAACP is wrong—woefully wrong—in its major endeavor of attempting to force public school racial integration in any state in which the Negro population ingredient is greater than a small minority.

Answering Mr. Kelly's arguments categorically "It is unfortunate that often those who are offended by the upset of traditional ways and customs resort to means and measures much more serious and extreme than the wrongs they essay to correct." There is absolutely nothing wrong with that statement, it rings clear with the clarion voice of truth. But let us apply it to the above stated major endeavor of NAACP. Do you think integration of let us say 200 white pupils with 160, 200 or 240 Negro pupils would be in the interest of peace, harmony and racial good feeling? Or would the "evil and confusion and strife" be worse confounded and confused than under the present system?

"The one and only motive of the association is to secure justice and freedom for all people." Granting for argument's sake that this may be true and with the principle of school racial integration in mind it might not be amiss to inquire how a system of dual schools, equal to each other in every way, one for the Negro and one for the white, would discriminate against either race. This is not intended to imply that the present system of dual schools are equal. Candor compels the admission that Negro schools, especially in rural districts, are far inferior to those provided for whites, but it is also true that their quality is constantly being improved. If the "one and only" motive of NAACP is really, as their name implies, the advancement of colored people, would not their efforts be more logically directed to securing the advancement of Negro school conditions to equal those of the whites?

Assuming the primary objective of NAACP to be the advancement of colored people, it is certainly less than crystal clear how this objective is to be attained by awaking the evil spirits of prejudice and antagonism and disturbing the former good will (for the most part) which existed between the races in the South. In spite of all claims of prejudice and discrimination, it is undeniable that no people at any time throughout the course of recorded history has made so great advance in civilization in like period of time as the Southern Negro under the tutelage of his white neighbors and friends.

J. MELANCON,
4235 Fifth Avenue, South.

NAACP Loses in Baltimore case

Atlanta Daily News P.13
Tues. 7-10-56

BALTIMORE, July 10 (AP)—Federal Judge Roszel C. Thomsen yesterday dismissed a complaint against the St. Mary's County (Md.) Board of Education that it had not integrated schools in accordance with the U. S. Supreme Court decision.

Judge Thomsen ruled that the plaintiffs had not exhausted their appeals to the state and local authorities, specifically the County School Board.

The original complaint was filed last March 16 by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of 66 Negro children.

The suit said the St. Mary's board had refused to desegregate schools and had not yet devised a plan for doing so.

NAACP Vows To Spurn Aid Of Red Fronts

Advertiser
Montgomery
Mon. 7-2-56

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today rejected any help from organizations smacking of communism and resolved to consider "nonviolent resistance" as a national weapon against segregation.

The NAACP said it was aware the Communists had sought to use the organization in a "united front" program.

"We know that the Communist leadership in America has directed its representatives to seek to involve NAACP units in a 'united front' program," said a resolution.

"This we absolutely reject."

Among other resolutions adopted, the NAACP ruled that "Communists and-or persons who are prominently identified with KKK (Ku Klux Klan), White Citizens Council, Fascist or Communist front line organizations are ineligible for membership in the NAACP."

Delegates sidestepped specific adoption of a national policy of "nonviolent resistance" to segregation such as the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott but resolved that the NAACP will "give the most careful consideration to this new

First Order Of Business

Afro-American Sat. 7-7-56
Baltimore, Md. P.4

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meeting in its 47th annual convention, in San Francisco, has declared the end of segregation to be its No. 1 business.

No organized opposition of extremists like the White Citizens Councils in the Dixiecrat states, attacks on the Supreme Court, or futile attempts to claim the NAACP is communist have weakened the association's determination to fight actively for the end of discrimination in every section of this country.

* * *

DELEGATES EXPRESS their gratification over the fact that there are only five states — South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia — which have done nothing to comply with the Supreme Court's school decisions.

They also note that there are only three states — Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana — which have taken no action on the public elementary and secondary school level.

Recommendations will include:

Continued filing of suits in all cases where it is deemed advisable;

Demanding of strong civil rights planks in Democratic and Republican party platforms which will go beyond the mere platitudinous declaration of aims;

An exhaustive study of passive resistance and the use of the boycott in combatting racial discrimination;

A suggestion that President Eisenhower abandon the passive role which the White House has been following and use the immense prestige of his office to compel compliance with Supreme Court decrees.

* * *

THROUGHOUT THE conference there has been no evidence of fear, discouragement, frustration or ill temper.

To the contrary everywhere prevailed a righteous indignation and a consciousness of the fact that this is a fight that must be won to save democratic government for white as well as for colored people.

And there's renewed determination to wage unceasing battle in good temper and within the law, no matter what the cost.

technique for possible inclusion in our expanding action program for civil rights."

NAACP Is Target Of County Law

Journal & Guide 1-A
Sat. 9-1-56

Martin Is Heard; Negro Depositors Withdrawing Money

Norfolk, Va.

HALIFAX, Va.—Martin A. Martin, vice-chairman of the legal staff of the Virginia State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared in a speech here last Sunday, August 19, that the ordinance passed by the Board of Supervisors of Halifax county requiring solicitors of dues-paying and membership card-carrying organizations to secure permits to be unquestionably unconstitutional.

Mr. Martin spoke to an enthusiastic audience representing a cross-section of the citizenry of the county. Also found in the audience were representatives from most of the organized groups of Halifax county. Included among those present were: Attorneys Jerry L. Williams, Harry I. Wood and Ruth Harvey Wood (of Danville) and Douglas South, South Boston, Va.; the Rev. H. A. Cunningham, pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist Church, South Boston; the Rev. C. H. Hill ,of Prince Edward county; and W. Lester Banks, state executive secretary.

• • •

MR. MARTIN, in appraising the present confused state of affairs in Halifax county, and throughout the southland, declared: "A number of politicians, Dixiecrats, and other demagogues have fervently attempted to obstruct complete democracy in this country by preventing colored persons from obtaining those essentials of liberty. The NAACP has continuously fought for these rights until the present time. We feel that the citizens of this country are as entitled to complete democracy as the nationals of other countries for whom our brothers and sons are fighting in all parts of the world."

Continuing, he said: "These rights should be freely and voluntarily granted to all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, color or creed, and zealously guarded by them. However, we have found over the years that the maxim 'the price of liberty is eternal vigilance' has never been more true than it is today in this country. The words of that statesman are equally true: 'He who would be free himself must strike the blow.'"

• • •

SPEAKING of the emergence of a new South, and lauding the leadership of the NAACP, Mr. Martin stated: "We have found a coercive way to achieve more freedom and justice through the federal courts. The great gains in the last 25 years have come through coercive measures," he said. He pointed out:

"(a) Without court action the Negro would not yet have the ballot in most of the states of the South.

"(b) Without court action we would not know that restrictive covenants cannot be enforced by law.

"(c) Without court action we would still be segregated in the dining cars of the South.

"(d) Without court action, we would not be as near as we are to the equalization of salaries in the public schools of the South.

"(e) Without court action, we would not have the school boards of the South seeking to equalize facilities.

"(f) Nor would Negroes be in most of the State Universities of the South.

"(g) Without court action, the Negro state colleges would never have gotten the millions they have received in recent appropriations and the millions more they will receive."

An interesting observation growing out of random expressions from the audience disclosed that an immediate effect of the introduction of the proposed law by W. W. Sheppard, who is president of the Bank of Halifax and also president of the local "Defenders" has been an unprecedented withdrawal of colored depositors from the bank headed by Mr. Sheppard. It was learned that these funds are being redeposited in colored controlled banks within the state.

NAACP Urged To Take Direct Political Action

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Thurs. 6-28-56

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 (AP).—Direct political action and passive resistance were urged on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, meeting here today, as weapons to win equal civil rights.

"It is within our hands to determine whether there will be a Democratic or Republican 85th Congress," said Clarence Mitchell, top political strategist of the non-partisan NAACP.

He said Negroes hold the balance of power in 60 congressional contests and 16 Senatorial races in the November elections. The Negro vote cannot be controlled, he said, but could be tipped either way with "a little direction."

Team Action Asked

Roy Reuther, one of the three Reuther brothers of the United Auto Workers Union, went further. He proposed immediate action by a coalition of NAACP, unions and churches "working as a team" to influence House and Senate votes on civil rights in the current Congress.

Both spoke to a Midwestern NAACP "workshop" yesterday as the House Rules Committee in Washington voted, 8-3, to send the bipartisan civil rights bill to the House floor. Chairman Smith, Democrat of Virginia, said it might be scheduled during the week of July 9 for action in the House. Two days were allowed for debate.

Passive resistance tactics were recommended as a new Negro weapon to a mass meeting last night by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, leader of the six-month-old bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala.

He called it "a new and creative method which might be added to the several methods which we must use to make integration a reality."

"Segregation Still a Fact"

"Let's not fool ourselves," he told the second mass gathering of the six-day convention, "segregation is still a fact" in both South and North.

"In the South we still confront segregation in its glaring and conspicuous forms," Dr. King said. "In the North we confront it in its hidden and subtle forms."

Brushing aside suggestions that the NAACP "adopt a policy of moderation," the 27-year-old pastor said: "We cannot afford to slow up. We have a moral obligation to press on."

He said both white persons and Negroes would benefit from the struggle for desegreation.

"The real tension," he said, "is not between white people and Negro people. The tension is at bottom between justice and injustice."

Dr. King said struggles for desegregation, such as the Montgomery bus boycott, began when "the Negro came to feel that he was somebody." Now, he said, the Negro has a "determination to struggle and sacrifice until the walls of injustice crumble."

Randolph Cites Gains

In the words of A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Reporters who also addressed the mass meeting, the civil rights struggle was "born out of the bowels of the social agony of colored Americans."

He said much progress has been made by co-operation between Negroes and labor unions. He is one of two Negro vice presidents of the AFL-CIO. But he called for closer unity for the joint benefit of both, particularly in the South which he said is "frightened, frantic and furious over prospects" of industrialization, unionization and desegregation.

Today's sessions were devoted entirely to regional workshops in civil rights and combatting various phases of discrimination.

Hill Hearing Rules Hit By NAACP

Post and Times Herald
Washington D.C.
Pg. 15

Pro-Integration Witnesses 'Screened' Out, Declares D. C. Director

By Jean White
Staff Reporter

An official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People protested yesterday that Capitol Hill school investigators have set up a "screening" system to keep pro-integation groups from testifying for the record.

The complaint came from Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of NAACP, as Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.) recessed the hearings at his call as chairman of the House District Subcommittee.

After the recess was declared, Mitchell approached Davis with his protest that the NAACP had been ignored on a "number of requests to be heard."

Davis, turning aside Mitchell's complaint, said he had announced at the start of the hearings that groups wanting to testify should submit an advance summary of proposed testimony so the subcommittee staff could determine whether it was relevant. The NAACP, Davis said, had not followed these rules.

Wash. Daily News 8-2-56

'Not a Fair Procedure'

"This is not a fair procedure," Mitchell later told reporters.

"Other committees notify you first that you are to be heard and then ask for a summary of your testimony. They haven't even answered our requests to be heard. If they follow procedure, they probably would put our brief in the wastepaper basket."

Similar protests came yesterday from the American Council on Human Relations, representing Negro fraternity and sorority members, and the Washington Urban League.

One Group Submits Summary

Committee Counsel William E. Gerber announced at the hearing's close that only one group—the Arkansas Avenue Citizens Association—had submitted a summary. This summary, he said, was "argumentative" and did not fall within committee rules.

Davis said he has no "present plans" for calling more witnesses.

The subcommittee yesterday was complimented for its work by the Federation of Citizens Associations.

John A. Remon, the president, writing for the Federation's Executive Board, said the group is "most appreciative" of the efforts to secure "information which had previously been unobtainable from the school administration." The Federation went to court in an attempt to delay integration of Washington schools.

32b 1956

'Thank God for NAACP,' -wife of kidnap victim

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-15-56

P.20

BALTIMORE

"Thank God he's coming home."

With a sigh of relief and her first real smile in almost two weeks, Mrs. Ethel Clark received the news on Wednesday that her husband, James Clark, had been released by police in Greenville, N.C., to wind up a 12-day nightmare of mistaken identity.

The 29-year-old steel worker was taken into custody by local police on August 24 in connection with several tickets.

Following his release, he was apprehended by men who reportedly represented themselves as agents of a North Carolina Bonding company looking for a "James Clark" who had jumped a $250 bail in Greenville.

Despite his protests that they had the wrong man, Mr. Clark was placed aboard a plane and flown to Greenville where he remained until the efforts of Jay McRae, local attorney, finally convinced police that they actually did have the wrong man.

* * *

IN THE COURSE of his investigation, Mr. McRae learned that the steelworker's brother, Charles Clark, had been involved in a traffic incident in Greenville while he was using James' license.

The attorney also learned that it was Charles Clark who had posted the bond through a professional bondsman on charges of reckless driving and driving while under the influence of liquor.

Charles Clark signed a statement admitting these facts and this was forwarded over the weekend to the prosecutor in Greenville.

"Tuesday we were told that the prosecuting witness had agreed that the police had the wrong man, but the Greenville officials were still trying to determine if they should charge James Clark for allowing his license to be used by another person," said Mr. McRae.

* * *

HOWEVER, Mr. McRae said James Clark finally convinced the Greenville officials that the license had been used without his knowledge.

"Wednesday we were told that James Clark had been released," added the lawyer.

It was Mr. McRae who broke the news to Mrs. Clark at her home at 1640 N. Gilmor St., and for a moment the wife and mother of four small children was speechless.

"Thank God," she finally said, "he's coming home."

The last time that Mrs. Clark saw her husband was on the morning of Aug. 24 when he left home to go to work at Sparrows Point.

Just recently discharged from the hospital, Mrs. Clark was under a tremendous emotional strain with her husband gone and four children to care for.

She turned to the NAACP on Friday and they assigned the case to Mr. McRae who spent a busy weekend tracking down witnesses, taking statements, and talking to police officials in Baltimore and Greenville.

And so with the release of her husband, Mrs. Clark smiled for the first time in days and said thankfully:

"God bless the NAACP and Mr. McRae too."

In a prior conversation she had branded the taking of her husband as a "kidnapping" and said:

"If that wasn't kidnapping, I don't know what is." Mr. Clark is scheduled to return home sometime this week.

NAACP Puts Texas Group On Hot Spot

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sat. 9-23-56

Contempt Action

P.1

Initiated Against School Officials

DALLAS, Sept. 22 (AP)—An anti-segregation maneuver that could put those school officials who are against integration on a very hot spot goes into a courtroom battlefield Thursday.

It culd mean this to local school authorities:

Integrate your schools or go to jail.

What federal judges will finally rule is speculation at this stage. But the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is asking a federal court to cite two school officials for contempt of court. And contempt citations in other types of cases have resulted in jail terms and fines.

The man who brought the action is directly under the gun in one of the hottest integration trouble areas in the South.

He is U. Simpson Tate, regional attorney for the NAACP.

Developments yesterday on state court level will not affect the federal court hearing, in Tate's opinion.

TEMPORARY ORDER

The Texas District Court at Tyler yesterday issued a temporary restraining order, in effect putting the NAACP out of business in Texas, at least temporarily. A hearing Friday—one day after the contempt hearing — will be held on the order.

The state court ation will be handled for the NAACP by W. J. Durham, Texas attorney for the organization.

Texas Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd said the restraining order was asked because, he alleged, "the NAACP has exceeded the bounds of propriety and law."

Tate, a tall, middle-aged Negro lawyer who [illegible], has seen several bitter racial flare-ups in recent weeks, has filed a motion seeking to intervene in the Texarkana Junior College segregation case. If he's given permission to intervene, his pleading says, he will seek to cite the college president and a trustee for contempt.

INTERVENTION PLEA

The intervention plea is in the case styled Wilma Dean Whitemore et al vs. H. W. Stilwell, the college president. This federal case resulted in a ruling that the college cannot bar Negroes.

Tate is acting on behalf of Steve Poster, 17, and Jessalyn Gray, 18, the two Negro students who were prevented by demonstrators from attending Texarkana Junior College this fall.

Stilwell says he was "not in contempt of court at any time and did not advocate violence at any time."

"I said the South should resist integration, and I still think it should," he said.

Bills Aimed at NAACP Stir Va. Assembly Fight

Post + Times Herald P.28

Tues. 9-11-56

Washington D.C.

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, Sept. 10—A batch of bills aimed at the National Association for the Advancemeent of Colored People in Virginia suddenly has become the center of controversy among General Assembly members.

Indications are that many legislators who do not hold the NAACP close to their hearts, nevertheless believe the measures are too far-reaching in their effect.

Six of the seven proposals introduceed so far in this special session, wading its way through proposed legislation dealing with the school segregation issue were at the request of Gov. Thomas B. Stanley.

His indorsement was gained at the urging of State Sen. Charles R. Fenwick and Delegatee Harrison Mann of Arlington who feel the bills will tend to stifle "stirred" up litigation on the school issue, and thus pave the way for a possible solution to the problem.

These proposals are House bills numbered 50 through 65 —but it is House Bill 60 which is the center of most discussion.

This would require the following persons or groups to register their financial status and membership annually with the State Corporation Commission:

- Those engaging "in promoting or opposing in any manner the passage of legislation by the General Assembly on behalf of any race or color."
- Those "influencing or attempting to influence public opinion in behalf of any race or color."
- Those "raising or expending funds for the employment of council or payment of costs in connection with litigation in behalf of any race or color."

Persons violating provisions of the bill would be guilty of misdemeanor and guilty corporations could be fined up to $10,000.

A person expressing his own opinion on his own behalf would be exempted, as would the press, radio and television media.

Criticism of House Bill 60 comes from some legislators who feel the measure has no place in Virginia with its fundamental tradition and law protecting free speech. They also point out that such groups as parent-teacher organizations might come under such a law.

The Rev. Ross Allen Weston of Arlington Unitarian Churh criticized the proposal from his pulpit on Sunday.

Mann has defended the bill on the grounds it would tend to keep "harmonious relations between the races."

He said it is aimed at prevening incidents in Virginia "like those proviked in Clinton, Tenn."

Denying it was any sort of "thought control," Mann said that neither P-TAs nor ministers would be affected, unless "they become part of an organized effort to influence public opinion on this issue."

House Bill 50 prohibits anyone from soliciting funds to engage in litigation without first filing a list of membres and source of contributions with the State Corporation Commission. Guilty individuals would be fined $100 to $1000, and jailed for 10 days to a year; guilty corporations would be fined up to $10,000.

The other bills in the package—House Bills 61, 63 and 64 —deal with definitions of "stirring up and litigation and unethical procedures among attorneys."

Bill 62 would establish a "committee on offenses against administration of justice to look into these procedures." These bills have stirred little comment.

The seventh bill aimed at the NAACP is House Bill 65, sponsored by Delegate James M. Thompson of Alexandria and copied after a Georgia resolution.

It would set up a legislative committee of four delegates and three senators which would have subpoena powers to call witnesses. Thomson will amend the bill to have the committee composed of 10 legislators, one from each congressional district.

One function would be to investigate all groups seeking "to influence public opinion or encourage or promote litigation in this state, or would seek to influence the operation of the Virginia public school system or the placing of pupils or teachers.

Although aimed primarily at the NAACP, it would also affect, as would the Mann legislation, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, White Citizens councils and other groups.

Its second function would be to investigate the public school

VICTIM'S WIFE — Mrs. Ethel Clark, Baltimore mother of four whose husband James, was arrested by mistake and taken to Greenville. N.C., by bail bondsmen, is shown here with Jay McRae, NAACP attorney, who helped secure his release this week. The husband was found not to be the wanted man.

THEY WANT THEIR FATHER—This is the family of James Clark, the 29-year-old steelworker who was taken from Baltimore by representatives of a bonding company and flown to Greenville, N.C. The man the bondsmen really were seeking was James Clark's brother who admitted in a signed statement that he brrowed his brother's license, was arrested in Greenville on a traffic charge, posted bail in that city and never returned. Shown here with their mother, Mrs. Ethel Clark, are Cynthia, 5; Thadeus, 2; and Jimothy, 3. Seated in her mother's lap is Cassandra, 11 months.

NAACP Aide Hits 'Hands Off' Role

Defender Chicago Ill.
Sat. 9-15-56
P. 1

DENVER—(INS)—President Eisenhower's so-called "neutral" stand regarding school segregation rioting was sharply criticized Thursday night by the executive secretary of the NAACP.

In a speech prepared for delivery at the National Baptist convention meeting in Denver, NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins of New York claimed the President "chooses to stand mute" when he could "set a moral tone for the nation in this sorry mess."

Wilkins said the Negro churchmen for their "leadership" and aid in the fight against segregation.

Wilkins said:

"In his Wednesday press conference, the President contributed little to the cause of law and order. In the same sentence he deplored the use of violence to defy the law, yet criticized those who seek compliance with the law. There is no 'middle road' between defiance and observance of the law."

In a withering attack on pro-segregationists, Wilkins singled out Allan Shivers, declaring the Texas governor "did not measure up to the demands of his office" in sending Texas Rangers to Mansfield, Texas, to bar Negroes from public schools.

Tennessee Gov. Frank Clement was praised for his action in halting violence in Clinton, Tenn.

The NAACP leader's charges came as the 15,000 delegates, representing some 25,000 Baptist churches, wrangled over the integration issue and their position toward it.

ROY' WILKINS

system—courses of study, qualifications of teachers, adequacy of facilities and the effect integration would have on the schools.

One prime purpose of the bill is to look into "progressive integration," Thomson said. "I would really like to know what it is producing."

Thirty House members endorsed House Bill 60 upon its introduction by Mann and thus has powerful support behind it. The Thomson measure, which would require a report by the investigating commission by November, 1957, has gained support since its introduction.

Local NAACP Branch Honors Looby; Day Makes Presentation At Meeting

Nashville Tenn.

The Nashville Branch of the NAACP believes in giving the roses while the recipient yet lives in the flesh, and that is what they did Sunday afternoon when they saluted veteran attorney and leader in the affairs of the association, the Honorable Z. Alexander Looby.

The presentation was made by M. W. Day, himself a veteran in the affairs of the association, and who served as president of the local branch 1953-1955.

A brief resume of the career of the noted attorney is indeed a leaf from "Who's Who" in the field of service.

He received both his A. B. and L. L. B. degrees from Howard University, and the S. J. D. from New York University.

Coming to Nashville, he served as assistant professor of economics at Fisk University, 1926-'28, and has been lecturer of Law and Government since 1949. He was admitted to the Tennessee Bar in 1929, and has been Lecturer of Medical Jurisprudence at Meharry Medical College since 1931.

He was founder of Kent Law School, which trained a number of outstanding attorneys. Working his way to the top of the legal profession, Mr. Looby soon became a nationally known character. He was the recipient of the Howard University Alumni Award for 1947, and was selected by the Southern Beauty Congress, Inc., as Tennessee's Most Eminent Leader in 1948. In the NAACP, he has served with distinction as director of Legal Committee, and as director of Southern Regional Council.

He is a member of the National Lawyers Guild; National Bar Association and a 33 degree Mason. He was Grand Basileus of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, 1940-1949; and president of Napier Bar Association, 1943-1945.

Won Many Notable Cases

Down through the years, Mr. Looby has been a champion for the cause of REAL democracy. Foremost among some of his many notable achievements are: Anderson County School System, integrated, 1956. Columbia Race Riot, 29 people arrested, all freed 1946. Airport dining services desegregated, 1954. Juvenile Court set-up declared unconstitutional, 1954. Equalized teachers salaries in Nashville, 1945. Nashville School System Suit for integration, pending. Memphis Teachers College Suit, appealed and pending. Nashville Golf Links integrated, 1956.

Mr. Looby is a Republican and an Episcopalian. He was married to Miss Grafta L. Mosby in 1934.

Lauded for Unselfish Service

In making the presentation, Mr. Day lauded Mr. Looby as "one whom I feel has gone far beyond the call of duty in his eagerness to serve his fellowman."

Mr. Day's remarks follow:

"This is a red letter day in my life; one which I think I shall always be able to look back upon with pride.

"I consider it a pleasure and a prilivege to have been chosen to make this presentation to such a distinguished and worthy person; one whom I feel has gone far beyond the call of duty in his eagerness to serve his fellowman.

"Voltaire once said: 'When it is a question of money, every body is of the same religion.' I think I can truthfully say when it comes to a question of appreciation, love and devotion, everybody here this afternoon has prety much the same idea about our honoree—he is honest, fearless and hard working.

"Intense and ardous labor has brought us far along the path of elimination of second class citizenship. I can think of no person who has contributed more to enhance the status of the Nashville Negro than Z. Alexander Looby.

"The welfare of all our citizens has been and is of particular concern to him. In these hectic days when the need for men of vision, men of conviction and the courage of their coviction is so great, we are fortunate, indeed, to be able to count as our chief legal advisor and leader, Z Alexander Looby—one, who I am sure you will agree, has demonstrated beyond question his determination to do all in his power to bring the actions of this nation into conformity with its preachment.

"The sad thing about this is that many of our people fail to appreciate his efforts because they do not understand that second class citizenship in Alabama, Georgia, and, yes, Tennessee, is a threat to freedom everywhere.

"We, of the Nashville Branch of the NAACP, believe that our honoree has dedicated his life to the principles of equality, freedom and justice.

"For this cause, Mr. Looby, I am glad to present to you this scroll."

In 1951, Mr. Looby became the first Negro to be elected to the Nashville City Council in more than forty years. He was overwhelming re-elected in 1955.

Ready to "sit down" with South, says Naacp

Defender Los Angeles Calif.
Fri. 3-16-56

CHARLESTON, S. C. — Apologists for race relations who imply that Negro leaders prefer to protest rather than to "sit down" and iron out differences with whites, were answered by the Naacp this week.

However, Naacp leader Roy Wilknis specified the "sitting down" must be done "in equality".

The Naacp, Wilkins affirmed, "stands ready, as always to sit down with white southerners on a basis of equality and help them arrive at a just decision" on compliance with the Supreme Court ruling.

The developing situation in the South with increasing racial tensions requires "sober, honest, fair and sincere consideration," Wilkins told delegates attending a southeast regional conference of the association here last weekend.

The tensions, the Naacp leader asserted, stem from "the refusal on the part of southern whites to recognize the Negro as a citizen. . . . Consciously and unconsciously, southern whites have treated our people as wards, to be done with as they see fit. It comes as a great shock to them to have the highest court in the land hear, evaluate, and uphold the Negro's claims as a citizen."

The South's "plea for understanding on considerations of timing is understandable," Wilkins asserted. However, "a plea for understanding based on defiance of constitutional government is a plea for anarchy and secession."

NAACP Mourns Death of Dr. Berry, National Board Member Since 1949

Defender Chicago P. 6
6-16-56

NEW YORK, June 14—Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, and Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary, have expressed the shock and regret at the sudden death on June 13 of Dr. Joseph A. Berry, who had been a member of the Board since 1949.

In a telegraphed message to Mrs. Joseph A. Berry in Tuskegee, Ala., Dr. Tobias declared: "This is indeed a great shock to all of us."

Mr. Wilkins told Mrs. Berry that her husband "was a devoted and conscientious director of the Association, working zealously for its objectives."

Dr. Berry, who had attended the regular monthly meeting of the Board in New York on the day before his death, most recently had been on the staff of the United States Veterans Administration hospital in Tuskegee. Previously he was assistant surgeon-in-chief and roentgenologist at Daily Hospital and Sanitarium in Chicago, Ill.

Alabama v. N.A.A.C.P.

Defender Chicago P. 1 & 2
8-5-56

During the past year Alabama has been the scene of three major legal battles on the burning issue of segregation.

First, there was the fight by lawyers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to get Autherine Lucy, a 28-year-old Negro college graduate, admitted to the University of Alabama. The case ended with Miss Lucy's "permanent" expulsion from the university.

Second, there is a case growing out of the continuing boycott by the Negro population of Montgomery of the city's segregated bus system. Ninety-three local Negro leaders were [illegible] on charges of violating an Alabama statute barring boycotts without just cause." The principal Negro leader, the Reverend Martin Luther King, is appealing a conviction and fine of $500.

The third case is an outgrowth of the other two. It turns on a move by the State Attorney General, John Patterson, to dissolve the N. A. A. C. P. in Alabama. The move got under way early in June when Mr. Patterson got a court injunction restraining the N. A. A. C. P. from doing business in Alabama on the ground it had taken action—helping Miss Lucy and supporting the boycott—that "resulted in violation of our laws." When the N. A. A. C. P. contested the injunction, Mr. Patterson demanded, for preparation of his case, access to all its records, including membership lists. Circuit Judge Walter Jones issued an order for production of the records.

'Brazen Contempt'

The N. A. A. C. P. refused, arguing that the members would be subjected to economic pressure and possibly violence if their names were disclosed. Judge Jones thereupon found the organization in "brazen contempt" of court. He levied a fine of $10,000 with a proviso the penalty would mount to $100,000 if the records were not produced within five days. Last Monday at midnight, after the Alabama Supreme Court refused to stay Judge Jones' order, the $100,000 fine went into effect.

That the money will ever be collected is doubtful. N. A. A. C. P. attorneys have declared they will take the case to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

Revenue Dept. Denies NAACP Investigation

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 7-14-56

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNAP-— The Internal Revenue Service knows nothing of any investigation of the tax-exempt status of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser ran a story that there would be such an inquiry and urged Alabama Congress to attend it.

A spokesman for the Internal Revnue Service told the NNPA Thursday that the Service did not know where or how such a story had originated.

He explained that the Service never holds public hearings and that if any question arises there might be a conference with the taxpayer.

The only information made public about so-called "tax-exempt" organizations is a blue book which the Service publishes. This book list organizations to which contributions may be deducted from income for tax purposes.

The only other information, which may be obtained, is certain data such organizations are required to file with the District of the Internal Revenue in the district in which its headquarters are located.

White Citizens Councils in the South and their spokesmen have been urging that steps be taken to take away the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund its tax-exempt status.

NAACP Urges Full Use Of Political Tactics

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 7-4-56 P. 1

By KENNETH C. FIELD

SAN FRANCISCO — A plea for intensification of political action in the "final surge for full equality" was made by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, as that organization ended the largest convention in its history.

"It must be obvious to all that we must intensify the use of political action in the final surge to full equality,' he told 800 delegates assembled in vast Civic Auditorium here for the final session of the NAACP's 47th annual meeting.

"The use of purely political action against us by certain Southern States is ample evidence that we, too, should resort to this activity in our behalf."

A sheaf of resolutions adopted yesterday by the conventioneers, left clear the implication that NAACP leadership has found no solid solution to their most pressing problem—how to implement in eight "defiant" Southern States legal battles won in public schools desegregation cases.

Nowhere was anything new suggested, though the resolutions vowed continued pressure on legislative, legal and educational fronts for a solution of the problems.

Formal approval of strategy advocated by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, which called for pressing immediately suits in eight recalcitrant States that are not complying with the high court's integration order, and using suits "as a last resort" in nine other States complying in varying degrees.

A final resolution took cautious note of the "passive resistance" principle espoused by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., who emerged as the convention hero.

The carefully-worded declaration said the organization is "not yet ready to take a position on this (boycotting) as a national project, but urged the national staff to "give the most careful consideration to this new technique for possible inclusion in our expanding action program for civil rights."

Cleveland was selected as the sight for the NAACP's 1958 convention. Delegates last year voted to meet in 1957 in Detroit

Mid-Year Membership Up 50 Per Cent Over 1955

Daily Worker Daily Mainer Herald.
Thurs. 8-9-56

New York—Challenged by increasingly repressive measures in certain southern states, local branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People redoubled their efforts and enrolled 216,446 members in the first six months of the year, an increase of 50 per cent over the 144,277 enrolled from January through June of 1955, Miss Lucille Black, NAACP membership secretary, reported.

Detroit Leads

With such large cities as Chicago, Cleveland, Baltimore, Houston, Camden (N. J.), and Milwaukee as well as many smaller cities scheduled to conduct their annual membership drives in the fall, the prospects of exceeding the goal of 400,000 members for 1956 is "very bright," Miss Black said.

Leading the nation with a total of 16,321 NAACP members is the Detroit branch which completed its membership drive in the spring. Los Angeles with 12,914 is second and New York City (Manhattan only) third with 8,703.

Other large cities with large enrollments include Washington, 8,507; Philadelphia, 5, 608; St. Louis, 5,005; Cincinnati 4,830; Kansas City, Mo., 3,982; Columbus, Ohio, 3,784; and Boston, 3,709.

Despite the bitter opposition of white supremacy elements there were significant increases in the membership in many southern cities. Among these were Atlanta 5,704; Richmond, 4,307; Montgomery, 2,902; and Norfolk, 2,631. In addition, more than 1,000 members were recruited in each of the following southern cities: Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.; Birmingham; Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn.; Portsmouth and Charlottesville, Va.; and Dallas, Fort Worth, and San Antonio, Texas.

The figures are for branch memberships only and do not include youth members or members at large.

No NAACP probe

Baltimore Afro-American

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Internal Revenue Service knows nothing of any investigation of the tax-exempt status of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

The White Citizens Council of Alabama, according to the Montgomery Advertiser, has been urging Alabama congressmen to testify at a scheduled probe. The Internal Revenue Service spokesman says there is no foundation for the story.

Extremism at Richmond

Post & Times Herald
Washington, D. C.

It is shameful that two legislators from Arlington should be promoting bills that would impede the exercise of free speech in Virginia. Delegate Mann and Senator Fenwick have proceeded on the theory that it is necessary to make concessions in order to forestall the most extreme school segregation schemes in the General Assembly. In the process they have sanctioned a series of monstrosities, aimed at deterring the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from joining in litigation, but also including in their restrictions almost everyone who attempts to stimulate legislation or public opinion on racial matters.

Under the bills which Messrs. Fenwick and Mann are championing, individuals as well as groups would have to register with the State Corporation Commission if they sought to advance legislation "on behalf of" any race, or influence public opinion in such connection, or to raise or expend funds for the employment of counsel. Even advice to others on racial matters would be covered.

These are far more than regulations covering lobbying. They go to the very root of the democratic right to express opinion with the view of winning others. "On behalf of" is a nebulous phrase that might well be construed to require financial and membership reports by churches, parent-teacher associations, citizens' associations and the like. The sponsors charitably have excluded persons speaking on their own behalf, as well as the press and radio; perhaps it would have been better if these categories had been included, for this would have helped demonstrate the offensive nature of the bills.

There is scant possibility that many of these restrictions would stand up in court. Mr. Mann has acknowledged that a principal purpose is to stifle "stirred-up" litigation on school desegregation. We hope the NAACP will be wiser than to "stir up" new litigation in Virginia. But the right to express opinions, to counsel and aid without hindrance persons whose rights are at stake is a precious thing in the United States. It is just as precious for the defenders of segregation as for the critics. So ardent a believer in segregation as the Richmond *News-Leader* has been moved—and properly—to denounce these affronts to the First Amendment.

The sad thing is that such punitive measures have emerged just as it has become likely that the Stanley plan to withhold funds from communities that desegregate their schools will not pass in its original form. Messrs. Fenwick and Mann also are the authors of another invidious compromise that

Possible Long Fight

Daily World
(From The Birmingham World)

The National Association for Advancement of Colored People is both under temporary ban and heavy fine in Alabama. It stands adjudged in "contempt of court" in failing to turn over to the State's Attorney General certain records.

Some groups in this state have long desired to run the NAACP out of the Alabama area and also to run roughshod over minorities. Civil rights are curtailed. Reliable leadership is hard-timed. The NAACP is accused of violating Alabama law and trying to break down racial segregation.

We do not know what the NAACP plans to do. Yet if the association has in mind trying to regain the privilege of once more operating in this state we foresee a long, costly, uncertain fight. However, this does not mean that the group is without leadership and is totally cut off from outside help in the struggle for freedom.

The group has unused as well as experienced leadership and other organizations which should pick up the fight while the NAACP is immobilized. Civil rights leadership is likely to be around as long as Alabama is around. Leadership is what the NAACP what it is. The same program advocated by the NAACP is likely to be carried forward as the program of wholly local organizations. Banning the NAACP does not ban the freedom of leadership.

32b 1956

Prizes, Plaques Awarded at Annual Freedom Fund Dinner

More than 700 delegates crowded into the luxurious Gold room of the world famous Sheraton Palace hotel for the annual Freedom Fund dinner at which branches contributed $38,580.03. This sum, added to contributions previously sent into the national office brought to a total of $110,551.07 the Fight for Freedom fund raised since January 1 by local units of the NAACP thruout the country.

Mrs. L. C. Bates, Little Rock, Arkansas, is shown presenting two dozen roses to Mrs. Roy Wilkins, left, in the Gold room of the famous Sheraton Palace hotel, during the Freedom fund dinner.

In addition to Freedom Fund reports submitted by regional representatives, the dinner was featured by the presentation of the Thalheimer and Ike Smalls awards and life membership plaques. A special feature of the festive affair was the presentation of a beautiful loving cup to Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, in appreciation of his 25 years of service to the association.

NAACP

NAACP Asks For Stronger Civil Rights Measures

By THOMAS J. FOLEY

CHICAGO — (INS) — A strong supporter of Adlai E. Stevenson said Monday the Stevenson camp is working on a Civil Rights plank that would endorse the Supreme Court's school segregation decision.

James Carey, chief of the AFL-CIO Electrical Workers Union, said the proposal is not yet in final form but will be submitted to the platform drafting subcommittee when it is. Carey is a member of the group preparing the draft plank.

SOUTHERNERS OPPOSED

Southerners, even those who have backed Stevenson, have promised to fight and attempt to put an endorsement of the Supreme Court decision into the plank. They could set off a bitter convention row over the issue and possibly even walk out.

The Stevenson move appeared to be an answer to supporters of New York Gov. Averell Harriman who have prepared a six-point civil rights program for the subcommittee.

HARRIMAN'S VIEWS

Governor Harriman stated his position on civil rights in a press conference on Friday when he said that he thought the 1952 plank was a good one to which should be added recognition of the Supreme Court decision since 1952 and a statement that these decisions of the Supreme Court are the law of the land.

Stevenson's program not only endorses the integration decision but asks Congress to outlaw poll taxes, create a cvil rights division in the Justice Department, guarantee Negroes equal employment opportunities and protect their voting rights.

A member of the drafting subcommittee, former Virginia Gov. John S. Battle, issued a warning that Democrats will lose the entire South in the November election if they endorse the court decision.

VIRGINIA SLOWS DOWN

Virginia, which had been considered in the Stevenson camp, agreed to withhold support of any nominee until the civil rights platform question is resolved, as have several other Southern delegations.

Sen. Stuart Symington, Mo., the convention's leading darkhorse candidate, emerged from a half-hour conference with Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson, Texas, and said he is hopeful both sides can reach agreement on the civil rights plank. He said he and Johnson discussed the platform.

NAACP SPEAKS

Meanwhile Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP and chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, told the platform committee that its 1956 platform will be "highly unrealistic, morally and politically," if it fails to recognize and pledge executive and legislative action to implement the U. S. Supreme Court ruling against public school segregation.

Speaking before a packed audience in the Mayfair Room of the Blackstone Hotel, where a 16-man committee has been hard at work all week drafting the party's platform, Wilkins declared:

"In the face of extremist resistance on the part of a minority which sets its archaic prejudices above loyalty to our country, it would be highly unrealistic and an evasion of responsibility to ignore the issue in the party platform, to act as if the Supreme Court had never ruled and as if its rulings were not being flouted.

"The party is confronted not only with a moral obligation, but also with a political imperative to affirm its support of the Supreme Court and to pledge unequivocally appropriate action to assure the implementation of the court's ruling 'with all deliberate speed.'"

SIX POINTS

Wilkins, at the same time, urged the committee to include in its 1956 platform proposals for:

(1) Ending racial segregation by pledging the federal government to act, and specifically to implement the Supreme Court school desegregation decision.

(2) Strengthening federal civil rights laws and providing additional machinery and authority for the Department of Justice.

(3) Protecting the right to vote.

(4) Enacting federal fair employment practices legislation.

(5) Changing the Senate and House rules to eliminate the filibuster and the bottleneck in the House Rules Committee.

(6) Altering the method of selecting chairmen of Senate and House committees so as to eliminate seniority as the dominant factor in such selection.

"I have heard discussions as to whether the reiteration of the 1948 civil rights plank, or possibly that of 1952, would not represent a simple method for disposing of this problem," Wilkins said.

"It is hard for me to imagine this committee drafting a plank on foreign policy or domestic economic policy in terms of 1948 or 1952, without reference to the events that have occurred since that time."

N.A.A.C.P. SCORES SCHOOL INQUIRY

Asks McCormack to Request House Unit to Halt Inquiry Into Capital's Integration

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Representative John W. McCormack was asked today to request an end of the special subcommittee hearings on racial integration in the schools of the national capital. Mr. McCormack, a Massachusetts Democrat, is majority leader of the House.

The plea came from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The hearings have been going on for a week. The subcommittee is a special group from the House's District of Columbia Committee.

Clarence Mitchell, legislative representative of the N. A. A. C. P., wired his request to Mr. McCormack at Boston seven days ago. He told Mr. McCormack that the hearings, being conducted by Representative James C. Davis, Democrat of Georgia, were totally devoid of "fair play."

Mr. McCormack replied to Mr. Mitchell that "neither Speaker [Sam] Rayburn nor myself have any power to order a chairman of a committee or a subcommittee not to hold hearings. The only thing we could do is make a request of them."

"Respectfully ask that such request be made by you," the spokesman for the N. A. A. C. P. wired back.

However, the hearing continued today. William Gerber, the counsel of the subcommittee, questioned witnesses about behavior problems after integration, scholarshhip problems and other questions related to the shift of the public schools here from segregation to integration.

Integration Gain Cited

Among those testifying today

was a Negro principal of a nearly-Negro junior high school who said integration had helped his school.

A white grade school teacher who said she feared for her job if she testified also was heard.

Another witness was a retired white high school music teacher, who said that she herself had been called on the carpet for trying to quiet a group of noisy Negro boys in the hall. She also said that a sex assault case at that school apparently went unreported.

A junior high school counsellor testified that integration problems had greatly lessened this year with a new policy not to accept students in junior high with lower than a fourth grade reading level.

The subcommittee heard a high school teacher who said a serious Negro knifing took place outside his window last year, but that whole tenor of school had changed for better this year.

Mr. Mitchell also complained to Mr. McCormack, and in telegrams to al members of the full District of Columbia committee, about Mr. Gerber.

The telegrams of the N.A.A.C.P. to members of the committee stated that yesterday one committeeman, Representative Roy Wier, Democrat of Minnesota, had asked that Mr. Gerber be suspended pending a meeting of the entire District Committee to inquire into Mr. Gerber's fairness.

Counsel Is Quoted

The telegram continued: "Mr. Gerber is quoted in press as saying: 'If he [Wier] wires me, I'll send him a wire that will keep him in Minnesota. He's evidently running for office and he's got to have some political propaganda.'"

The N. A. A. C. P. wires then asked each committeeman to join Mr. Wier in "asking that hearings be halted."

When shown copies of the telegrams today Mr. Gerber said:

"Nobody is going to throw me off the t rack, Wier or anyone else. I didn't understand why he didn't come on down here. Unless the committee decides to dispense with my services, I will be here until the hearings are over."

Mr. Gerber said he had heard of no complaints by committee members except Mr. Wier.

The three subcommittee members who have been in regular attendance have expressed complete confidence in Mr. Gerber and have all said the hearings will go on.

They are Representatives Davis, John Bell Williams, Democrat of Mississippi, and Woodrow W. Jones, Democrat of North Carolina.

Five of the six members of the subcommittee come from states having segregated schools, the one exception being Representative A. L. Miller, Republican of Nebraska, who has not been present at the hearings. The other two members, both Republicans, are Representatives Joel T. Broyhill of Virginia, who signed the Southern manifesto and who has been present for brief periods, and DeWitt S. Hyde of Maryland, who has not attended.

A Commendatory Wire

A commendatory telegram to Mr. Gerber from Jack Rathbone, chairman of the board, Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, also appeared on the press table during today's hearing.

It scored "Left-Wing members of Congress" and "pressure groups" who "seek to destroy factual information."

One of today's witnesses, Ernest S. Jenkins, principal of Randall Junior High School, which has 750 students only three of them white, attributed the low scholastic standards in his school to the low ecenomic status of the community he served.

Mr. Gerber, who had analysed Randall achievement tests showing 128 of 203 eighth graders

N.A.A.C.P. INQUIRY STARTED BY TEXAS

Times P. 6

Dallas and Houston Offices Visited by State Agents —No Reason Offered

Sat. 9-15-56

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 14 (AP)—A state investigation of the regional office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was under way today. New York

Elbert Morrow, an Assistant State Attorney General, spent yesterday photographing records in the N. A. A. C. P. office here. Two other investigators, Sterling Fulmore Jr., and William King, checked into the organization's Houston office.

Attorney General John Ben Shepperd confirmed that "we are investigating the N. A. A. C. P.," but added, "I cannot say for what reason at this time."

The Dallas office of the N. A. A. C. P., is headquarters for Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas and parts of Mississippi.

U. of Texas Order Asked

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 14—A group of Houston men asked the Texas Supreme Court today to stop the University of Texas from enrolling Negroes as undergraduate students.

The Board of Regents has ordered the university desegregated completely, effective this fall. Negroes have been accepted as graduate students since 1950 under a United States Supreme Court order.

Kasper Exhorts Racists

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 14 (UP)—John Kasper, center of an outbreak of segregationist violence at Clinton, Tenn., has called for "roving bands" of White Citizen Council members to help local defenders of school segregation.

Kasper said last night that "rabble-rousers" who "want trouble" were needed to preserve segregation. He announced that he planned to return to Clinton.

The 26-year-old book salesman from Washington, D. C., and Camden, N. J., said he would go to Knoxville Sunday to create a "county by county" organization aimed at fighting integration.

He told a rally:

"We will have to have our martyr and some will have to die before this is over. The Federal Government means death to all of us."

Kasper is fighting a one-year Federal Prison sentence for violating a court ban against interfering with integration at Clinton High School. He is free on bond pending an appeal.

Integration End Asked

Special to The New York Times.

CLINTON, Tenn., Sept. 14—Three Clinton men want the Anderson County School Board to change its mind about letting Negro children go to Clinton High School. The board has thanked the men and said it will take the suggestions under advisement.

Contempt Request Drafted

TEXARKANA, Tex., Sept. 14 (AP)—A motion to cite the president of Texarkana Junior College for contempt of court has been drawn up by the N. A. A. C. P. but has not yet been filed, the Federal District Court clerk reported today.

The campus was the scene of demonstrations earlier this week when crowds prevented two Negro students from entering the college despite a court order.

Segregation Plan Altered

Special to the New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 14—Opponents of Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's plan to cut off state funds from schools that integrate won a first-round victory today.

In the House Appropriations Committee they tacked on an amendment to permit localities to continue to receive state aid if they decide to adopt a pupil assignment plan.

Negro Pupil Barred

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 14 (AP)—School officials turned down today a request by a Mobile white woman that her foster daughter, a Negro girl, be admitted to an all-white school.

Kenneth W. Reed, president of the school board, wrote Mrs. Dorothy D. Daponte that "as a matter of public policy, it is not possible for the board * * * to make exceptions of this type."

Front Organizations Are Also Told: Get Out And Go

Mobile Independent

Nashville Tenn 4/1

Delegates at Notable San Francisco Convention Pledge Local Resistence To Efforts Of Dixie Legislatures, Begun to Outlaw Southern Branches: Vote to Include Non-Violent Technique Used in Montgomery as Protest Weapon

7-13

San Francisco, July 5—The demands of the Negro for an equal share in the rights and privileges of American citizenship were spelled out in a score of resolutions passed at the 47th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which met here June 26 to July 1.

7-13-56

The delegates, 1,000 strong, from 38 states, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Alaska, called upon the Congress to pass the Powell amendment withholding federal funds for school construction from areas refusing to take steps toward school desegration, to enact fair employment practices legislation, to establish a bi-partisan commission on civil rights, to set up in the Department of Justice a civil rights division, and to prohibit racial discrimination and segregation in any federally aided housing, schools or health services. They urged local N. A. A. C. P. branches to "assume the responsibility of conducting effective registration and voting campaigns" and called upon the national office to "distribute to all local, state and regional units and, through them, to the membership and general public, information on the performance of the major political parties branches of government, senators and congressmen, on the broad issues of civil rights."

Communists Barred

The 1950 resolution against communism was reaffirmed and extended to include a ruling that "Communists and, or persons who are prominently identified with the Ku Klux Klan, White Citizens Councils or Communist front of Communist-line organizations, are ineligible for membership in the NAACP."

Expressing the conviction that the NAACP program "must be broadened to the point of using all lawful means available to obtain our objectives," a resolution recommended that the NAACP Board of Directors and national staff "give the most careful consideration" to non-violent resistance as carried out in Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla., "for possible inclusion in our expanding action program for civil rights."

The resolutions asserted the belief "that the legislative and executive branches of government are under obligation, both moral and legal, to support the mandates of the Supreme Court in its construction and interpretation of the law."

A program of action for school desegregation, adopted at a southern regional conference of NAACP leaders in February, was approved by the convention.

This program calls for continued effort to secure voluntary compliance with the Supreme Court's school desegregation decree whereof these Citizen Councils and similar segregation, a resolution called upon were urged, "wherever possible, to Association "to petition the Pres- seek the support of responsible trade the request of parents in those states- unions for measures that we favor t to issue a directive that the and, in turn, give our support to eral Housing Administration and measures supported by organ- erans Administration require, as such ized labor as are consistent with our ondition of mortgage insurance loan guarantees, that all hous- policy and program. utilizing such federal assistance "Let those who try 'moderation,' made available to all applicants the delegates asserted, 'realize that out regard to race or religion. moderation requires sustained ac- that all leaders and builders tion. Stagnation is not moderation. ted such assistance be required Stagnation is death. Action is what convenant with FHA or VA that we seek. Action to eradicate the will not discriminate in the manifestations of racial prejudice. or rental of such housing." Action to abolish the whole Jim mediate independent investigations Decrying continued residential

Petition Urged

State and local units of the NAACP Crow structure. Action to assure

7-13-56

Independent

ments of humanity."

great ethical and political doctrines of human dignity proclaimed in all the forever the equality of rights and

32b 1956

Arlington Asks Advice On NAACP Letter

Post & Times Herald P. 26

Washington, D.C.

Arlington officials yesterday sought guidance from the State Board of Education in answering a letter from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which asked point blank if Arlington schools will be integrated in September.

Author of the letter, Edwin C. Brown, legal adviser for the NAACP in northenr Virginia said yesterday, "We plan to file suit if we don't get a reply. We may file one if we get a reply that is not satisfactory. If we have reason to believe that they are not moving with deliberate speed . . . we have no alternative but to file."

Virginia's schools are operating on a segregated basis this year. The Gray Plan to avoid enforced integration by allowing local option on pupil assignment and a payment of tuition grants for private schooling has not been enacted into law.

Arlington School Superintendent T. Edward Rutter made public yesterday a plea to the State Board of Education for 'counsel and assistance" in replying to Brown's letter.

"It is our desire to comply in every respect with the laws of the Nation and of the Commonwealth of Virginia. We believe that we cannot take further steps on the local level without consultation with the State Board of Education and with other state authorities," Rutter wrote to Blake T. Newton, president of the State Board.

Brown's letter requested that Arlington school officials reply by Wednesday. After receiving a letter yesterday from Rutter explaining that Arlington is asking for state advice Brown said, "I think we ought to wait to see what they (the State Board) have to say on it. We've got to exhaust our administrative remedies before we go into court."

The State Board of Education is due to hold its monthly meeting Thursday in Richmond.

Louis 'kicks in' $245 for NAACP

P. 13

Sun. 4-22-56

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

MIAMI, Fla. — Joe Louis, last weekend, personally handed the Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, rector of Christ Episcopal Church and president of the Miami Branch of the NAACP, a check for $245.

This was his receipts for the wrestling match he staged in St. Petersburg before an all-white audience, which he was reluctant to complete, being ignorant of the segregated setup for the arena.

Sat. 4-21-56

WHEN JOE called his wife, Mrs. Rose Morgan Louis, in New York from here, she is reported to have told him: "You come home. You don't need to be with those people down there. They're not treating you right."

In disgust, after his St. Petersburg appearance, Louis told his road manager: "The money I made tonight, I don't want that kind of money. I'll give it to the NAACP Education Fund."

Against NAACP

Washington, D.C.

Sun. 4-29-56

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday was named as defendant in a $30,000 libel suit brought by a Metropolitan policeman. Eugene Davidson, president of the District NAACP also is a defendant.

P. 24-A

The suit was filed in District Court here by Attorney Paul Lee Sweeny representing Police Pvt. James E. Barnes.

Pvt. Barnes last October was acquitted of manslaughter charges in connection with the fatal shooting of a colored truck driver during an argument while the policeman was directing traffic. Pvt. Barnes had claimed self-defense, asserting that the driver had grabbed his nightstick and threatened him with it.

The libel complaint is based on a telegram allegedly sent Police Chief Murray by the NAACP which, among other things, demanded Pvt. Barnes removal from the force.

$30,000 Libel Suit Filed By Policeman

NAACP

Ike Tells NAACP Of Rights Hope

Daily World P. 1

Wed. 4-27-56

Atlanta, Ga.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — A hope that Congress will enact Administration-sponsored pending civil rights legislation was expressed by President Eisenhower in a message of greetings to the NAACP's 47th annual convention which opened formally here Tuesday night.

A telegraphed message from the Chief Executive declared that the civil rights measures, if enacted, "wil materially assist the government in discharging its responsibility to safeguard the Constitutional rights of every citizen in this county, including the right to vote."

"But laws on t hestatute books are not enough," the presidential message continued. "Patience and forbearance and wisdom are required of all of us if we are to slove effectively the perplexing problems of this trying period of adjustment. As you turn your attention to these problems, I wish all of you a most successful meeting."

President Eisenhower's greeting note that since 1909, NAACP members "both white and Negro, have been striving to secure for all persons regardless of color their full measure of Constitutional rights."

"A BADGE OF HONOR"

A telegraphed greeting from Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the American Jewish Congress, asserted that the "lable of 'extremeism' placed on" the NAACP is "a badge of honor won in the fight against the shameful badge of Jim Crow."

"Generations of Americans to come will benefit from your firness in refusing to accept any substitutes for full attainment of Constitutional rights," Dr. Goldstein added.

LOUISIANA JUDGE ENJOINS N.A.A.C.P.

Times P. 27-C

Applies 1924 Law on Failure to File Membership List— Organization to Fight

Wed. 4-25-56

BATON ROUGE, La., April 24 (AP)—A state judge today ordered a permanent halt to the activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Louisiana.

New York,

The injunction came under a 1924 law that wiped out the Ku Klux Klan in the state.

District Judge Coleman Lindsey issued the order in a default hearing. State attorneys had entered the default April 10 after the deadline for an N. A. A. C. P. reply to a temporary injunction granted March 29.

No association attorneys attended the brief hearing, which was held without advance announcement or notice to the N. A. A. C. P. It was explained that no notice was required in such a hearing. Only a reporter and the Assistant Secretary of State were called as witness.

The N. A. A. C. P. said it would appeal the injunction suit.

Integration Gains Made

The law says the Attorney General is directed to take action "by injunction or otherwise to dissolve" organizations that fail to file yearly membership lists.

In this case, state attorneys said the N. A. A. C. P. would have to file with the Secretary of State certified membership lists dating to the organization's start in Louisiana.

In recent years the association's efforts won admission for Negroes to the Louisiana State University Graduate School and to three state colleges as undergraduates.

An association suit knocked out Louisiana's 1954 school segregation laws early this year. A Federal judge has ordered integration in New Orleans public schools as soon as it is feasible. A suit seeking integration of Baton Rouge schools is pending.

The state filed suit last month, charging that the association had not filed membership lists required by the old law. Judge Lidnsey brushed aside an N. A. A. C. P. effort to put the case into Federal court and issued the temporary restraining order.

On April 4, Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright said Judge Jindsey should not have proceeded with the case after the association's action, but since t he injuction had been issued, he said, he could take no action until the N. A. A. C. P. had filed auueals to higher state courts.

On April 9, the Louisiana Supreme Court refused to review the temporary injunction "when it is not shown that the applicants have exhausted their remidies in the lower court."

Calls Move Illegal

Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel of the N.A.A.C.P., declared here yesterday that the organization would appeal the Louisiana ruling on the ground that "the action is void and illegal."

He asserted that "a statute signed to curb a lawless or-

Nat (King) Cole Invited To Become One Of Other Guys Fighting Discrimination

Atlanta Inquirer

Nashville, Tenn.

New York, April 19.—Nat (King) Cole, the singer, has been invited by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to join "the crusade against racism in order to create a society in which the Birmingham incident would be impossible."

Sun. 4-20-56

The invitation was extended by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins who today sent the following telegram to Mr. Cole in Raleigh where he is scheduled for an appearance tonight:

NAACP regrets exceedingly unprovoked attack upon you in Birmingham by hoodlums with race hatred. As you stated your mission has been simply to entertain. In this field your exceptional talent has won for you popular acclaim from people of all races, North and South. You have not been a crusader or engaged in an effort to change the customs or laws of the South. That responsibility, newspapers quote you as saying, you "leave to the other guys." The attack upon you clearly indicates that organized bigotry makes no distinction between those who do not actively challenge racial discrimination and those who do. This is a fight which none of us can escape. We invite you to join us in the crusade against racism in order to creat a society in which the Birmingham incident would be impossible.

Autos and Cigarettes

Some auto dealers in Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina claim that they are losing business because of similar charges made against their company.

Mem. 3-26-56

Several Southern wholesalers canceled orders for a brand of cigarettes because of an alleged donation to the NAACP by the manufacturer.

P. 73

At least a dozen major, blue-chip companies have been accused of one thing or another, although most of the damage has been done to local businessmen in the South who have run afoul of the vague accusations and rumors that feed the boycott "movement."

The prevailing tactic for the victims: Don't dignify the boycotters by recognizing them.

Proposed Virginia Assembly Legislation Aimed At Lawful Group

Journal & Guide

AN EDITORIAL

WE HOPE that GOVERNOR STANLEY will not accede to wishes of some members of the General Assembly now in special session, to recommend the passage of laws directed to the liquidation of the Virginia Conference of NAACP branches. One does not have to be a member of NAACP, to feel a deep sense of alarm over this proposed blow at the most basic of American freedoms.

As this is a special session called to consider specific matters, only the Governor can submit the bills.

Norfolk, Va.

Reports from Richmond say that certain legislators—un-named at this writing—are urging the Governor to submit bills at this special session to the following effect:

Sat 9-8-56

1. Require members of the NAACP to list their names on a public register.
2. Force the organization to disclose every facet of its finances, including contributions from individuals.
3. Set heavy penalties including fines and *imprisonment* for failure to comply with the new laws.

To go to such legislative extremes would place Virginia in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the first amendment to the United States Constitution and the equal protection of the law section of the 14th amendment.

• • •

No government agency, state or federal, has been able to establish other than that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a legal, law-abiding, duly chartered organization. It has violated no statutes, of Virginia, nor of the United States.

The laws, which reliable sources in Richmond say have been drafted, would therefore apply to the Knights of Columbus, International Rotary Clubs, B'nia Brith, the American Legion, the Masons, the Elks, the Greek letter fraternities, the various Community Funds, the Churches of all denominations, the Parent-Teacher Associations, Labor unions.

The reports from Richmond state that the legislators who are urging the Governor to sponsor the bills, complain that the NAACP is "responsible" for the present segregation turmoil in Virginia; therefore the aim is to destroy the NAACP.

If that is true, the proposal runs counter to the Constitution of Virginia. No citizen of Virginia, from the highest to the lowest, can be barred under the state constitution from going into court for the redress of wrongs, real or imaginary. He is entitled to his day in court. Nor are there any constitutional restrictions upon his membership in any legal organization.

• • •

We sincerely believe that it would be a very unwise action if the present General Assembly should enact laws aimed specifically to damage or to destroy any legal, law-abiding organization in the state.

To do so would open the door for the liquidation of any organization of any nature whatsoever which did not conform to the wishes of those now in political control, or who may be in control at some future time.

No greater threat to the liberties of the people could be posed

We certainly hope the Governor will not entertain these proposals.

To do so, would not kill the NAACP, nor would it affect in the slightest degree the aspirations of the constituency it serves to "advance" educationally, economically or politically, through legal means.

To deny Americans of any race or creed the right of recourse to the courts of the land by depriving them of legal counsel of their own choice would constitute a form of despotism which we are not prepared to believe the Virginia General Assembly will embrace.

NAACP Would Bar Davis' Quiz

Washington Post p. 2

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People urged Democratic House leaders today to block a Southern Congressman from investigating school integration in the nation's capital.

Wed 9-19-56

Clarence Mitchell, NAACP Washington director, said there is "real danger" in the hearings planned by a House subcommittee headed by Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga).

"FORUM FOR STRIFE"

He expressed fear that the inquiry, scheduled to open tomorrow, will be used "as a forum to promote the kind of strife that has brought disgrace to Clay, Ky., and Mansfield and Texarkana, Tex."

Mitchell appealed to Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex) and House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (Mass) to "intervene to halt" the hearings.

He said Davis and Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss), a subcommittee member, "have shown themselves totally lacking in the most elementary sense of fair play."

WOULD BLAME PARTY

Noting that the Democrats control Congress, Mitchell said in telegrams to Rayburn and McCormack that the party must accept the blame "if these hearings produce mischief that embarrasses the nation."

District schools, which previously had followed the Southern pattern of segregated classrooms, started an integration program shortly after the Supreme Court's decision that public school segregation is unconstitutional.

NAACP Acts To Protest Schools Probe

Star P. 19-a Sun 9-9-56

Washington D.C.

Plans for a mass meeting to protest the House District Committee's investigation of Washington public schools were announced yesterday by the District Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Eugene Davidson, president of the branch, said the meeting will be held September 23 at a place to be announced. Roy Wilkins NAACP executive secretary, will speak at the meeting, he said.

Mr. Davidson also said representatives of various organizations and churches will be invited to meet at 8 p.m. September 14 at the Twelfth Street Y. M. C. A. to make further plans

Probe Called "Defamation"

The Washington NAACP leader made public a two-page statement entitled "Call to Defense Against Defamation," which outlined the meeting plans.

The statement declared that investigation of desegregation in Washington "is neither necessary nor desirable at this time" because "practically no racial incidents" have followed the elimination of segregation in various activities here.

Referring to the House subcommittee conducting the current investigation, which is expected to include public hearings, the statement declared that the subcommittee membership "gives great weight to our predictions and convictions that the whole purpose of the hearings is defamation of the Negro population of the District of Columbia."

Individuals Attacked

The statement said four subcommittee members, Representatives Davis of Georgia, Williams of Mississippi, Jones of North Carolina, Democrats, and Broyhill of Virginia, Republican, are "segregationists" and signers of the "infamous Southern Manifesto."

Mr. Davidson on August 3 made public a letter to Mr. Davis asking that the NAACP be permitted to testify at hearings in the current investigation. His statement yesterday said no reply had been received.

LARGE CROWD ATTENDS PROGRAM OF STATE NAACP BRANCHES HELD AT MASONIC TEMPLE HERE LAST SUNDAY

NAACP Head Continues To Charge Democratic Party With Responsibility For Enacting Civil Rights Laws

Say Filing of School Integration Suits In State Awaiting Developments

Jackson, Miss. June 4 (DSN)—In what was regarded as the most significant statement during his entire address, by the large crowd, an estimated 2500, assembled at the Masonic Temple here Sunday to both see him and hear him speak, Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, departing from the written text, urged Southern Negroes to stay in the South and continue their struggles for civil rights which they are entitled to in the South as well as in any other section of the country. Calling the names of some real and mythical cities he said Southern Negroes should not leave the South and its future opportunities seeking greater opportunities outside the South.

Returning to the written text he said, "well over half the college graduates of Mississippi, I am told, leave the state. They should stay here and help make the state great."

During the speech, copies of which was distributed to members of the press in advance, and which was being broadcast over a local radio station, and which bore the title, "The Desegregation Campaign," the speaker cited the progress of desegregation in the District of Columbia, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Arkansas and Texas.

Speaking in regard to the state of Mississippi, where he said his parents had been born in the town of Holly Springs and received their education at Rust College before migrating to the north, he criticized the denial of Negro right to vote, the various reprisal measure being taking against Negro citizens of the state for expressing opinions in support of the desegregation campaign, the failure of justice in the case of Rev. G. W. Lee, and the Till case, with some comment on the more recent Pike County rape case.

Early in the speech he had this comment to make on the Jackson Daily News. Speaking of the Jackson Daily News, he said, whatever you may think about its editorials and its special columns, it does give in its news columns fairly accurate and complete stories of what is going on in the desegregation campaign elsewhere in the nation. If God would just touch Editor Fred Sullens on the shoulder (and, apparently, only God can do it) and get him to be as fair in his editorials as his paper is in its news columns, we might be on our way to better understanding in Mississippi. White and black Mississippians have a right to ask fair debate of a public question in a great newspaper.

Speaking in regard to Senator Eastland who is everywhere regarded as the leading advocate for continued segregation he said, "It would be easy to devote this whole speech to calling names and making smart remarks but that would serve no purpose except to make you feel good. You know how you feel about Senator Eastland, and you know how I feel about him. There is no need to hold a mutual testimony meeting on Eastland. You were not given a chance to elect him; in fact he was elected by only a part of the white people of the state. In truth, if we add the Negroes who were prevented from voting to the white people who did not vote for Eastland, it is plain that he was elected by a minority of the potential voters of Mississippi. Well, he is there in the United States Senate and we will let the National Democratic Party worry about him. Right along through here he is the party's problem.

Here, departing from his text to charge the Democrat party with responsibility for enacting Civil rights laws he added the name of former Governor Talmadge of Georgia, another leading advocate of continued segregation, who is almost certain of being elected to the U. S. Senate as another reponsibility of the National Democrat Party.

His most pointed attack appeared to have been reserved for the newly created State Sovereignity Commission, concerning which he said," "Now Mississippi has come up with a secret spy system, no less. Informers are to be paid to report on their neighbors, what they are thinking and what they are saying. Over in Soviet Russia, you know, they have a system of paying children to spy on their parents. Mom and pop might be sitting around the dinner table and pop might say the late Joseph Stalin was not quite an angel. Sonny boy would run to the secret police and soon pop would be arrested and sent to Siberia. We said it was horrible and uncivilized when we heard the Russians were doing it; but here in Mississippi in 1956, in the free land of America, we are to have secret police."

Elks Of Virginia Pledge $1,000 To NAACP Fight Fund

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—The Daughters and Bills of the Virginia State Association of the Elks have pledged $1,000 to the NAACP. The action was taken at an annual convention here.

Expressing endorsement of the NAACP's current program, the Elks pledged $500 to the Association's 'Fight for Freedom' campaign and $500 for an NAACP life membership.

In accepting a $300 payment on the pledge, W. Lester Banks of Richmond, executive secretary of the Virginia State NAACP, praised the cooperation his organization has received through the years from the Elks.

Robert H. Johnson of Philadelphia, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks and a member of the NAACP's life membership committee, congratulated the Virginia Elks for their action. He revealed that Elkdom throughout the United States has contributed more than $43,000 to various units of the NAACP.

Brooklyn NAACP wins 'unusual' court litigation

BROOKLYN — (ANP)—The Brooklyn Branch NAACP won an unusual court action last week in its petition in behalf of a former Bedford-Stuyvesant district patrolman.

The man, Joseph Gillis, 35, who was sentenced last month to two and one-half to five years in Sing Sing prison for shooting a florist he claims he mistook for a holdup man, was released on a certificate of reasonable doubt.

He was granted $2,500 bail pending action on his appeal by the Appelate Division.

* * *

GILLIS WAS convicted by a jury of second degree assault in the serious wounding of Constantine Georgas, 24, last Feb. 25 in the latter's flower shop at 365 Halsey St.

Gillis was passing in a taxicab at 4 a.m. when he saw two figures in the shop. Actually they were the owner, Constantine, and a brother, Nicholas.

The pair mistook Gillis in plain clothes for a robber when he attempted to enter, and he, likewise, thought they were burglars, according to statements issued.

* * *

IN THE ensuing action Constantine was shot. Since then, Constantine, who is slowly recovering, has disposed of his shop.

Supreme Court Justice Benjamin acted on the NAACP petition. The branch was represented by Norman Johnson, its former president.

PAYMENT DENIED IN SCHOOL CASES

NAACP Answers Suit in Alabama Injunction

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 21 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has denied that it "employed or otherwise paid money to" two Negro women who sought enrollment at the all-white University of Alabama.

The denial came in answer to a suit by Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson seeking to prohibit the NAACP from engaging in any further activity in this state.

A temporary injunction against continued activity is already in effect pending a hearing scheduled for next Wednesday.

In the formal answer filed in Circuit Court, the NAACP also denied Patterson's charge that it "engaged in organizing, supporting and financing" a mass Negro boycott against segregated city buses in Montgomery.

NAACP Member, Orr Says

Herald Bureau

TALLAHASSEE — Rep. John B. Orr Jr. of Miami cast the lone "no" vote here Tuesday against the first of the segregation bills to reach the House floor.

Asked to comment later, he said that he is a member of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, that he believes in the aims and purposes of that group — and will vote "no" against all other segregation bills.

"I'm not going to waste the time of the House by taking the floor on each of them," he said, "but when they are through with them I will take the floor on a point of personal privilege and explain my stand.

"These segregation bills are just another attempt to circumvent the ruling of the United States Supreme Court. I believe all of these bills are improper, and will be held so when they are tested.

"It's true that I joined NAACP two years ago during the campaign. I did it at the invitation of the Rev. Theodore Gibson of Christ Episcopal Church in Coconut Grove, whom I consider a fine man. I suppose I am still a member.

"The main criticism I have heard of NAACP is that they are right and that they take these issues to the court — which I think is the American way."

Local officials of NAACP said the branches here have a "fair representation of white members." While no definite figures were available, they estimated about a fifth of the working membership is white.)

The bill on which Orr cast the lone negative vote strengthens the power of local school boards in the assignment of pupils.

$10,000 penalty ordered—

NAACP now faces fine of $100,000

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 26 (AP) — With a $100,000 fine facing the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People next Monday, the organization's attorneys today studied their next step.

The fine was set in state court yesterday when the NAACP was found in contempt for failing to produce its Alabama records. An immediate fine of $10,000 was assessed by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones and the fine was ordered raised to $100,000 if the records are not surrendered by Monday.

ATTY. GEN. JOHN PATTERSON asked the court for the records for use in his case against the NAACP. On June 1 he won an injunction banning it from activity in Alabama and when the NAACP appealed the injunction Patterson asked for a large mass of its records.

Jones decreed that the NAACP was "in contempt of cour for its wilful and deliberate refusal to produce the documents." He said the $10,000 fine might be reduced or set aside if the records were in within five days.

No NAACP spokesman would say last night what the organization planned to do about turning in the records.

Fred D. Gray, young Montgomery Negro attorney who appeared in court yesterday, said last night the organization had "no plans yet" for a possible legal step. "We haven't had time to study the decree yet," he said in refusing comment.

IN NEW YORK, however Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins of NAACP said that at least a part of the documents asked by Patterson would not be turned over to Alabama officials. Among the data asked by Patterson is the Alabama membership of the NAACP.

"There appears to be nothing in Alabama law requiring organizations such as the NAACP to submit lists of individual members," said Wilkins.

He went on to say that "NAACP members in Alabama and elsewhere in the South have been subjected to economic pressure and personal threats and acts of violence for no cause other than their membership in the NAACP."

Thus, Wilkins added, "we cannot, in good conscience, risk exposing our loyal members to such reprisals."

Legal experts in Birmingham, said the NAACP might ask the Alabama Supreme Court to review the contempt finding or take the case into federal court.

A BASIS for federal action was apparently laid in the hearing yesterday by Robert Carter, an attorney on the NAACP's New York staff.

In questioning Patterson on the witness stand, Carter asked if "the whole purpose of the attorney general (in seeking the records) is to harass and seek to intimidate the defendants and to misuse the documents."

Patterson later denied the charge. He had obtained the injunction on the contentions that the NAACP was operating illegally in Alabama because it had not registered as an out-of-state corporation and that it had fomented attacks on Alabama segregation laws.

The NAACP, in turn, denied those charges. The injunction is still in effect.

JONES said production of the records was "confessedly in the power" of the NAACP but that it's attorneys said they "will not be given" and "practically concede" that they were in contempt.

"The respondent in this case has elected to stand on its brazen defiance of the order of a court," Jones said in his decision.

A courtroom crowd composed mostly of Negroes remained orderly under the gaze of two armed deputy sheriffs while Jones read his order. In it he said, "There is no way by which a corporation can be jailed or imprisoned, so a fine must be imposed"

NAACP Not Red-Controlled

Recent occurrences and letters appearing in your paper compel me to write this.

First, let me say that I am a Negro. I was born here in Jefferson County 45 years ago. The longest period of time that I have spent away from the county was during World War II, with the U. S. Army in Europe and the Ryukyu Islands.

I have worked with and around white people all of my life and have always considered the white people of Alabama to be God-fearing, peace-loving and law-abiding citizens, and I am happy to say that some of my best friends are white.

However, I must admit that my faith in a large number of the white citizens of Alabama has been shaken by the recent acts of violence and injustices that have been perpetrated upon our people by such a large number of the white people of Alabama.

And too, the many letters appearing in your paper condoning these acts, and trying to justify them by saying that God intended the races to be segregated, have all contributed their part.

However, upon reading letters appearing in your paper from R. P. Greenleaf, P. T. Love, and others, I say to myself, cheer up, there are thousands of people in Alabama who still believe their fellow citizens should enjoy the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, irrespective of race or color.

Now as we all know, every person elected to the state Legislature is bound by oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. This being true, and believing all of our legislators to be learned men, a large number of which are lawyers, why then are they advocating and passing laws that are contrary to the Constitution, acts that any school child knows will hold up no longer than they reach a court of law.

To the people who are saying that the NAACP is controlled by Communists, I say that you evidently do not have much faith in your FBI, an organization I consider to be the best investigative and law enforcement body in the world. Have they informed you that the NAACP is Communist controlled? No, I am sure they haven't.

All that I know of the communistic doctrine is what I read in the papers.

But if it's communistic to want the rights that the NAACP is seeking, rights that are guaranteed every American citizen by our great Constitution, then I say to you that there are millions of people in America, white and black, that are Communists; this writer included.

A. GRACE,
413 Parkway,
Westfield.

Editorials

Moral and Legal Victories Not Enough

The recent annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at San Francisco sounded high notes of unalterable conviction and determination that racial segregation and discrimination in this country must end.

The association, with an income of over a million dollars this year (which is quite inadequate considering the work to be done and the money Negroes have) and virtually assured of 400,000 members, is our first line of defense, properly militant and competently administered.

From what we have read of the speeches at the latest convention, however, it would seem that its leadership continues to construe its mission of advancement too narrowly: i. e., concentrating on moral and legal victories to the exclusion of other considerations, which are just as important.

No one disagrees with the legal program, which has been increasingly successful, nor with the jeremiad against the Ku Klux South and its nefarious practices at home and in Washington, but we submit that there is more than this to the goal of advancement.

Much was said about the crucial Negro vote determining the coming Presidential election, but we heard nothing about any program for getting out that vote by first getting more eligible Negro voters to qualify to get a ballot by timely registration.

Here, it would seem, numerous NAACP branches could perform yeoman service by staging registration campaigns in respective cities.

We are under the impression that the NAACP should devote more time, energy, intelligence and money to promoting the establishment of credit unions, savings and loan associations, commercial banks and consumers' cooperatives owned and controlled by Negroes so that the $15 billion income of the group would be increasingly in control of Negroes.

We believe there is no way to break the financial monopoly of Negro savings and consumption which is the greatest single roadblock to ending residential segregation, and yet we recall reading no NAACP speeches which dwelt upon the necessity for this.

So long as the vast savings of Negroes are unorganized and not canalized, so long as they exercise no control over their consumption of goods through retail and wholesale outlets, so long as there is no program to stress the desirability of scientific education for youth to avail itself of the available opportunities, moral and legal victories will fail to bring the desired results.

In short, there is need for a vigorous program of developing the potentialities of the Negro community which will always be here regardless of social and legal changes, and to such a program we commend the NAACP during this and coming years.

Despite Plans to Get Rid Of NAACP, 'Unabated Support' Found in States

St. Louis—NAACP leaders from 14 southern and border states unanimously agreed that the current "wave of persecution" in that region "would not deter them from continuing to carry forward the legal and constitutional efforts to secure compliance with the Supreme Court ruling banning segregation in public schools," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, reported following a conference with the Association's leaders in those states.

Unabated Support

The conference, held in St. Louis on Sept. 22, explored ways and means of counteracting punitive measures against the NAACP. Organizational, legal and public relations aspects of legislative and court action to hamper the NAACP were discussed with national office staff members, who participated in the conference with the state leaders.

Despite official and private efforts to get rid of the NAACP, the southern leaders reported "unabated support for the NAACP program in their respective states."

At the conclusion of the session, Mr. Wilkins pointed out that local courts in "three states—Alabama, Louisiana and Texas—have granted injunctions banning NAACP activity. Virginia, South Carolina and other states have passed laws designed to restrict the activities of the Association. Mississippi has announced the formulation of a secret police force."

The St. Louis conference, the NAACP leader said, "was called to consider methods of dealing with the issues created by such state action. In addition to anti-NAACP legislation, mob defiance of the Supreme Court ruling against segregation in public schools was reported upon by representatives of the states concerned.'

NAACP Criticizes Rep. Dawson

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (INS) The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attacked Negro Rep. William L. Dawson (D-Ill.) today for "silence, compromise and meaningless moderation" on civil rights issues.

The NAACP made public a letter to Dawson criticizing him for alleged inaction on many civil rights matters and particularly for the Democratic Party's campaign plank on civil rights, which it called a "surrender to the Confederacy."

Those signing the letter comprise the executive committee of the Chicago branch of NAACP, headed by Willoughby Abner.

Matters on which it criticized Dawson include silence about the murders of Chicago Negro youth Emmett Till, The Rev. George W. Lee and Lamar Smith in Mississippi, failure to introduce civil rights legislation, and a non-committal attitude on the eight-point program of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, as well as the Powell Amendment which would have withheld Federal funds from states practicing segregation in schools.

The NAACP said it expected Dawson, as a member of the committee writing the Democratic civil rights plank, to hold out for a "strong, forthright honest plank," but said its hopes were "drowned out in a sea of meaningless platitudes, outright evasions and surrender to the Confederacy."

It added that "the other political party did little better with less excuse" on the same matter.

The letter asked Dawson to change his political philosophy and "put America first and the party second."

$500 Award Given NAACP

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A newly-formed citizens' organization here called 'Campaign for Courage' this week conferred citations upon 24 teachers of Elloree, S. C., who resigned from their jobs rather than sign a new anti-NAACP membership oath required by the state.

The citations were accepted on behalf of the teachers by Charles E. Davis, the former principal of Elloree Training School who also resigned from his position, at ceremonies held Aug. 28.

A $500 award also given to the teachers by the 'Campaign for Courage' was presented instead to the NAACP at the unanimous request of the teachers. The award was accepted on behalf of the Association by Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeast regional secretary.

Mrs. Hurley praised the teachers for their courage in rebuffing a "totalitarian" tactic of the State of South Carolina. She also commended the 'Campaign for Courage' for giving moral and financial support to southern citizens "who are courageously attempting to uphold constitutional rights as interpreted by the Supreme Court."

The 'Campaign for Courage' was described by its chairman, Leroy Lazenberry, as an organization of Twin Cities citizens who have initiated a campaign to encourage northern moral and financial support to "people regardless of race or color, living in the South, who are carrying on the fight to uphold the law of the land so that in those states no person shall be deprived of his constitutional rights because of race, creed or origin."

The tribute paid to the South Carolina teachers was the first of a series of citations and awards to be presented by the 'Campaign for Courage,' he said.

"We hope these series of expressions will serve to mobilize the support and affirmative expressions of the entire nation so as to reinforce the determination of those persons participating in the fight for freedom," he added.

Catholic Group Scores Va. Law

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 24 (AP)—A bi-state Catholic laymen's group today was on record as deploring recent action of Virginia's special General Assembly session which provides for the investigation of racial pressure groups.

The Richmond Diocesan Union of the Holy Name Society adopted a resolution at its 32d annual convention here yesterday which opposes the measures.

The 810 registered delegates did not name the bills specifically but the measure obviously was aimed at the "NAACP bills," introduced in a package. Del. James M. Thomson's bill creates a committee of 10 legislative members to investigate the status of such tax-exempt organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, or other groups engaging in racial activities.

Additionally, the bills provide for the registering of racial pressure groups with the State Corporation Commission.

The resolution adopted by the Holy Name Society says it ". . . deplores any action by the Virginia General Assembly that proscribes the activities within the Commonwealth of any minority group unless it can be clearly demonstrated that such group is actively working toward the destruction of the Government of the United States or of Virginia."

Additionally, the Society presented the Most Rev. Peter Ireton, Diocese Bishop, with a spiritual bouquet which included 200,000 prayers. Bishop Ireton celebrated his 50th year as a priest last June 20. The event will be celebrated Nov. 29 at the Sacred Heart Cathedral here Nov. 29. He came to the Richmond Diocese as Coadjutor Bishop in 1935 and became full Bishop April 14, 1945.

James J. Hines of Arlington was named president of the group to succeed H. E. Clougherty, Timberville.

The Richmond Diocese

Honorary affiliation—

Nixon discloses he's a NAACP member

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 26—(AP)—Vice President Nixon disclosed today he is an honorary member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He told a news conference prior to leaving for Springfield, Mo., on his campaign swing that he became an honorary member of the NAACP in 1946 in Monrovia, Calif.

HE SAID he wasn't what might be called a participating member.

"I am an honorary member of many organizations," he said.

Asked if he subscribed to the organization's policies, he said he held the general view that "we must work toward a realization of equality of opportunity" in education, employment and "the good things of life regardless of race, creed or color."

HE CALLED for a "moderate, steady advance" in keeping with the Supreme Court's ruling, but cautioned against "extremes on both sides."

Asked for his opinion about the use of state military forces in areas where segregation has caused trouble, Nixon said the matter of preserving law and order was one for the states to handle.

includes 81 Virginia counties and nine in West Virginia.

Counsel Refuses To Sign Brief To Put NAACP In Red Case

Globe P 1
Jax 9-14-56
Nashville Tenn.

New York, Sept. 8.—Responding to a request from a group of Negroes that he sign a proposed amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief in the case involving the conviction of Claude Mack Lightfoot for membership in the Communist Party, NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall announced today that he has refused to sign the document.

"I do not believe a Negro as a Negro has any more or any less of a right to join the Communist Party than any other person," Mr. Marshall said. "I also do not believe a Negro has any more or any less of a responsibility to suffer than consequences of such affiliation."

Time To Speak Out Boldly

Afro-American Sat. 9-22-56
Baltimore Md. P. A

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, told the National Baptist Convention in Denver "all the nation is watching in shocked horror at men making war upon children and upon the Supreme Court of the United States upon the bedrock of the constitutional protection of every citizen and from the White House hardly a word."

Mr. Wilkins was talking, of course, about the resistance of the South against integration of schools in eight uncivilized states.

While he was speaking four shots were fired into the home of the Rev. Joshua Barney, an evangelist and part-time carpenter, in Pritchard, Alabama. The Rev. Mr. Barney had filed as a candidate in the councilmanic race in his town and was warned to get out of the race or else—the else being threats and violence.

Similarly in the dead of night, the Birmingham home of Mrs. Ivesta Mitchell, radio program director and civic worker, was riddled with bullets. No arrests were made.

Also while Mr. Wilkins was speaking to the Baptists, in San Antonio, Texas, a colored Air Force enlisted man, Ollie Brown, 21, and the former Miss Mary Zichtman, member of the Women's Air Force, were ordered out of town by the District attorney because, like all legally married couples, they were living together as man and wife.

A San Antonio grand jury had refused to indict them but the District attorney took it upon himself and ordered them to stay out of Texas.

Meanwhile, disorders, disturbances and riots were staged in Tennessee, Texas and Kentucky in unlawful efforts to deny a handful of colored children admission to public schools.

The real question about all of these matters is how long can the White House and the office of the United States Attorney General ignore the South's defiance of the law. How long can they continue the neutral position of the administration on this whole question of segregation and discrimination in the South where the police power of the States is inadquate to protect the lives and property of citizens?

In this connection the National Urban League convention's resolution asking the President to set up a conference at the White House is especially timely.

Defender P. 3
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-29-56
32 L

AT NAACP RALLY here Gus Courts, left, is congratulated for his courage by Clarence Mitchell, center, and Willoughby Abner, right, after he told crowd at Pilgrim Baptist church how Mississippi members of the White Citizens Council hounded him and then shot him because of his NAACP activities and his determination to vote in Belzoni. Mitchell, who directs the NAACP's Washington Bureau, was the principal speaker. He enjoined all northern Negroes to vote as a means of helping those denied this right in the South.

32b 1956 NAACP

Alabama Fines N.A.C.P. $10,000

Organization Faces Rebuke For Contempt

Montgomery, Ala., July 25 (AP) —The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was fined $10,000 for contempt of court here today, with the provision that the fine will be increased to $100,000 unless the N.A.A.C.P. produces certain records within five days.

The fine was levied in State court by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones after the N.A.A.C.P. had refused to produce records to be used to determine whether an injunction against continued activity in Alabama should be lifted.

The Negro organization declined to produce the records after it had been ordered to turn them over to the court, and Jones ruled the organization in "willful contempt."

Two armed deputy sheriffs guarded the courtroom while the judge read his order, but there was no disturbance from the crowd, composed mainly of Negroes.

Under the court's written order, the N.A.A.C.P. can ask to have the $10,000 fine reduced or set aside if it produces the records within five days. If it refuses to comply within that period with the order to produce the documents, the fine will automatically increase to $100,000.

$50,000 Is Appropriated For N.A.A.C.P. Probe

Tallahassee, Fla., July 25 (AP) —The Florida Senate today approved an appropriation of $50,000 to investigate the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

NAACP TAX EXEMPTION INVESTIGATION URGED

Stennis Lashes Group's Legal Education Fund

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Senator John Stennis (D., Miss.) Friday called upon the Treasury Department to re-examine the tax-exempt status of the NAACP legal defense and education fund.

"I think everyone would agree," the Mississippian told the Senate, "that many of the activities of this group emphasize neither education nor scholarship.

"They are primarily engaged in promoting strife, discord, influencing legislation, encouraging litigation, and generally propagandizing the American people while working hand-in-glove through their alter ego, the NAACP.

"This is the antithesis of the concept of the educational exemption with its inherent components of tax free funds for scholarships, aid to education, and individual self-development and environmental adjustment.

"It has, in fact, achieved the opposite result in many areas of the nation."

Senator Stennis declared that a "thorough and objective consideration" of the organization's activities "would lead to a reversal of their present tax-exempt status."

NAACP IN COURT TODAY

Rescinding Of Injunction Is Sought In Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 24. — (UP) — NAACP attorneys go before a Circuit Court judge Wednesday in a move to free the Negro organization from an injunction and to keep records of its Alabama activities private.

Judge Walter B. Jones granted the injunctive order June 1 at the request of Atty. Gen. John Patterson and then ruled the NAACP must make available to the legal officer records of its Alabama operation.

Judge Jones will rule Wednesday on the Negro attorneys' motion that he rescind his order demanding a submission of the records and will hear the Negroes' arguments to dissolve the injunction against them.

Mr. Patterson, in seeking the injunction, contended the NAACP was operating illegally in the state and that it tended to breach the peace by its activity in the Autherine Lucy incident at the University of Alabama and in the Montgomery bus incident.

NAACP Probe Sought

Senate Measure Sent to House

TALLAHASSEE — (UP) — The Florida Senate called Wednesday for full investigation of the NAACP but "moderate" forces in the House temporarily stalled efforts to introduce strongly worded segregation bills.

The Senate approved 28-7 and sent to the House a resolution creating a powerful seven-member legislative committee with subpoena powers and a $50,000 appropriation. The committee would look into the NAACP and also consider segregation legislation for the 1957 session.

The Senate also completed its action on Gov. LeRoy Collins' program for blocking integration by unanimous passage of a resolution denouncing the U.S. Supreme Court for "usurpation of powers" and requesting an amendment to the federal Constitution spelling out states' rights.

The resolution, prepared by a committee of judges and lawyers who drafted the governor's bills, charged the court "has entered upon a policy of substituting the personal and individual ideas of the members of the court as to what the Constitution of the United States should be for the letter of the Constitution as it was written by our forefathers."

The House has passed only one of the governor's racial bills —that allowing county school boards to assign pupils to particular schools — but a torrid floor fight between "extreme" and "moderate" legislators shaped up for Thursday's session.

The resolution and the three other committee bills will be up for House action Thursday. They give county school boards final authority over hiring and firing teachers in "consolidated" schools and increase the governor's police and emergency powers.

Speaker Ted David blocked attempts by four legislators to introduce segregation bills aside from those recommended by Collins. One, by Rep. Bart Knight, Calhoun, would create a state "sedition" law aimed at the NAACP with penalties up to $50,000 and 20 years in jail for anyone who attempts by threat or court suits to force state and local officials to back racial integration.

Knight, under fire from Reps. Lacy Mahon, Duval, and J. Emory Cross, Alachua, agreed to hold off his bill to determine if the U. S. Supreme Court has outlawed all state sedition statutes.

David referred other bills by Knight and Reps. Prentice Pruitt, Jefferson; William C. Coleman, Orange, and Kenneth Ballinger, Leon, to the rules committee for recommendation whether they may be introduced at the special session without a two-thirds vote.

Only Pruitt's three bills were considered by the rules committee to come within the scope of the governor's call. But David said he would not necessarily abide by this ruling, and Ballinger said he would attempt to introduce his regardless of David's and the committee's ruling.

Pruitt's bills included an interposition resolution declaring the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings null and void in Florida, a $40,000 appropriation to make the attorney general a party to each school segregation suit, and a bill making it a misdemeanor to "coerce" any child to attend an integrated school or one designed for members of another race.

Alabama NAACP Denies Starting Lucy, Bus Cases

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — Accused by Alabama Attorney General John Patterson of instigating both the Autherine Lucy case and the Montgomery bus boycott, NAACP lawyers last week denied both charges in Circuit Court here.

The NAACP filed the answer to a suit by the Attorney General seeking to put them out of business in this state. The Civil Rights organization is currently under a temporary injunction against further activity pending a hearing scheduled here this week.

Patterson charged in his suit that the NAACP "employed or otherwise paid money to Autherine Lucy and another Negro woman, Mrs. Polly Hudson, to seek enrollment at the University of Alabama."

Miss Lucy, now the wife of a Texas minister, was admitted to the university under federal court order, but was driven away from the campus by mob violence and later expelled from the school.

Mrs. Hudson was turned down as a student because of what officials termed "conduct and marital record."

The NAACP substantiated the fact that it gave "financial and moral" help to Montgomery citizens who have refused to ride segregated city buses since last Deember 5, but denied "organizing" the mass protest."

NAACP Selects Committee To Name Directors

NEW YORK — (ANP) — A seven-man committee will meet in New York in September to name 16 candidates for the NAACP's 48-person national Board of Directors.

Sixteen directors are elected for three-year terms each year by a referendum of the branches.

Serving on the nominating committee this year are four persons elected by the convention in San Francisco and three elected by the Board.

The convention-chosen members are Joseph G. Kennedy, San Francisco; Edward Turner, Detroit; John H. Calhoun, Atlanta; and Joshua Thompson, Ambler, Pa. Named by the Board are Dr. Harry J. Greene, Philadelphia W. W. Law, Savannah, Ga. and Samuel Williams, East Orange, N. J.

The convention also elected the following committee on conference procedure: Charles Johnson, Pasadena, Calif., Mrs. Berenice Harper, Greenwich, Conn.; and Dr. B. E. Murph, Laurel, Miss.

Ala. fine Anti-American scrap paper

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — "At this stage of developments, it is $100,000 on paper only.

"The NAACP has no property in Alabama that may be attached. Before the state can make an effort to collect outside of Alabama, there will have to be other legal action.

"By that time we will have filed a writ of certiorari with the State Supreme Court, a step which will 'freeze' all action until we can get a review."

* * *

IN THIS MANNER Arthur D. Shores, NAACP attorney, describes the unprecedented fine levied against the organization as a scrap of paper with figures representing $100,000 written on it.

The fine is the outgrowth of a contempt ruling issued against the NAACP on July 25 by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery.

Mr. Shores reiterated a statement by NAACP attorneys that the court action is "A coercive decree, arbitrary and unreasonable."

Further, he expressed the hope that the State Supreme Court will reverse the lower court. The writ will be filed on Monday, he says.

"If we don't get a reversal, we intend to carry the case to the U.S. Supreme Court," Mr. Shores said.

* * *

ORIGINALLY, Robert L. Carter of NYC, who heads the group of NAACP lawyers fighting the case, announced plans to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court for a stay of execution of the contempt order and fine.

Tuesday afternoon, after the state Supreme Court denied a petition for stay, Messrs. Carter and Frank Reeves of Washington left Montgomery to file with the High Court on Wednesday. However, the strategy was

changed at the last moment and the decision made to file the writ of certiorari with the Alabama Supreme Court.

"This will have the same effect as granting a stay of execution," Mr. Shores explained.

THE LEGAL ACTION against the NAACP dates from June 1, when Attorney General John Patterson filed a suit against the organization, charging illegal operation in the State of Alabama.

He contended the NAACP, a New York corporation, had failed to "register as a foreign" agency in accordance with Alabama law.

On the same day the suit was filed Judge Jones granted a temporary injunction prohibiting the NAACP from "doing business in the state."

The NAACP filed its answer on July 2. In effect, it denied that the law applies to the NAACP since it is a non-profit organization.

However, NAACP officials offered to comply with the law and filed the necessary forms.

* * *

THE COMPLIANCE offer was rejected by the attorney general.

On July 5 he filed a motion requesting the NAACP to produce various papers, books and documents—including its membership list.

Hearings were held on the motion to produce on July 9 and 11, with the court granting the attorney general's request on the latter date.

The deadline date for submitting the records was set for July 16. However, the deadline was extended to July 24 after the NAACP filed a motion with the court to set aside the order to submit the records.

For some unexplained reason, the hearing on the NAACP's motion was set for July 25, the day following the deadline for turning in the records.

CONSEQUENTLY, NAACP attorneys failed to observe the deadline on the grounds the court could not hold a hearing on whether or not the records were to be submitted if they had been turned in 24 hours earlier.

The hearing was held July 25, with the court refusing to set aside the order to submit the records.

Consequently, Mr. Carter told the court the NAACP would stand on its legal position that the records were not material to the case and refuse to submit them, particularly the membership list.

The court held the NAACP in contempt and levied a $10,000 fine, stipulating that the penalty would be increased to $100,000 if the records were not produced in five days.

Also, the temporary injunction on June 1 was declared permanent until and unless the NAACP purged itself of contempt.

ON JULY 30 the NAACP filed a motion with Judge Jones asking him to set aside his contempt order and/or reduce the fine. It also asked that execution of the order be stayed to afford the NAACP opportunity of review.

The petition was denied and later the same afternoon the NAACP asked the State Supreme Court to stay execution of the order of the lower court.

The Supreme Court heard argument on the motion at 10 a.m. July 31 and one hour and 20 minutes later announced its refusal to interfere with the ruling of the lower court.

* * *

SIMULTANEOUSLY Judge Jones ordered the $10,000 fine increased to $100,000.

Political observers both here and in Montgomery say the handling of the case has been influenced by what they term "White Citizens Council politics."

Three of the men who had much to do with the outcome of the case to date are being mentioned prominently as possible candidates for governor.

* * *

THE STATE of Alabama, this week, began looking around for property of the NAACP in Alabama that might be attached to collect the $100,000 fine levied on it by Judge Jones, an assistant attorney general admitted.

Edmond Rinehard admitted however that the state could take no action until the end of a 30-day period from the date the fine was imposed, July 25.

"Until Aug. 25, Rinehard pointed out, "we would have no absolute right to collect — they're not completely closed out on review."

The NAACP had told Judge Jones last Monday that it owned no real property in the state but had about $400 worth of office equipment in its southeastern headquarters in Birmingham.

NAACP Plea Cites Court In 10 Errors

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today charged that a circuit judge made 10 errors in finding it in contempt and levying a $100,000 fine.

The organization asked the Alabama Supreme Court to review the case and correct the errors, reversing the contempt fine. No date was set for a hearing on the request.

Three NAACP attroneys filed the petition asking the State Supreme Court to issue a writ of certiorari—an order t othe lower court to hand over its records for review.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones levied the fine effective at midnight June 30 for the NAACP's failure to surrender its Alabama records. The organization is under injunction forbidding it from doing business in Alabama and the records were asked for use in a hearing on the injunction.

The NAACP refused to surrender its Alabama membership lists, saying publication would expose members to economic pressure and actual violence.

The petition filed yesterday charged that the judge was in error in setting a $10,000 fine on June 25 that rose to $100,000 on June 30. The petition said Jones levided a criminal fine and Alabama laws limit criminal contempt finces to $50.

All other procedural steps in the injunction and record actions were labeled errors in the NAACP petition.

It said that on the records the NAACP "fialed and refused to comply further with the court's order solely because to do so would constitute a waiver of the basic constitutional rights."

One of the errors the NAACP claimed was that Jones had violated its rights to due process of law and equal protection under the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution and also its rights under the commerce clause of the constitution.

TO HIGHEST COURT

NAACP attorneys indicated last week they will carry the case to the U.S. Supreme Court if the Alabama high court rules against them. The references to the federal constitution were expected to be the basis for a request that the U.S. Supreme Court take jurisdiction.

Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston was out of town today and no other justice acted to set a hearing on the petition after it was filed just before offices closed. A date was expected to be set tomorrow or Thursday.

Edmon L. Rinehart, assistant attorney general who has been working on the NAACP case, said the state "narually" would want to appear at a hearing to argue than no review is necessary.

If the writ is issued, that will automatically stop furhter action on collection the fine. So far the state has done nothing except look around to see what NAACP property it might attach to collect the fine.

If the Alabama Supreme Court, after a hearing on the petition, issues a writ, it could require the NAACP to post a bond while the case is being reviewed. A denial of the petition would have the effect of sustaining Jones.

The petition was signed by Robert L. Carter, NAACP attorney from New York, Fred D. Gray of Montgomery and Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham.

Alabama NAACP Denies Part In Lucy Case, Bus Boycott

MONTGOMERY, ALA. (ANP) -- Accused by Alabama Attorney General John Patterson of instigating both the Autherine Lucy case and the Montgomery bus boycott, NAACP lawyers last week denied both charges in Circuit Court here.

The NAACP filed the answer to a suit by the Attorney General seeking to put them out of business in this state. The Civil Rights organization is currently under a temporary injunction against further activity pending a hearing scheduled here this week.

Patterson charged in his suit that the NAACP "employed or otherwise paid money to Autherine Lucy and Negro woman, Mrs. Polly Myers Hudson, to seek enrollment at the University of Alabama."

Miss Lucy, now the wife of a Texas minister, was admitted to the University under Federal Court order, but was driven away from the campus by mob violence and later expelled from the school.

Mrs. Hudson was turned down as a student because of what officials termed "conduct and marital record."

The NAACP substantiated the fact that it gave financial and moral" help to Montgomery citizens who have refused to ride segregated city buses since last December 5, but denied "organizing" the mass protest.

32b 1956

Weekly P. 1 New Orleans, La - Sat. 10-6-56

SHIP'S CREW AIDS NAACP -- Crew members of S/S United States present checks to the NAACP, represented by John A. Morsell (center) assistant to the Association's executive secretary. They are members of the NAACP committee aboard ship which, in a special drive during July and August collected approximately $1,000 for NAACP in memberships and initial life membership payments. (Newspress Photo)

NAACP WON'T INTERVENE IN COMMUNIST CASE

Carbon to Lockard Miss.
Sept. 22, 56

New York, Sept. 17.—Responding to a request from a group of Negroes that he sign a proposed amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief in the case involving the conviction of Claude Mack Lightfoot for membership in the Communist Party, NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall announced recently that he has refused to sign the document.

"I do not believe a Negro as a Negro has any more or any less of a right to join the Communist Party than any other person," Marshall said. "I also do not believe a Negro as a Negro has any more or any less responsibility to suffer the consequences of such affiliation."

Marshall and NAACP Defiant

Dispatch Jackson, Miss. 10-12-56

A large number of Negroes all over the South have been frightened by the attempt of Attorney General John B. Sheppard, of Texas, in his efforts to outlaw the NAACP in that state, and have been hiding any evidence of belonging to this extremely American organization. Especially teachers, who have had, and still hold membership in the organization have been greatly disturbed by the spurious charges Sheppard and his associates have brought against the organization.

Oklahoma City, Okla. P. 6

This anxiety of thousands of Negroes was discovered following the recent meeting in St. Louis of a large number of southern executives of the NAACP. When this writer returned from St. Louis last week we were almost smothered with a thousand questioners who wanted to know what could be done to stop Texas, Alabama and Louisiana, the states attempting to outlaw the NAACP.

Right this morning any person who reads these lines can be sued. You cannot keep anyone from sueing or enjoining you; but you can keep such individuals from winning that court action. This writer had a man last year to sue him for $50,000, but that man later paid all of the court costs in that action, while this writer paid nothing. This sort of thing has happened a half dozen times since we went into the

NAACP

publishing business. When an action of this sort is presented in court the whole proceeding rests upon the facts adduced. We know in one instance when the judge sustained a demurrer of this writer's attorney and dismissed the case after a jury had been impaneled. Folk should not get too excited when their enemies seek to halt their activities. It may cost you a pretty penny to secure counsel, but in the end you'll win if the facts are with you.

While we are not at liberty to say what procedure was adopted in St. Louis to halt southern attorneys general from banishing the NAACP from their bailiwicks, we are in position to tell you what attorneys for the NAACP think about the current court action. You will recall when this writer was active as president of the NAACP and filed the Ada Lois Sipuel case in court, Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the organization, said, "I could win that case in Mississippi."

We all know that following several years in court, Marshall did win that case, and in addition to Miss Sipuel completing her law class at the University of Oklahoma, more than 400 Negro teachers attend the university each summer and enjoy all the privileges and facilities of the institution.

Speaking of his present difficulties, during a recent address in New York, Mr. Marshall said, in referring to efforts to secure a permanent injunction against the operation of the NAACP in Texas, "We don't know yet what we will need to win that case, but whatever it is we have it."

It looks like to the Black Dispatch that Attorney Marshall is just as positive about results in Texas as he was in 1946 about what was going to happen in Oklahoma. The principal reason is that fundamentally Mr. Marshall knows that he has the basic law with the NAACP. We stood in the Supreme Court of the United States last year and heard Attorney General Sheppard tell the court, when asked the question, "What have you done in Texas since last year that will indicate to this court you are complying with our decision.

Without hesitating, Attorney General Sheppard immediately replied:

> "Your Honor, we have not done anything and we have no intention of doing anything."

We have an idea the high court will remember this remark when Attorney General Sheppard again faces Mr. Marshall in the Supreme Court, charing that Marshall is guilty of barrarity and violating the laws of Texas. The court will know, without Attorney Sheppard saying a word, that here is a man who has brazenly admitted to this court he is violating the law and has no intention of respecting the mandates of this court. In a court of integrity and honor, such as the Supreme Court of the United States, such a view should be recognized as three strikes against Attorney Sheppard before he opens his mouth.

The court will study the action that Attorney General Sheppard has instituted against the NAACP on the theory that Sheppard and his assistants have not done anything about compliance with the Supreme Court ruling about integration, and are attempting to halt the NAACP from doing anything about it. What we want to point out is that the legal staff of the NAACP is not the least ruffled by the injunction proceeding instituted by Sheppard, and quite evidently has prepared water scalding hot for Sheppard and

Shivers as soon as the action filed by them has gotten out of the Alamo country and into the free American atmosphere of the greatest deliverative body on earth.

So that our readers may know what this writer personally thinks about the action of the Texas attorney general, we want to announce we have in our billfold at the present moment a $5 membership in the NAACP. For many years we have been purchasing a $5 membership in the Oklahoma City branch. In addition to this we are purchasing a life membership in the organization, and have $150 paid on that membership. We shall keep that membership in our pocket, for we are not ashamed of its ownership, and will probably arrive next week in Texas with it in our pocket. Attorney General John B. Sheppard cannot disgrace the NAACP and this writer by simple manipulation of his foul tongue.

No Negro in Oklahoma should fear reprisals from government because he has an NAACP membership card in his pocket. We do not believe we have one of our major state executives who would be so stupid and dishonest as to inquire into the Americanism of any citizen who attempts to comply with decisions of the high court. Here is an instance when Texans seek to hide their lawlessness by pointing their accusing fingers toward patriotic blacks.

It is going to take some time for Mr. Marshall and his assistants to unravel the red tape of state authority that Sheppard has wound around the NAACP. This again exposes the reason we are against the state rights theory of our constitution. Why should state government wind the ball in one direction, and as soon as it gets into the federal structure, start winding the other way? Just as surely as the summer follows the spring, when John Sheppard finally lands in the Supreme Court of the United States he is going to discover that the court will hold that state laws and state customs, in opposition to the ruling of the Supreme Court on integration, are void. One of these days American law will be based upon the English system. The same law that governs in London governs in Kenya and Hong Kong.

Says States Attempting to Outlaw NAACP, Taking 'First Steps Down the Road'

New York—"The time has come for law-abiding citizens of the United States—whatever their personal opinion of the NAACP—to rally to its defense in those states where its very right to existence as an organization is being challenged not merely by private individuals but by government itself," says Monsignor George G. Higgins of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in a feature article released by the Catholic Interracial Council here today.

Citing the attacks upon the Association since the United States Supreme Court anti-segregation ruling of May 17, 1954, Msgr. Higgins charges that "those states which are trying to outlaw the organization by administrative ruling or by legislative fiat are clearly violating one of the most fundamental principles of the natural law in the field of political action. That principle," he asserts, "is the freedom of association, which is given to men not by government but by the very law of nature itself and which may not legitimately be taken away from them by government."

First Step

The Catholic leader, who is director of the social action department of the NCWC warns "that any government which violates this principle of freedom of association—for whatever reasons of political expediency or local prejudice—is taking the first step down the road that leads all too quickly to the violation of other human rights and eventually, unless the process is reversed, to some form of totalitarianism," as demonstrated by the history of nazism, facism and communism.

"There is no law which says that any individual or any government has to agree with the strategy of the NAACP," Msgr. Higgins asserts. "But there is a law—the very law of nature itself—which states imperiously that no power on earth has the right to legislate a voluntary organization out of existence unless, of course, in the words of Leo XIII, the organization in question is professedly seeking an objective 'which is clearly at variance with good morals, with justice, or with the welfare of the state.' It need hardly be pointed out that Leo XIII and his successors would not concede that the NAACP is such an organization. On the contrary, the NAACP is professedly seeking an objective which is in complete harmony with Christian social teaching as interpreted by Leo and his successors, namely, equal rights for colored people in the civic and political order."

N.A.A.C.P. Decries Probe Of Capital's Integration

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made a new effort today to get House leaders to try to halt a subcommittee investigation of racial integration in the capital's schools.

The move came as Helen Masson, a student counselor at Taft Junior High School for twenty-one years, testified that integration has created no serious disciplinary problems. She said Negro teachers and parents have been just as co-operative as whites in adjusting.

But another witness, Mrs. Mary A. Seath, a fifth-grade teacher, supported previous testimony that Negroes entering previously all-white schools were not prepared to keep up with their studies.

Asks Cessation

The N. A. A. C. P. urged House Democratic leader John W. McCormack, Mass., and members of the House District of Columbia Committe to join in a "request" that the hearings by a District subcommittee be stopped.

Clarence Mitchell, N. A. A. C. P. Washington director, charged that the subcommittee counsel, William Gerber of Memphis, Tenn., had made an "unprecedented attack" on a committee member who objected to Mr. Gerber's conduct at the hearings. He said Mr. Gerber was quoted in newspaper reports as saying Rep. Roy Wier, D., Minn., was putting out "political propaganda" in demanding yesterday that the counsel be suspended from his job.

Southern Democrats who are directing the inquiry vowed they would continue the hearings regardless of protests. Rep. John Bell Williams, D., Miss., told newspaper men that Rep. Wier is in more danger of losing his seat in Congress than Mr. Gerber is of losing his job with the subcommitte.

McCormack Letter

The N. A. A. C. P. made public a letter Rep. McCormack had written Sept. 21 in response to an earlier appeal that he and Speaker Sam Rayburn, Tex., act to stop the rearings. Rep. McCormack said in the letter that he and Speaker Rayburn had no power to "order" committee chairmen to call off hearings. He said "the only thing we could do is make a request of them," but added that he would oppose any attempt "to undo the advances made toward elimination of discrimination in the District of Columbia or elsewhere."

Mr. Mitchell then asked Rep. McCormack to request a halt in the hearings. He sent telegrams to non-Southern members of the full committee asking them to support the move.

As the subcommittee continued its hearing, Miss Masson said 50 per cent of the students at Taft Junior High are Negroes. She said some are "very good" students.

"Integration isn't easy," she said. "Adjustments had to be made on both sides."

Mrs. Seath testified she was reluctant to speak frankly in public, because "I'm a temporary teacher and could be fired at any time."

tional chairman, yesterday criticized the subcommittee studying the District of Columbia's school system. He said Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic Presidential nominee, "could easily put an end to this bigoted performance which is designed to show that the integration decision of the Supreme Court is not workable."

NAACP Requests En To Integration Probe

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People asked House Leader John W. McCorcak (D., Mass.) today to "request" that a Congressional investigation of school integration here be halted.

It also asked members of the House District Committee, a subcommittee of which is conducting the hearings, to join in requesting that they be stopped.

Rep. McCormack, in response to a previous plea, had told the NAACP neither he nor Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) could "order" the chairman of any House committee or subcommittee to call off hearings.

"The only thing we could do is make a request of them, but we cannot order them," Mr. McCormack explained in a letter to Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington bureau.

Mr. Mitchell thereupon asked Mr. McCormack to request that the hearings be halted. The investigation is being conducted by pro-segregation members of the subcommittee. Mr. Mitchell called them unfair.

Eisenhower, Stevenson Not N.A.A.C.P. Member

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—President Eisenhower told a questioner in his news conference today that he was not a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In response to the same question yesterday, Vice President Richard M. Nixon said that he was an honorary member. President Eisenhower told newsmen today that, though he was not a member, he had once been praised highly by Walter White, former N. A. A. C. P. president, "for some of the things I was doing."

But, he added, Mr. White "never suggested I be a member, honorary or otherwise."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 27 (AP)—Adlai E. Stevenson is not an honorary member of the N. A. A. C. P., a press aide of the Democratic Presidential nominee said today.

Organization Charged With Violating Ancient Law; Action Will Be Defended

Weekly Star
New Orleans, La.

Efforts to put the State NAACP out of business under an ancient seldom invoked law in a suit filed at Baton Rouge last Thursday again pointed up the extent that state officials will go to preserve the one thing which brought about Hitler's "waterloo." This move to halt the Negro's fight for first class citizenship, according to an NAACP legal official, will be obviously challenged.

The suit which was brought by State Atty. Gen. Fred S. LeBlanc is scheduled for hearing before Judge Coleman Lindsey of the 19th Judicial District couht at Baton Rouge, March 19.

One of the defendants listed in the suit, B. J. Stanley of Baton Rouge is dead. Hasket Derby is the only white man listed in the suit.

Sat. 3-10-56

Stating that the suit will be defended, Attorney A. P. Tureaud, Sr., veteran civil rights fighter, said: "Dissolving the NAACP will not stop the forward movement of the people for their civil rights."

The state brought the suit on the basis of a 1924 law requiring certain types of organizations to file annual membership lists and charged that the NAACP has not complied. The law was enacted to drive out the Ku Klux Klan.

Veteran political observers expressed the belief that outgoing Atty. Gen. LeBlanc's use of his discriminatory powers to sue the State Branch NAACP for not complying with an ancient law seldom invoked is viewed in many quarters as a childish spite attempt to get back at the Negroes who voted with the straight Gov. Long ticket and thereby indirectly caused his defeat.

A spokesman for a labor organization said LeBlanc was unsuccessful in his court attempt to have the State Democratic Committee overruled when it declared Jack Gremillion on the Long ticket the Atty. Gen.-elect, and obviously, LeBlanc selected the next best target—the NAACP. He noted that everybody in the South is trying to make a scapegoat of the NAACP simply because it is trying to get the people in the South to obey the law of the land, so apparently, Mr. LeBlanc reasons why not get on the band wagon because it might reap fruitful benefits after he loses his job.

Other defendants named are John G. Lewis, J. K. Haynes, T. J. Jemison, C. J. Gilliam, Mrs. Doretha A. Combre, R. B. Willspaugh, J. N. Stone, Tureaud, A. J. Chapital, and Clarence A. Laws.

In a pointed article, "Keep An Eye On Your Legislature," a Political Memo sponsored by COPE urged labor leaders to take note thusly:

"Laws passed by your state legislature affect your life and your union. Consider a law recently passed by the Alabama legislalature. It forces any organization in Marengo County which requires membership fees or dues to register with the probate judge. Organizations must file the name and address of every member, addresses of meeting places, times of meetings. It must deposit all resolutions and make all records open to public inspection.

"The law exempts organizations operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or literary purposes. In other words, the powers that be want to know who belongs to a labor union and what the union is up to.

"One of our deep concerns is teaching voters to become more intelligent as to the issues and this appears to me to be a major issue involving all of the people," said Alexander.

He said he would point this out in his "normal visitations" to NAACP branches around the State but he reiterated he plans no "active campaign" to offset an expected campaign by Gov. Luther Hodges to assure passage of the proposed State constitutional amendment in a special election Sept. 8.

"The NAACP is anxious that the public school system be maintained in North Carolina," he said. "If public schools are closed, all children, regardless of race will suffer. Our people are aware of this and deeply concerned about it," he said.

Alexander said the main objective of the NAACP was the realization of a "comprehensive program" toward desegregation of public schools in compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court mandate.

"Since the Supreme Court decision, we have endeavored to assist local authorities to create a climate of acceptance of the decision," said Alexander.

"We also are endeavoring to convince authorities that desegregation can work successfully and to disperse assumptions that disaster will accompany integration."

He called upon North Carolina "to live up to its so-called liberal name" by accepting the responsibility of abiding by the Supreme Court ruling and "not contrive methods and techniques to delay or evade it."

Alexander described the Pearsall plan for the preservation of segregated public schools another "attempt to evade the law."

"We want to continue the uniform public school system as originally incorporated in our statutes," he said.

NAACP membership rolls far ahead of 1955 pace

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-18-56

NEW YORK — Challenged by increasingly repressive measures in certain southern states, local branches of the NAACP redoubled their efforts and enrolled 216,446 members in the first six months of the year.

The total represents an increase of 50 per cent over the 144,277 enrolled from January through June of 1955, Miss Lucille Black, NAACP membership secretary, reports.

With such large cities as Chicago, Cleveland, Baltimore, Houston, Camden (N.J.,) and Milwaukee, as well as many smaller cities, scheduled to conduct annual membership drives in the fall, the prospect of exceeding 400,000 membership goal for 1956 is "very bright," Miss Black said.

Leading the nation with a total of 16,321 NAACP members is the Detroit branch which completed its membership drive in the spring. Los Angeles is second with 12,914 and NYC (Manhattan only) third with 8,703.

Other large cities with large enrollments include Washington, 8,507; Philadelphia, 5,608; St. Louis, 5,005; Cincinnati, 4,830; Kansas City, Mo., 3,982; Columbus, Ohio 3,784; and Boston, 3,709.

Despite the bitter opposition of white supremacy elements there were significant increases in the membership of many southern cities.

Among these were Atlanta, 5,704; Richmond, 4,307! Montgomery, 2,902; and Norfolk, 2,631.

* * *

IN ADDITION, more than 1,000 members were recruited in each of the following southern cities: Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.; Birmingham; Memphis; Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn.: Portsmouth and Charlottesville, Va.; and Dallas, Fort Worth, and San Antonio, Texas.

The figures are for branch members only and do not include youth members or members at large.

School Probe Role Sought By NAACP

Post & Times Herald
Mon. 8-20-56

Plea in D. C. Quiz Not Acknowledged, Says Local Head

Washington, D. C.

The District Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked for time to testify at a public hearing before a House District subcommittee investigating desegregation in Washington public schools.

Eugene Davidson, president of the District chapter, said the group had asked the subcommittee chairman Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.) for time to "present witnesses and experts which would aid your committee in revealing a true picture of the desegregation process in the Nation's Capital."

Davidson said the letter was sent to Davis on Aug. 3, but no acknowledgement or response has been received. Davis was out of town yesterday.

Leonard Hilder of Arlington, assistant to William Gerber, chief counsel of the subcommittee, said yesterday he had no knowledge of the letter. He said the subcommittee staff had nothing to do with Davis' correspondence. No date has been set for the hearings, and Hilder said he had no idea when they would be held.

Davidson said that a special NAACP committee on desegregation has been at work for several weeks collecting facts and preparing interpretaion of them on desegregation in the District. The committee is headed by Dr. Edward C. Mazique.

But we shall not negotiate as to whether it will take place," Marshall declared.

NAACP Plans No Active Campaign Against Amendments

News & Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Sun. 8-2-56

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 1 (UP) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People plans no "active campaign" against a school segregation amendment to be voted on in a special North Carolina election in September.

But State NAACP head Kelly M. Alexander said his organization is "deeply concerned" over the amendment which would allow local option school closing and public tuition grants for private education.

And he indicated the NAACP would make some effort to "educate" Negro voters as to the full impact of the election.

"We consider any program that aims at closing down public schools a threat to the whole educational system of the State," he said.

NAACP Counsel Sees Constitution Courts as Only Hope

Mon. 5-14-56

RALEIGH, N.C., May 13 (AP)—Thurgood Marshall, chief attorney for the National Assn. of Colored People, declared here today "there can no longer be any reason to hope for compliance (with the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision) without going to the courts."

The tall, deep-voiced lawyer, spoke in Raleigh's Memorial Auditorium to a near-capacity crowd of about 2,500 Negroes assembled for a "fighting fund for freedom" rally.

"We are still willing to negotiate as to when and how desegregation will take place.

A Job Well Done

Roy Wilkins answered questions like a champion on the "Meet the Press" television program Sunday. The NAACP executive was handed some tough ones by a panel of sharp newspaper people and he came through with answers that made us all proud to be identified with the NAACP. It is no easy task to face a barrage of questions dealing with some of the touchiest subjects of the day, especially with critics weighing every word uttered ready to pounce upon any error you might make. The newspaper folks pulled no punches in asking and Wilkins pulled none in giving his—and our—answers.

Asked whether Negroes would vote Republican in the coming election, Wilkins carefully said that some of them would. He told the panel—and the television audience—that in making up their minds how to vote, Negroes, like other voters, take into consideration such things as prosperity and employment.

One of the toughest questions flung at Wilkins concerned the fight the NAACP is currently making against the contempt of court charge and the $100,000 fine placed against it in the state of Alabama. One of the newsmen asked how the NAACP could justify its own resistance against the Alabama court order to produce its membership list and its fight against the fine while at the same time it condemns the southern states for their resistance to the Supreme Court decision against segregation. The implication of the question was that if it is all right for the NAACP to fight against an Alabama ruling that it does not like, it also should be all right for the South to fight against a Supreme Court ruling which it doesn't like.

Wilkins skillfully and logically replied that the United States Supreme Court is the court of last resort and that if the present Alabama case goes to the U. S. Supreme Court and that court orders the NAACP to produce its membership records, the association would certainly do so. In other words, it is all right to fight the rulings of lower courts by appealing to higher courts but when the U. S. Supreme Court hands down a decision, its ruling is final, becomes the law of the land and should be obeyed.

Roy Wilkins represented us well on the TV "hot seat" last Sunday. We felt a special glow of pride here in Kansas City because we consider Roy Wilkins "our own." He went to the NAACP from the managing editorship of THE CALL and took an active part in local activities before moving on to the big city. "Our Roy" did an excellent job on the national hook-up.

The NAACP is right

The NAACP was right in refusing to make public its Alabama membership rolls last week.

They were demanded by the state's attorney general who said they were needed in order to determine whether the NAACP was being legally operated in the state.

In addition to the list of members, the state sought:

1. Copies of all charters of NAACP branches in the state;

2. All lists, books, and papers showing names and addresses of persons paying dues to the association and the amounts of such dues;

3. Names and addresses of all persons in the state authorized to solicit memberships and contributions;

4. All files and copies of correspondence for the past 12 months between the national office of the NAACP and "persons, corporations, associations, groups, chapters and partnerships" within the State of Alabama.

5. All deeds and other evidence of ownership of real or personal property;

6. All files on financial transactions during the past year between the national office and persons or groups in the state;

7. All "agreements, correspondence and other memoranda pertaining to or between the NAACP and Autherine Lucy and Polly Myers Hudson";

8. All lists "showing the names and addresses of all officers, agents, servants and employees of the various chapters of the NAACP"; and

9. All correspondence between the NAACP and the complainants and their attorneys in the Montgomery anti-segregation bus suit.

NAACP LAWYERS did submit papers covered in all categories, withholding only its list of members.

The protection of its members in a hostile environment is worth a million dollars to the NAACP even though it doesn't have the money.

Found in contempt and fined $10,000 and then $100,000, the NAACP appealed to the Alabama Supreme Court where, to no one's surprise, it received short shrift.

THE JUDGES of the Alabama Supreme Court are not appointed.

They are elected and its newest members ran on a straight segregationist ticket and a platform of defiance of the U. S. Supreme Court.

On a question of segregation and the law of the land as interpreted by the Supreme Court, there was no doubt as to how Alabama courts would rule in any case in which the NAACP is involved.

Judge Walter B. Jones in assessing such a punitive fine must have been well aware the NAACP has no monetary assets for Alabama courts to confiscate.

IS ALABAMA really after NAACP money?

We doubt it.

What the state is really seeking is a permanent injunction to restrain the NAACP from fighting for justice and equality of citizenship in Alabama.

Strangely enough, few, if any southern daily newspapers have commented editorially on the court's demands or its severe punishment.

Apparently, they are ashamed of what masquerades under the heading of judicial procedure in Alabama.

But fortunately, the NAACP concludes and we believe rightly, that a constitutional question is involved in the business and that an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court will at last bring to the association a lawful and impartial hearing.

The Fight Goes On

State officials who, with the nudging of the White Citizens Councils, are making war on the NAACP should have had their eyes on Alabama last week.

In common with other segregationists, the Citizens Councils have fooled themselves into believing that there is no grass-roots desire for first-class citizenship among Southerners of color.

They have become enamoured with the myth that if "outsiders" like the NAACP didn't come in to stir up the local citizenry, there would be no demand for desegregated schools or parks or the right to vote.

Alabama is one of the states that have succeeded temporarily in halting the activities of the NAACP.

But recently it was compelled to issue a charter to the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, which listed as its principal objective:

"To press forward persistently for freedom and democracy and the removal from our society of any form of second-class citizenship."

In substance, the ACMHR, working from the inside, has a goal identical to that of the 'outside' NAACP and has probably enrolled many of its former members.

The lesson is all too clear.

Gagging the NAACP will not end the fight for freedom. If anything, such actions merely intensify it, making disadvantaged Americans more determined than ever to enjoy the constitutional liberties they know are rightfully theirs.

Texas Checking On N. A. A. C. P.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said yesterday that two representatives of the Texas Attorney General's office had come here to obtain certain information from the organization and that "we're cooperating with them in every way."

An N. A. A. C. P. spokesman declined to give details of the information sought at the present time, but said it related to the work of the organization in Texas. The spokesmen said the two men arrived Wednesday with "a very courteous letter" from the Texas Attorney General "asking our co-operation" and that this was readily given.

Elect White Woman To NAACP Post

Arlington, Va.--(ANP)-When Mrs. Barbara Marx accepted an executive position on the Virginia NAACP's executive board last week, marking the first time in this state's history that the civil rights group has elected and had a white member of its board.

Mrs. Marx was named to the 16-member board during an annual conference of the Virginia NAACP at Petersburg, in a move of appreciation for the stand she took in a recent school integration case.

Mrs. Marx was one of three white people who signed an Arlington desegregation suit. The action brought floods of telephone calls and abusive letters from irate white segregationists.

"It's a bit of a nuisance for the rest of the family, but I just don't care," said Mrs. Marx at the time.

The two other white residents who joined the 50-year-old Mrs. Marx in signing the desegregation suit withdrew their names after experimenting similar harrassment.

THE FUTURE OF THE NAACP

Globe Fri. 9-21-56 P.4

Some of the leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are saying if there are more states than Alabama when will pass restrictive laws against their organization, they will find means to continue their great work by "underground" methods.

Oklahoma City Okla.

We are sure that before this happens the organization will go in the courts and find out if the law of the land will back up these attempts to outlaw an organization so definitely committed to seeking relief from "outlawry under law," such as has been launched in Alabama.

The NAACP is not and never has been a subversive organization. It has merely called upon the courts to say how the 14th Amendment, prescribing equality of citizenship is to be interpreted. Almost invariably the courts, and especially the U.S. Supreme Court, has said the 14th Amendment says what it means and means what it says: that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States and of the state in which they reside, that no state shall make or enforce any law that deprives a CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES the equal protection of the laws.

When one thinks of the many organizations that have sprung up and advocated all kinds of unreasonable departures from American traditions with impunity, it is clear that those states which are attempting punitive restrictions against the NAACP are motivated by nothing less than the unwarranted deprivation of a race's rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

Any people of any state have the right to express the belief that it is "not good" for the Negro to demand certain rights. We often read in the TENNESSEAN, years ago the advocacy of a policy to be adopted by Negroes, removing themselves from any participation in voting, because as the paper said, "the white man would do more for Negroes if they refrained from voting than he would do for them if he did vote.

That, of course, was a mere indulgence in the freedom of speech or the freedom of the press. It was an unenforceable proposition if made into a law. But when states actually make laws which they insist Negroes, alone must obey, said states are clearly "outlaws" themselves.

In fact they are dangerously near treason, according to the Constitution of the United States. The U. S. Constitution defines treason as an action which adheres to the enemies of the United States and gives them aid and comfort.

It requires no undue stretching of the law of the land, to take the broad view that those persons who would put restrictions upon the right of colored people to enjoy the citizenship privileges which other persons who are not Negroes enjoy, they are playing into the hands of the foreign enemies of the United States, enabling them to mobilize colored peoples all over the world into a mass to be dedicated to the destruction of the United States as a nation.

It is regrettable that an organization like the NAACP had to be formed 47 years ago. But at the time it was formed, in far too many sections of the republic, Negroes were being singled out for extra-legal punishments based upon the "findings" of Slaveholders and Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, who in the Dred Scott decision ruled that the Negro was not a person, but a piece of property, and had no rights the white man was bound to respect.

Now, the enlightened people of the United States take the same position in their philosophy about our government that City Superintendent W. A. Bass recently took. He said the Negro is entitled, like other Americans, to the right set forth in the Declaration of Independence. The NAACP has never advocated for the NEGRO more rights than those Supt. Bass recently contended were justly due the Negro.

The NAACP, it is expected, will not tamely submit to restrictions on its operations that are unjust and unconstitutional. They will contend for the rights guaranteed by law, but mindful we trust, of the wise saying that it is great to have the strength of a lion but tyrannous to use it like a lion.

In other words, the most peaceful solution of the problem created by desegregation will be the best solution for all concerned.

NAACP WON'T 'PUSH' NEGROES INTO MSC

Commercial Appeal P 18

It's Up To The Individual,' Leader Here Says

Memphis Tenn. Thurs. 9-6-56

NO APPLICATIONS MADE

The leader of the Memphis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday said his group will not "push" Negroes into entering Memphis State College.

H. T. Lockard, president of the local NAACP, made the remark in the wake of a report by MSC registrar R. P. Clark no Negroes have made application there for the fall semester.

Strict Entrance Test

This is the first time there have been no Negro applicants since the school tightened up on entrance requirements with special tests last January. The tests were decided on to "stabilize Memphis State's enrollment" at about 3,500 students because the school is faced with financial problems, according to J. Millard Smith, MSC president.

Lockard said he is not surprised no students sought to enter as seniors—as provided for in the second step of a State Board of Education plan that would see integration at all college levels by 1959.

Several Negroes attempted to enter the MSC graduate school this past spring and summer, but failed the tests.

"I would not be particularly anxiosu to apply as a senior," Lockard said. "Not many people want to move into a new school in their last year of college."

'Up To Individual'

So far as the future is concerned, the Negro attorney said he feels "it's up to the individual (Negro)" so far as any steps are taken toward entering Memphis State.

"The NAACP is certainly not going to push any Negro into going there."

He said, however, his organization is sticking to its guns in seeking immediate desegregation of schools at all levels, and feels there is a need for whites and Negroes to sit down and work out some plan for carrying out integration.

'Waste Of Time'

"But I don't know of any move being made by Negroes to gain entry to the public schools here in the near future."

Referring to a letter he sent to the Memphis Board of Education last year, asking for a meeting with Negro leaders, Lockard said, "I doubt if we'll try to meet with the board now. It would just be a waste of time."

NAACP Wants Dist. Court Rule Affirmed

World P1 Sat. 10-20-56 Birm. Ala.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The NAACP has asked the Supreme Court to affirm the judgment of the Federal District Court at Montgomery, Ala., holding invalid state law and city ordinances requiring racial segregation of passengers on Montgomery buses.

The Alabama Public Service Commission, the Montgomery Board of Commissioners, and Montgomery Police Chief Goodwyn J. Ruppenthal had asked the Supreme Court Court to reverse the District Court.

The City of Montgomery, Montgomery City Lines, Inc., and its drivers were enjoined from enforcing the bus segregation law and ordinances, but the injunction was suspended pending the appeal to the Supreme Court.

In its motion to affirm, the NAACP contends that the judgment and decree are in line with Supreme Court decisions and that the questions raised in the appeal are without substance.

The suit was instituted in the District Court by Aurelia S. Browder, Susie McDonald, Claudette Colvin and Mary Louise Smith to enjoin the enforcement of the Jim Crow laws.

The NAACP told the Supreme Court that these persons have been embarrassed and humiliated and some have been convicted and jailed for violating the Alabama Jim Crow bus line.

The Montgomery City Lines last April 23 interpreted the action of the Supreme Court in refusing to review the decision of lower Federal courts in a Columbia, S. C., bus case as barring the segregation of passengers in intrastate travel and announced it would no longer enforce segregation over its lines.

C. C. (Jack) Owen, president of

the Alabama Public Service Commission, the next day sent telegrams to the National City Bus Lines of Chicago, of which the Montgomery City Lines, Inc., is a subsidiary, and to bus companies in Alabama, directing them "to strictly adhere to all present existing segregation laws in our state or suffer the consequences."

The Alabama Public Service Commission is claiming in its appeal that it has no authority to enforce the state Jim Crow law within city limits and that the Motor Carriers Act specific does not apply to buses operating within tn limits of a city or incorporated town.

The NAACP tells the Supreme Court that the District Court answered that argument by sayin that the Alabama Public Service Commission has the duty of enforcing racial segregation and since its president acted so positively and affirmatively to that end by sending a telegram to the National City Lines, the action against the Commission should not be dismissed.

While the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal in the Columbia bus case, the NAACP asserts, the import of that ruling is somewhat in doubt. But the high court in other decisions has overruled the 'separate but equal" doctrine, the NAACP said, and, there now remains no legal principle upon which a state policy of racial segregation in public transportation can be sustained.

Attorneys for the NAACP are Robert L. Carter, Thurgood Marshall, Fred D. Gray and Charles D. Langford.

North Carolina NAACP in State Meet

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Delegates to the 11th annual convention of the North Carolina State Conference of Branches of the NAACP will convene in Winston-Salem, N. Carolina 19-21, to work out methods and techniques of speeding up the desegregation of the public schools and implementing effective community education programs.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeast regional secretary of the NAACP, will deliver the keynote address at the opening mass meeting Friday evening, Oct. 19, in the Mount Zion Baptist Church, convention headquarters, 618 E. Ninth St., the Rev. Kelly O. P. Goodwin, pastor.

Elwood H. Chisolm, one of the staff counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, will deliver the main address at the closing civil rights mass meeting on Sunday, Oct. 21.

Catholic Prelate Calls For Defense Of NAACP

NEW YORK-"The time has come for law-abiding citizens of the United States to rally to the defense of the NAACP in those states where its very right to existence as an organization is being challenged not merely by private individuals but by government itself," says Monsignor George C. Higgins of the National Catholic Welfaree Conference in a feature article released by the Catholic Interracial Council here this week.

Citing the attacks upon the Association since the United States Supreme Court anti-segregation ruling of May 17, 1954, Msgr. Higgins charges that "those states which are trying to outlaw the organization by administrative ruling or by legislative fiat are clearly violating one of the most fundamental principles of the natural law in the field of political action.

That principle, he asserts, "is the freedom of association, which is given to men not by government but by the very law of nature itself and which may not legitimately be ta ken away from them by government."

The aCtholic leader, who is director of the social action department of the NCWC, warns "that any government which violates this principle of freedom of association - for whatever reasons of political expediency r local prejudice - is taking the first step down the road that leads all too quickly to the violation of other human rights and eventually. unless the process is reversed, to some form of totalitarianism," as demonstrated by the history of naziism, fascism and communism.

The main objective now of the NAACP is to propel enforcement of the High Court's desegregation ruling. The ruling has been endorsed by Methodists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Southern Baptists.

The United Lutheran Church at its 20th biennial convention this week in Harrisburg, Pa., urged its 3,000,000 members to set an example of interracial brotherhood in their daily living. Some members from the South urged that the Supreme Court had no right to rule on public school desegregation.

Councils or N.A.A.C.P.—Who's the Law?

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has run into misadventure in a number of Southern states recently. The latest of these came in Texas, where a local court has just enjoined the N.A.A.C.P. from operating in the state.

Louisiana some time ago outlawed the organization. In Montgomery, Ala., where Negroes have boycotted transit buses for ten months, a circuit judge has fined the N.A.A.C.P. $100,000 for refusing to deliver up its membership lists.

All this is part of the situation arising out of a succession of Supreme Court decisions which have said segregation of the races by law is wrong—in public schools, in the old institution of the "white" primary election, and in public services. Nobody doubts that a ruling of the same sort as to ublic transportation will come down in due course.

Actions against Negro organizations and groups are therefore something more than protests. They amount to resistance to legal principles and processes—a resistance in which local government itself, as represented by courts, police and administrative officers, is the agent.

And this brings up the great paradox. Action goes on against N.A.A.C.P., which is a legally constituted group, directing its energies to protecting legal rights. It works through courts, invoking the legal process. It may be guilty of indiscretions and excess of zeal now and then, and it may seem to be blatantly militant at times. But these are human traits. Essentially there is always a legal appeal.

On the other hand, the White Citizens Councils appeal essentially to resistance of law, if not to violation of law in spirit and in fact. The method of economic boycott, intimidation and incitement is as well known as are the stories of Sturgis, Kentucky, and Clinton, Tennessee. But there si no record of public action against the Councils as organizations in the same way that the N.A.A.C.P. is haled to court. Instead, public officials aid and abet them—the City Commissioners of Montgomery, for example, openly joining the local Council soon after the bus boycott started there.

That nearly 100 Negro leaders in Montgomery were soon afterward indicted for conspiracy to boycott was a swift development. The Citizens Councils as operated through much of the South are essentially a boycotting device—forcing preachers and teachers and assorted white persons of good will from their jobs, depriving Negroes of jobs and credit for even a show of feeling that the Supreme Court has a point. Maybe there is a need of new definitions for lawlessness.

NAACP threatened in Florida

TAMPA, Fla. — State Rep. Jack Orr of Miami, who cast the lone vote in the recent special legislative session against bills designed to slow down integration in public schools, was scheduled to be the banquet speaker for the Florida State NAACP, which held its annual convention here Friday and Saturday.

The convention faced the momentous problem which all other conferences of branches face in the South — that of state action against it to cause its dissolution.

This action was threatened when, after the special legislative session set up a special committee to investigate the NAACP, the City of Tallahassee, through its city manager, Arvah Hopkins, asked the body to come at once to Tallahassee and investigate "the outside element" involved in the bus boycott, now in its fifth month there.

* * *

THIS INVESTIGATING committee, which was given an appropriation of $50,000 has hired Mark Hawes, former state's attorney general, as its chief counsel, at $15,000 a year, and John C. Chesty, former Secret Service from New York, as investigator, at $12,000.

Hawes was the special prosecutor of the "for-hire" case against the Tallahassee bus boycotters. For successfully prosecuting this case against 21 leaders of the Tallahassee Inter-Civic Council, spearheaders of the boycott, he was paid $4,000 for his work in the four-day trial.

Immediately following the trial, Hawes and Chesty were reported to have taken a special plane to Tyler, Texas, where they were to accompany any member of the Florida investigating committee to confer with the attorney general there on methods and progress of Texas's investigation of the NAACP in that state.

The state NAACP in Texas was temporarily enjoined from doing business after a trial which ended last week.

* * *

"TALLAHASSEE is a most strategic place for your committee to begin its work," a telegram from the white Florida Ministers of World Baptist Fellowship, sent to the investigating committee, read.

The next meeting of the committee has been set for Tallahassee, Nov. 13.

By coincidence, the president of the ICC, the Rev. C. K. Steele, is also the NAACP president. Mr. McGee, an attorney and 1955 FAMU law graduate, is vice president. Edwin F. Norwood, FAMU Extension School director is secretary.

Dr. Gilbert Porter, executive secretary of the Florida State Teachers Association, is the treasurer of the organization. Dr. Emmett Bashful, head of the FAMU political science department, is the campus sponsor of the student branch.

* * *

MR. NORWOOD states that to his knowledge the NAACP local branch has had no part in the bus boycott.

"The Inter-Civic Council did not stem from the NAACP. It would cause suspicion. "The investigation is design- Citizens Councils can pretend to is by coincidence alone that the ICC, Rev. Mr. Steele is president of ed to break the backbone of the investigate the NAACP," he I presume. But I had said. both organizations. "It will certainly be a waste thought that the officals of our of the taxpayers money to con- state had more sense. duct any investigation. We have "It is wondered how members of the KKK and the White had absolutely no activity which

Letters to the Editor

The South and NAACP

The usually well-informed Benjamin Muse, in his column of February 19, writes, "The NAACP is hated with a venomous hatred by thousands of white Virginians." This is generally true throughout the South. Mr. Muse's advice to subside this hatred is for the NAACP to go fishing.

It is perhaps better to examine why the NAACP, ahead of the Communist Party, is hated by many Southerners. Certainly, this organization has broken no laws.

The NAACP represents the antithesis of what the ante-bellum South wants of the Negro. This organization explodes the myth that the Negro is a happy-go-lucky, craven, watermellon-eating creature who is only satisfied with the crumbs from his master's table.

Every advancement that the Negro has made in education, equal pay for teachers, the right to vote, the abolishing of restrictive covenants, the right to eat in public places, travel in interstate and other rights, have been made over Southern opposition.

It is a sad fact that the South has never volunteered to give the Negro any of these rights. They have come about by court orders. Much is written about not being able to change mores and habits overnight. The other side of the coin is that people who are oppressed everyday do not want to wait until they die to receive the rights that are theirs as Americans.

When members of the Communist Party commit a crime against our country, they are tried in court and given due process of law. When members of the NAACP seek to exercise their constitutional rights, they are murdered in Georgia and Mississippi. There is so much work for the NAACP to do that it cannot afford the luxury of going "fishing."

ROSCOE R. NIX.
Washington.

BASED ON 1924 LAW

Louisiana Launches Action To Oust NAACP From State

BATON ROUGE, March 1 (AP)—Louisiana struck at the NAACP today with a state lawsuit attempting to oust the group from this state under a 1924 law aimed at knocking out the old Ku Klux Klan.

Atty. Gen. Fred S. Leblanc asked a State District Court to ban any meetings or business operations by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dist. Judge Coleman Lindsey signed an order directing the NAACP and 12 named defendants to show cause March 19 why a preliminary injunction should not be issued.

The old, almost forgotten law which the state seized to attack the NAACP, requires organizations to file annual membership lists and prohibits meetings unless such lists are filed every year with the secretary of state.

The state petition said the NAACP has not filed such lists And Secretary of State Wade O Martin Jr. said "Our records fail to show either a charter or membership list."

Sen. W. M. Rainach of Homer legislative segregation leader hailed the court action as Louisiana's "first counteroffensive against the NAACP."

And he suggested it may set a pattern for other Southern states to follow.

A spokesman for the attorney general's office explained the 1924 law, broad enough to cover practically every fraternal or civic group in the state, was adopted originally to strike at such secret groups as the Klan.

Leblanc's petition is a civil injunction action and no criminal penalties are involved. But the law carries criminal penalties for violations, attorneys explained, provided district attorneys file criminal court actions to bring the penalties into play.

A. P. Tureaud Sr., of New Orleans, NAACP chief counsel in Louisiana, said he had no comment "at this time because it involves a policy of the organization."

Catholic Hierarchy and NAACP Lauded by Interracial Leader

NEW YORK.—Praise of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States and of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People highlighted a year-end report by George K. Hunton, executive secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York.

The "note of leadership" sounded by the Catholic hierarchy is encouraging to all who are engaged in advancing interracial justice in the nation, Mr. Hunton said in an address to Council members.

He cited particularly endorsements by Samuel Cardinal Stritch, archbishop of Chicago, of the work of the Catholic Interracial Council in that city, and the Cardinal's active leadership in the program to integrate Catholic hospitals in his diocese.

The bishops of the South, through individual activity in their dioceses and their support of the Catholic Committee of the South, are giving an example of "forthright and courageous action in an area where the going is rough," Mr. Hunton stated. "One diocese after another is integrating its schools," he pointed out.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has achieved notable victories in the field of human rights by successful recourse to the processes of American democracy, thus proving the effectiveness of our democratic principles and institutions," Mr. Hunton said.

He noted that Catholic priests and laymen in many sections of the country are "cooperating with the NAACP and supporting its actions."

With the establishment, during the past year, of two new Catholic Interracial Councils at Bakersfield, Calif., and Lafayette, La., there are now 26 such Councils in the U. S., eight of them in the South, Mr. Hunton reported.

Many other Catholic organizations and agencies give active support to efforts to achieve racial integration in parochial and community life. Notable among these, Mr. Hunton said, are the Catholic newspapers and magazines of the country which are "without exception, upholding interracial justice."

Wider integration in religious orders and lay associations, as well as the expanding interest of the laity in African affairs and African missions, are further hopeful indications of growing Catholic interest in interracial justice, he declared.

Surveying the national scene, Mr. Hunton said that despite defiance of the Supreme Court order for school integration by four states, "integration has actually started in good faith in nine or ten southern states."

"Unfinished business" of interracial justice in the Catholic area, he said, includes the integration of many Catholic hospitals and nursing schools as well as some parochial and fraternal groups.

Although "neighborhood integration is lagging everywhere," Mr. Hunton predicted "the neighborhood of tomorrow will be an integrated one."

"More and more 'white' parishes will soon come to meet the challenge of living within the integrated neighborhood," he declared.

To meet this challenge, the Catholic layman must take an active part as "a citizen in his community and a lay leader in his parish," Mr. Hunton said.

Downfall Of Negro

I as a very small instrument of God speak out of a heart of love for all races.

Why has the Negro blamed the white race, as a whole, for his color, his low standards of living, in schools and so forth?

Do they ever stop to think, am I doing my best for the future of my children and putting my money behind the organizations that will build higher standards of living for me and my children? Do I put enough time and work into this or am I wasting many precious hours talking about and trying to take vengeance on someone who isn't to blame for my color or my station in life in the first place?

The Negro shouldn't ever disregard the fact that God gave him his color and he should be proud enough of it to keep it that way, instead of listening to organizations which try to teach him to be ashamed enough of it to mix it with other races, not in so many words, maybe but that of course is their aim. Those organizations are headed for a downfall and those of the colored race who listen and do according to them are bound to fall with them.

MRS. DANAL JACQUES,
2542 29th Street, West.

He Is Proud Of 'Mob' At University

I do not sanction mob violence as a first solution to a problem, but I do say that if it takes these demonstrations as a last resort, then it becomes necessary. Perhaps the men who composed the "mob" that performed the Boston tea party or the first men who assembled to fight for the South were called a mob and were accused of inciting violence, but, in my opinion, they were just trying to protect their freedom and defend their mode of life.

Why, then, do so many people condemn the demonstrations that have occurred at the University? I, and I am sure my views are representative of many, am proud to see that there are still some Southerners with enough intestinal fortitude to assemble and protest the integration that the NAACP and the misinformed do-good Northerners are trying to force down our throats. Do they expect the Southern people to sit idly by and let this plan of mongrelization to creep upon us bit by bit? If so, the South's pride and integrity is greatly underestimated.

Why has The News taken the attitude of submission? Why does it soft soap the actions of the NAACP and protest the actions of the white people who oppose it? One soft soap incident I am referring to is the recent case in which Pollie Ann Myers Hudson was denied admission to the University of Alabama. When she was rejected, this paper printed her story of her just being a smear, but when her case was dismissed in court, did this paper print the reason why the University officials had rejected her? I'm sure you have the facts at your disposal. The great majority of the white people of Alabama are opposed to integration, now or gradually. Just whom does this paper represent, the white people of Alabama or the NAACP?

JAMES T. QUALLS, JR.,
1523 S.W. 17th Way.

Organizations?

NAACP Files Countersuit Against No. Carolina Law

Raleigh, N. C. (ANP).—The NAACP has filed suit in Wake County Superior court to prevent the North Carolina attorney-general and secretary of state from enforcing two state laws which the organization says does not apply to it.

In its petition, the NAACP argued that it is not bound by state laws requiring the registration of foreign corporations and organizations seeking to influence public opinion.

The NAACP contended that if the public opinion statute does apply to it, then the law interferes "with freedom of speech and is unconstitutionally vague to the extent of denying due process of law . . ."

Named as defendants in the petition are Atty. Gen. William B. Redman and Secretary of State Thad Eure.

Redman recently informed the NAACP's national office that it was his opinion that the laws apply to it. He directed the office to register with the secretary of state or face court action.

Redman said last week that he will insist to the courts that the NAACP is liable for failing to register in North Carolina and should be penalized $500 as provided under the law.

NAACP INVITES COLEMAN

Jackson Mayor Also Asked To June 3 Meeting

JACKSON, Miss., May 23.—(UP)—Gov. J. P. Coleman and Mayor Allen Thompson Wednesday received invitations from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to attend its annual state meeting here June 3.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, is scheduled to be principal speaker.

State field secretary Medger Evars wrote Governor Coleman that his presence "will be an inspiration to the many people who hold your sacred office in high esteme."

Naacp blasts cabinet member's segregation stand

SAN FRANCISCO — Marion B. Folsom, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in President Eisenhower's cabinet, was taken to task Friday by the Naacp following a speech here before the Commonwealth Club during which he was quoted as saying that "racial integration" is "blocking" the school aid program.

Folsom was quoted by S. F. News as saying that integration can best be solved "under the procedures and spirit set forth in the Supreme Court's opinion," while the classroom shortage should be tackled on "its own merits."

Lester P. Bailey, Naacp West Coast Field secretary, wired President Eisenhower, asking whether Folsom was expressing the Administration's views.

Bailey said, "Folsom must know that a few, die-hard Deep South representatives are blocking federal aid to education.

"Northern Congressmen, in both parties, have been intimidated by threat to delay and filibuster this vital legislation. If Mr. Folsom represents the views of the President, then the Administration is also under full retreat from these tattered remnants of the Confederacy," Bailey declared.

'If it hadn't been for the NAACP, I'd still be in my white prison'--Mrs. Boyle

SUFFOLK, Va. (ANP) — "If it hadn't been for the NAACP I'd still be in my white prison.

"For it was through the admission of our first colored student to the University of Virginia, where my husband teaches, that I became aware that I was really in a prison and that I might be able to escape."

That confession was made last week by Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle as she addressed a public meeting here last week, sponsored by the Independent Voters League in East End Baptist Church.

* * *

MRS. BOYLE, considered sponsibility rests on colored people because "the colored southerner is carrying the banner of democracy."

The first thing she learned after leaving her "white prison," she said, was the "modern colored American's superior grasp of democracy."

"As I began to know the educated colored people in my community, I realized that here are the people who understand the American ideal much better than the people of my own group," she declared.

* * *

"THE MODERN colored American," she said, has a firm grasp of the American ideals which the white American has not enjoyed since the Jeffersonian days."

She praised progressive colored people for their current struggle to win equality of opportunity and treatment under the state and Federal governments.

"As colored southerners," she warned, "you have an obligation to yourselves, your group, the whole South, the nation and the world to set a standard of what an American citizen is supposed to be.

"Why does this obligation fall on you? It falls on you because the colored southerner is carrying the banner of democracy today."

* * *

MRS. BOYLE confided to her audience that "until six years ago I was a typical southerner, which is to say that I lived in an all white world."

"Like most southerners," she said, 'I had the warmest feelings toward colored people, but I accepted the status quo without the faintest realization that it was contrary to the principles which we all stand for."

Moses Riddick, executive secretary of the league, presided. Eighteen local leagues affiliated with the parent organization were represented at the meeting.

Thalheimer awards to S.C., Texas

SAN FRANCISCO — Top Thalheimer awards for contributions to the desegregation process were presented Friday night to the San Antonio and Detroit NAACP chapters and the South Carolina NAACP Conference during a freedom fund banquet held at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel.

The dinner, attended by some 800 delegates to the NAACP's 47th convention, featured a day devoted to workshops and business sessions.

The Ike Smalls Youth Council Award was won by the Dallas, Tex. council for its fight against "Negro Day" at the Texas state fair.

A youth advisor's award went to Mrs. S. E. Craft, also of Dallas, "for the excellent leadership and guidance" she gave the Dallas council.

* * *

A THUMPING $37,580.03 turn-in and a $1,000 contribution from Omega Psi Phi Fraternity brings to $110,551.07 the total thus far acquired from such banquets held across the country. The NAACP has set $330,850 as its 1956 goal.

The San Antonio unit received a $100 first prize in the "branches without paid personnel" class for its role in bringing about virtual complete desegretion in all phases of the Texas city's community life.

A similar sum went to the Detroit branch in the "branches with paid personnel class" for its activities in membership campaigns, housing, legislation and special events.

* * *

THE SOUTH Carolina State conference was awarded $100 for "successfully countering economic reprisals and other tactics of the White Citizen's Councils" directed against NAACP leaders in the school desegregation program. The South Carolina Award came in the state conferences' category.

Runners-up prizes of $50 in their respective categories were Louisville, and Mississippi. Elloree, S.C., Hillsboro, O., and Chicago received honorary awards.

Watch for Spies, NAACP Warned

By the United Press

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27. — Thurgood Marshall, chief lawyer for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, warned 300,000 NAACP members last night to be on their guard against the efforts of racists and Communists to infiltrate their ranks.

Mr. Marshall gave this warning in a keynote speech at the NAACP's 47th annual convention. Some 4000 delegates representing 300,000 members attended.

He said the "intransigent states" of the deep South will come up with new attempts to slow up the NAACP program.

"The latest is the action of Mississippi in setting up a gestapo of paid informers to infiltrate the NAACP branches," he said. "We will keep these stooges out of the NAACP branches just as we have kept the Communists out.

"They don't need to spy on us. We have always operated in the open. If the Mississippi governor wants to know what we plan to do, he can send one of his agents to this convention and see and hear for himself."

Snatches NAACP Film

Call P.1

Objects To His Picture With Negro

Fri. 3-25-56

Kansas City, Mo.

Olin Johnston of S. C. in Tilt With Clarence Mitchell

By ROSE McKEE

WASHINGTON. — (INS) — Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D) South Carolina, Wednesday confiscated the film of a cameraman who snapped a picture of the senator with an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Johnston, who was presiding at a hearing on civil rights, ordered a guard to take away the film of Theodore Gaffney, a photographer for the NAACP magazine, "Crisis."

Gaffney had taken a picture of Johnston and NAACP Attorney Clarence Mitchell.

The incident occurred just after Attorney General Herbert Bownell Jr., testified in support of President Eisenhower's four-point civil rights program.

Johnston told newsmen he was acting under authority of Judiciary Committtee Chairman James O. Eastland (D) Mississippi, who announced at the outset that no pictures would be allowed after the hearing got under way.

Eastland left before Brownell completed his testimony and Johnston recessed the hearing so that senators could go to the floor for votes that were about due.

Mitchell came forward to protest that he had no chance to be heard. Gaffney said that when he snapped the picture of the senator and the Negro attorney, the hearing was already recessed. He charged the incident was an invasion of freedom of the press.

Photographers who regularly cover the Senate hearings snapped their pictures of Brownell at the outset and left after Eastland announced no pictures could be taken during the proceedings.

Brownell in his testimony opposed extension of criminal penalties to the current "extraordinary sensitive and delicate area of civil rights."

Senator Thomas C. Hennings (D) Missouri, referred to the fact that the administration's civil rights program was unveiled only last month.

Brownell retorted that the Justice department in the last three years has had the "most vigorous" civil rights record in its history. He listed among other things the two-year litigation which led to the Supreme court's decision against racial segregation in the schools.

But Brownell agreed with Hennings that "these things" were initiated by previous Democratic administrations.

Wednesday evening, July 4, Second General Assembly, Greetings from Mrs. Rollin Brown, president, National Congress of Parents and Teachers. John Lester Buford, presidential address: "Proud To Teach."

Friday evening, July 6, third gen-

Halt Segregation With Economics, NAACP Is Told

Constitution P. 3

Mon. 2-27-56

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26 (AP)— An NAACP speaker today urged economic pressure to bring about desegregation and blasted Negroes who do not back up the

M. R. Austell To Represent Teachers At National Meet

Daily World

Thurs. 6-28-56

Representatives of the nation's teachers will flock to Portland, Oregon, during the first week of July when the National Education Association will hold its 94th Annual Meeting.

M. R. Austell, treasurer, and chairman of the N E A Membership Committee of the Gate City Teachers Association, will be the official delegate from the local association.

Major meetings will be held in the Civic Auditorium in the "City of Roses," which will be the educational capital of the nation July 1 through the 6. The NEA President John Lester Buford has announced. The convention theme is "Proud To Teach."

Highlights of the Portland meeting of the Representative Assembly, preceding the 1957 centennial convention, are as follows:

NEA Vesper Service: Sunday afternoon, July 1, John Lester Buford, presiding Speaker, Bishop Gerald Kennedy, the Methodist Church, Los Angeles, Calif.

NEA Departments: Monday, July 2, there will be meeting of 24 or more NEA Departments.

General Sessions: Monday evening, July 2, First General Assembly. Greetings from J. W. Edwards, superintendent of schools, Portland Speakers: Arthur D. Kirkham, newscaster, Station KOIN Portland, and Eric Johnston, special ambassador to the Middle East.

Atlanta Ga.

National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

"I'm convinced of the effectiveness of the boycott-type measure especially in Montgomery," said U.S. Congressman Charles C. Diggs of Detroit, Mich.

NAACP Probe Being Pushed

Montgomery Ala.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP) — Southern congressmen proposed today a congressional investigation of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The suggestion was advanced by Rep. Gathings (D-Ark) and won immediate support from others.

The Southern contingent in the House took up most of the afternoon in speeches and debate on the racial question.

Gathings, in proposing the inquiry, said:

"Wouldn't it be proper to ascertain the amount of collections of the organization; the salary of its officers; the sources of its contributors and what expenditures are anticipated by this organization in the various states of the Union in the furtherance of their objectives?"

Gathings said 78 of the total of 177 officers, board members and executive staff members of the NAACP have been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

2 F.B.I. Undercover Agents Identify Each Other as Reds

Courier-Journal P. 2

Thurs. 3-15-56

From Wire Dispatches

Charlotte, N. C., March 14— It was something like old home week today for Charles B. Childs and Odis R. Reavis.

Childs, 24, a crew-cut, bespectacled student and laboratory instructor at the University of North Carolina, told a subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee here Monday he knew Reavis as a Communist.

Reavis was, in fact, "in my club at Winston-Salem," the former undercover agent for the F.B.I. testified.

Today the subcommittee called Reavis.

Reavis, 31, soft-spoken, said he knew Childs as a Communist and had so informed the F.B.I.

Both In Party Cells

Both had been in party cells in High Point and Winston-Salem. Childs entered the party in 1950. Reavis joined in Detroit in 1948 and moved back to High Point in 1949. Both reported to the F.B.I. for several years, each tabbing the other as a Red.

Childs sat behind Reavis, grinning hugely through his testimony. After the subcommittee adjourned, they chatted at length.

Reavis indicated — but would not confirm after the hearing— that Childs' testimony about him led to his appearance before the probers.

Representative Kearney (R., N. Y.) asked Reavis, "What was the reaction among your fellow employees when he (Childs) named you?"

"I was nervous," Reavis said, smiling. "One of the guys said, 'Didn't I see your name in the paper?'

"'Don't kid me,' he said. 'You're a Communist'."

Sent to N.A.A.C.P. Meeting

"Another one said, 'They ought to shoot all the Communists.'

"I told him I thought so, too," Reavis continued.

"Then he said, 'They ought to shoot you, too'."

"I thought," Reavis said, "that I'd better find my boss man."

Reavis told the committee he and several other "comrades" were sent to Durham to attend a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meeting.

"We were not part of the organization," he said. "But we were instructed to aid in N.A.A.C.P. activities."

Negro Told To Pressure Democrats

Herald P.4-C

Fri. 4-13-56

Miami, Fla.

By JOSEPH F. HAAS

Miami Herald-Chicago Daily News Wire

CHICAGO — A Negro leader urged his people to remove their support from the Democratic Party unless the Democrats "clear up that mess in the South."

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, addressed some 3,000 persons attending a fund-raising meeting in the Coliseum to back the Negro boycott of Montgomery, Ala., bus lines.

"We must not neglect to use the great weapon available to us here in the North: Political action," he stressed.

He said Northern Negroes can't vote against the Southern governors, legislatures and Congress members who back segregation, but added, "We can have something to say about the party that made Eastland chairman of a committee which can choke us whether we live in Mississippi or Illinois or Montana."

He referred to Sen. James Eastland, Mississippi Democrat, and a leader in the fight to retain segregation. He now heads the pow-

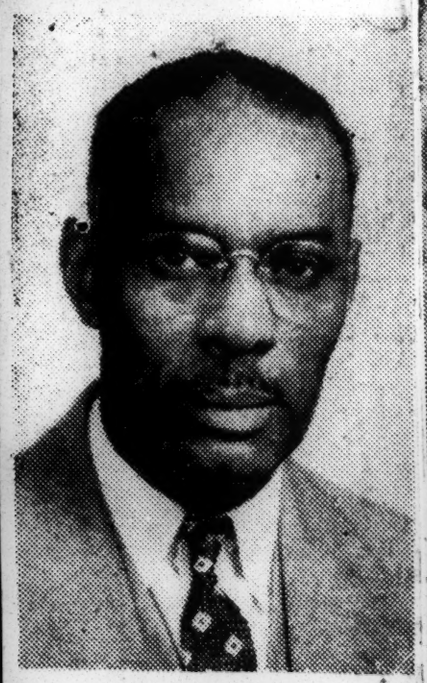
erful Senate Judiciary Committee. Eastland took over the post under the Senate's seniority rule.

"Those who talk about moderation and extremism," he said, "forget that the Negro has always been the patient moderate.

"He has put his trust in the law. He has waited . . .

"They say, 'Give us time to work something out,' but they never say how much time. Most of them mean 'Never.'"

M. R. Austell



M. R. AUSTELL

(Continued From Page One)

eral assembly, Speaker, Lee DuBridge, president, California Institute of Technology, presentation of new officers of the association.

Representative Assembly - Tuesday morning, July 3, the NEA First Business Session will be held for the adoption of order of business and rules of procedure, and the nomination of candidates for office.

Wednesday morning, July 4, at the Second Business Session, Samuel Brownell, U S Commissioner of Education will appear. Executive Secretary William G. Carr will present his report for 1955-56. A committee of the NEA Board of Directors will present to the delegates the proposed NEA program of increased services and leadership

Friday morning, July 6, at third Business Session, National Commander J. Addington Wagner will bring greetings from the American Legion, followed by the presentation of reports and the budget for 1956-57.

Friday afternoon, July 6, at the Fourth Business Session, action on resolutions, report on the revision of bylaws, and new business are scheduled.

Friday evening, July 6, the Fifth Business Session and the final general assembly will take place.

Other features of the convention include meeting of NEA Committees and Commissions, Classroom Teacher Night, July 3, NEA Discussion Group, President's Reception, Sectional Meetings and Discussion Groups on Professional Topics, Meeting of State Delegations, Friendship Night, July 5; and the premiere showing of NEA Centennial Film, "A Desk for Billie."

Associated Press Wirephoto

DOUBLE RED HUNT . . . Charles B. Childs, High Point, N. C., left, and Odis Reavis, Winston-Salem, N. C., reported each other as Communist suspects to F.B.I.

N. A. A. C. P. FETES TODAY

Anniversary of Desegregation Decision to Be Observed

A religious service, rally and dinner are among the events listed here tonight to mark the second anniversary of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

Mayor Wagner previously proclaimed today as a Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving in observance of the decision.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of a boycott of segregated buses in Montgomery, Ala., will preach at the service at 7:30 P. M. in the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Later, he will speak at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel given by the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The New York branch of the association will hold a rally at 8 P. M. in St. Nicholas Arena, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. The speakers are Mrs. Rosa Parks, who touched off the bus boycott, and Arthur D. Shores, attorney for her and Dr. King.

NAACP Resolution Urges Equal Rights

SAN FRANCISCO, — The demands of colored people for an equal share in the rights and privileges of American citizenship were spelled out in a score of resolutions passed at the 47th annual convention of the NAACP, which met here June 26 to July 1.

The delegates, 1,000 strong, from 38 states, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Alaska, called upon the Congress to enact fair employment practices legislation.

They also urged Congress to establish a bi-partisan commission on civil rights, to set up in the Department of Justice a civil rights division, and to prohibit racial discrimination and segregation in any Federal aided housing, schools or health services.

* * *

THEY URGED local NAACP branches to "assume the responsibility of conducting effective registration and voting campaigns."

The delegates also called upon the national office to "distribute to all local, state and regional units and, through them to the membership and general public, information on the performance of the major political parties, branches of government, senators and congressmen, on the broad issues of civil rights."

* * *

THE 1950 resolution against communism was reaffirmed and extended to include a ruling that "Communists and/or persons who are prominently identified with the Ku Klux Klan, White Citizens Councils, or Communist front of Communist-line organizations, are ineligible for membership in the NAACP."

Expressing the conviction that the NAACP program "must be broadened to the point of using all lawful means available to obtain our objectives," a resolution recommended that the NAACP Board of Directors and national staff:

"Give the most careful consideration" to non-violent resistance as carried out in Montgomery, Ala. and Tallahassee, Fla., "for possible inclusion in our expanding action program for civil rights."

THE RESOLUTIONS asserted that the legislative and executive branches of government are under obligation, both moral and legal, to support the mandates of the Supreme Court in its construction and interpretation of the law."

A program of action for school desegregation, adopted at a southern regional conference of NAACP leaders in February, was approved by the convention.

This program calls for continued effort to secure voluntary compliance with the Supreme Court's school desegregation decree where possible, and the filing of suits at the request of parents in those states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia) in which "constructive negotiations have been found to be impossible."

* * *

CONDEMNING THE White Citizens Councils and similiar groups for creating an "atmosphere of terror and intimidation," a convention resolution called upon "all officials, Federal, state and local, to make immediate independent investigations of these Citizens Councils and similar groups, and to prosecute in all instances where violation of the law is uncovered."

Also condemned were actions by state legislatures and state courts "to ban the NAACP from operating in their states . . . .to destroy its existence and effectiveness."

The convention further resolved "to fight with every resource at its command such unlawful and unconstitutional action."

* * *

DECRYING continued residential segregation, a resolution called upon the association "to petition the President to issue a directive that the Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration require, as a condition of mortgage insurance and loan guarantees, that all housing utilizing such federal assistance be made available to all applicants without regard to race or religion.

"All lenders and builders granted such assistance be required to convenant with FHA or VA that they will not discriminate in the sale or rental of such housing," the resolution continued.

State and local units of the NAACP were urged, "wherever possible, to seek the support of responsible trade unions for measures that we favor and, in turn, give our support to such measures supported by organized labor as are consistent with our policy and program."

"Let those who cry 'moderation'," the delegates asserted, "realize that moderation requires sustained action. Stagnation is not moderation. Stagnation is death.

"Action is what we seek. Action to eradicate the manifestations of racial prejudice. Action to demolish the whole Jim Crow structure. Action to assure forever the equality of rights and human dignity proclaimed in all the great ethical and political documents of humanity."

An Interview With NAACP Brass—II

Advertiser 2-4-A

Despite Setbacks And Resistance, NAACP Leaders Look For Complete Integration By Jan. 1, 1963, Centennial Of Lincoln's Proclamation

Montgomery Adv.

Wed. 4-25-56

By Joe Azbell

City Editor, The Advertiser

NEW YORK, N Y.

TALL, easy mannered Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has a way of making himself seem to be a spokesman for all Negroes.

AZBELL

But unlike many lobbyists and association big shots, Wilkins reels off the names of other Negro leaders who are participating in the civil rights cause and heaps credit on them lavishly.

He doesn't talk of what he has done—but what others have done — NAACP Attorney Thurgood Marshall, Senator Herbert Lehman, Senator Wayne Morse, the Rev. M. L. King, Autherine Lucy, and many others.

It is obvious that the NACCP welcomes competitive forces as long as they dovetail into the program of integration. Maybe it is an illusion, but the NAACP seems to be attempting to parcel out to unattached Negroes part of the integration campaign

The nation might tire of the shout and tumult of integration. That is, unless there is a dramatic action among the Negroes that could keep the integration campaign colorful.

The Subversive Charge

BOTH Wilkins and NAACP Public Relations Director Henry Lee Moon perspiring in the hot national office of NAACP in New York's Freedom House, which has wall fans but no air conditioning, spoke of the charges of "subversive" against the NAACP with compassion. "Henry (Moon) wants to sue those who make these charges but I don't go along. It is so silly up here that the NAACP is communist dominated. It is incredible to the Northerner. But to the Southern politican, it is another tool in his waging of war to maintain the status quo."

Of all the Southern white men, it now emerged that the most feared is not Senator James Eastland or Herman Talmadge or Asa Carter or Sam Engelhardt although all of these are on a NAACP watching list. The eloguent speaker on segregation, Eugene Cook, attorney general of Georgia, has thrown a monkey wrench into the NAACP order of things in the South especially. Last year, Cook charged the NAACP was infiltrated with reds and pinks. He was followed with other charges by Lt. Gov. Ernest Hodges of South Carolina, Senator Eastland and North Carolina Asst. Atty. Gen. Beverly Lake. The Negro integrationists at first ignored their charges as "gnat flutterings"

Cook's Canard

BUT slowly the members of the NAACP felt the impact of the charges and began to ask national headquarters how to answer them. Then was printed Roy Wilkin's three-page "NAACP Reply To The Cook Canard." He charged: "Mr. Cook's speech is full of distortions, word juggling, free translations and untruths." He further attacked Cook as dreaming up the entire speech: "This string of inaccuracies suggests the whole speech is concoction."

Wilkins' reply did not down the outbursts of "subversive." This month the NAACP printed a red, white and blue pamphlet showing its Americanism, its origin, and its connections with J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI and Presidents of the United States. (The frontispiece contains the pledge of allegiance to the flag.)

While in the office, letters were opened from members who wanted to know how to reply to the "subversive" charge. It is a prime requisite of the NAACP today to throw off this brand lest it spread and affect adversely its integration program.

Battle Of Untruths

THE Cook charge was made on Oct. 19, 1955—and now in June, 1956, the NAACP has had published the pamphlet to answer the mail and questions on it. Of course, the charges of subversive against the NAACP is as untrue as the charge of fascist against the White Citizens Council. The untruth of the fascist charge against the WCC in the North apparently is offset by the untruth of the charge of "subversive" against the NAACP in the South. Both are political action groups, one for the white, the other for the Negro.

The Negro has, of course, been a major target of the Communist Party (this factor has been outlined in at least three books on the subject) and the Reds have taken over a few Negro organizations, including the Garvey Back To Africa Movement, International Labor Defense and the National Negro Congress.

"There have been instances—most of them occuring on the West Coast — where locals of the NAACP have been infiltrated by communists. Some persons prominent in NAACP affairs have been identified with one or another of the various communist front organizations. But on the whole, the leadership of the association and the great majority of the NAACP branches have followed a vigorous anti-communist policy," *The Winston-Salem Journal Sentinel* observed recently.

Hoover's Testimonial

BUT factually, J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI has frequently praised the NAACP. The Attorney General of the U. S. has named 12 Negro organizations as being communist fronts. The House Un-American Activities Committee has listed seven such organizations. The NAACP has never been named on either list.

Getting down to the Alabama level, Wilkins couldn't recall, and made no effort to get his membership director to look up the figures of NAACP membership in Alabama. He bypassed with "no comment" statement the outlawing of the NAACP in Alabama. But he did let drop the fact that the closing of the Birmingham office of the NAACP would disrupt all Southern NAACP activities as it is the Southeastern branch headquarters — not merely the headquarters of Alabama. The kayo of the NAACP in Alabama thus would force a removal of that office to some other regional spot. He said that NAACP activities had been suspended temporarily in Alabama

Migration Is No Answer

THE migration of the Negro to the North, in the opinion of Wilkins, would not prove a racial panacea but certainly would ease the attitude of the white psychologically in the South. He did not visualize an intensification of the problem of discrimination in the North as a result of this migration except in the field of housing where already exists a problem. "It is wishful thinking on the part of the South to think the Negro problem is going to flutter away on the wings of the census. It may relieve the problem and make it easier to work with from an integration standpoint but the proble... will stay in the South." Another of the NAACP officials noted the continuance of the Southern problem despite the vast migration of the last 10 years.

Amid this conversation, Wilkins was asked about the integration status of the NAACP staff as I had seen no white person, up to that point, roaming the corridors of this integration center of the nation. Within minutes, a young white girl, not more than 20, appeared in Moon's office. She was not the bouncy, chic secretary of the skyscrapers but appeared a reticent studious girl who would be efficient at her job. She was introduced as Moon's assistant in his public relations role. This white girl was the symbol of integration, so it seemed, in this Negro organization.

Although there were those Negro-blooded staff members who were as white as the late Walter White, (whose huge framed portrait and a second large photograph, were in the lobby) race-mixing appeared to be of little concern here. I discovered in the talk with Wilkins that of the 75 employes only every fifteenth person was white. The labor secretary, Herbert Hill, the only white among the 21 top executives, occupies an office on another floor. Of the 48 directors, only 12 (including Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Herbert Lehman and the CIO's Walter Reuther are Caucasian. In fairness to Wilkins, he almost apologetically explained: "We have had more whites on the staff in the past."

"Mississippi-ism"

THE NAACP, which Moon admitted had inaugurated (and has been partially successful in developing) a campaign to prohibit the use of "nigger" and "darkie" and other derisive appellations, has coined derisive terms to describe Southern segregation. "Mississippi-ism," intended to label the "lynch law" of the South, apparently is a hangover from the Emmett Till trial. A huge poster, "Stamp Out Mississippi-ism" with a tombstone listing the names of George W. Lee, Lamar Smith, Emmett Till and Clinton Melton, hangs in the outer office with the campaign cry, "Join NAACP" beneath it.

Mississippi again is used as the goat of NAACP literature in a poster, entitled "Mississippi Commandment" showing a Negro bo yof about eight with a thuggish cigar smoking white mobster holding a pistol. Above this tombstone background are the words, "Thou Shalt Not Whistle." (The thought runs through the mind: the Rev. King handles Alabama, the NAACP has Mississippi.)

The literature of NAACP, carefully designed much in the style of national brand advertising, preaches the doctrine of integration. Says one pamphlet:" . . . Economic pressure, the denial of jobs and the withholding of credit from Negro homeowners, farmers and the busi-

ness and professional men has been used increasingly to replace the cruder and bloodier forms of intimidation and terror."

Integration Membership Records

ONE pamphlet by Wilkins takes up the Southern states which practice segregation. Its title: "The War Against the United States."

The NAACP has 310,000 members — only the Lord knows how many are white and how many Negroes for the records are integrated. If all these were Negroes, it would be two per cent of the 16,000,000 U. S. Negroes. There are 1,300 branches—at least one in every state but New Hampshire, Vermont, North Dakota, Wyoming and Maine. How these states escaped the NAACP's drive isn't known.

Publicity and education are the main tools of the NAACP. Besides a monthly magazine, *The Crisis* (50,000 circulation) and *The NAACP Bulletin*, its office got out 124 pamphlets and brochures last eyar—altogether 1,500,000 pieces of literature Last year's educational budget came to over $600,000. The total income, including branches and other activities, reached $1,200,000. Included was $311,000 for NAACP's Legal Defense & Educational Fund, Inc., a separate unit which is tax exempt. (Headed by Thurgood Marshall, the fund has a staff of six full-time paid attorneys and a reservoir of at least 40 volunteer lawyers around the country. About 500 requests for legal support passed through the fund's office for screening in 1955.)

Mississippi Again

AGAIN hitting at Mississippi, the NAACP's legal arm claims, "Segregation in public places and recreation has been banned largely. Negroes are voting freely in most states except Mississippi."

The NAACP, more than any other group, claims the victor's laurels in education integration and points out that more than 2,000 Negro students are now attending white Southern colleges. A quarter of a million Negro boys and girls now attend public schools with white boys and girls in states that separated them less than two years ago. Marshall, now 47, joined the NAACP in 1938 at $2,400 a year; he now draws $14,000 a year.

The "holdout" states as listed by Wilkes are those Southeast provinces of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, who, he says, are attempting to circumvent the Supreme Court decision.

"Even some of our best friends and well wishers," the NAACP concedes, "are charging us with immoderate and unreasonable haste, with intransigence and extremism . . . of going too, too fast and pushing too hard to bring together white and Negro children in the same schools." As a New York reporter put it, "It's this reaction that makes the NAACP's leaders suspicious, to put it mildly, of gradualists."

In its integration planning, the NAACP has set Jan. 1, 1963, the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation as target date for the "complete integration of all vestiges of second class citizenship under which Negro Americans still suffer."

NAACP Maps Strategy In War on Segregation

Star Wkld. 6-27-56
Washington D.C.
P. 20-L

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27 (AP).—Negro leaders today mapped strategy for their fight against segregation—by new law suits, political pressure, education and negotiation.

Broad outlines were charted last night in the keynote speech to the 47th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP attorney who won the desegregation rulings from the Supreme Court.

Mr. Marshall called for:

1. Federal legislative and executive action to attain desegregation. Congress and the administration, he said, "must not continue to stand idle by and allow State governments to surrender to open defiance of court rulings.

Party Stands Studied

2. Legal suits in school and bus cases in eight States—Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia—where "we found not one instance on the part of the political leadership . . . to even consider the possibility of desegregating."

3. Community education and negotiation elsewhere, including spots of discrimination in the North and West.

4. "An accurate appraisal" of whether Republicans or Democrats are doing the most for civil rights.. Representatives Hugh Scott, Republican of Pennsylvania, and John F. Shelley, Democrat of California, picked by their respective national committees, will debate this question before the convention Friday night.

5. "Strong uncompromising planks on civil rights" in both party platforms.

30 Lawsuits Planned

Mr. Marshall's outlined program for legal action and community education was approved by a conference of NAACP State presidents and the legal staff. They will recommend it to the six-day convention, which usually follows their suggestions. Mr. Marshall said 30 cases are under study for filing later this year.

"The professional politicians of the South know that it is just a matter of time until even the thin veil of apparent legality will be stripped from their baseless cold rebellion against the law of the land," Mr. Marshall told the convention.

He blamed "professional politicians" primarily for "trying to sell to the normally law-abiding Southerners the impression that there is still some possible validity left in racial segregation."

"This small minority of southern politicians is getting smaller and smaller," Mrs. Marshall said, while the NAACP is getting bigger, wealthier and more influential.

309,000 Members Reported

A convention report said NAACP reached a new high of 309,000 members last year, with gains particularly in the south, and income soared to a record $635,000, most of it contributed after the slaying of Emmett Till in Mississippi August 28.

Mr. Marshall attributed NAACP's new growth to a "campaign of intimidation" against the organization and "vicious threatening tactics" against its southern leaders. He warned the same situation has "given new weapons to the Communists" who have adopted a program of "sweetness and light" to win Negro support.

President Eisenhower told the conference in a message that "patience and forebearance and wisdom are required of all of us if we are to solve effectively the perplexing problems of this period of adjustment."

NAACP delegates

Afro-American
Balt. 6-30-56
Baltimore Md.

SAN FRANCISCO — Among delegates who attended the annual conference of the NAACP here last week were:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Charles C. Webber, Mrs. Jean Knorl, Eugene Davidson, Mrs. Andrea Maddox.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Marshall T. Bright Sr , Mrs. Celia Crawford, Mrs. Sarah F. Diggs, Mrs. Mary E. Hawkins, Bowen K. Jackson, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Rev. Mrs. Lillian Thompson, Robert B. Watts, Rev. Marcus G. Wood, and Mrs. Henrietta King, State Conferenc.

VIRGINIA

Lester Banks, State Conference; Mrs. I. A. Williams, Jerry L. Williams, Danville; Dr. W. L. Harris, Fredericksburg; W. Hale Thompson, Newport News; Robert D. Robertson, Mrs. Roberta Robertson, Norfolk; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Mrs. Vera B. Banks, John T. Drew, Oliver Hill, Mrs. Ruth Jasper, Mrs. Florence D. Waller, Richmond; Mrs. Mollie Evans, Loudoun County; Dr. Edwin B. Henderson, Fairfax County; R. F. Edney, Mrs. Freda Edney, York and James City Counties.

CONNECTICUT

Herman R. Lee, New England Conference; Mrs. Mary E. Cousins, Rev. Julian A. Taylor, Ansonia; Alfred B. Lewis. Mrs. Bernice N. Napper, Greenwich; Mrs. Walter White, Norwalk; Mrs. Arlease B. Harvey, Waterbury.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs. Estelle Elder, Mrs. Jules Noble, Springfield; Edward L. Cooper, Col. Larkland F. Hewitt, O. Phillip Snowden, Herbert E. Tucker Jr., Boston.

NEW JERSEY

Samuel A. Williams, State Conference; Mrs. Margaret L. Caution, Rev. Matthew E. Neil, Mrs. Eloise G. Taliaferro, Atlantic City; Rev. Walter S. Taylor, Berger County; Mrs. T. Marvel, Dansbury; Robert E. Hazelwood, Camden; Rev. James G. Austin Sr., Gloucester County; Mrs. Cordelia G. Johnson, Jersey City;

Odell Garland, Metuchen; Mrs. Tina Bohannon, J. Francis Hoggard, Newark; Miss Winphrey Williams, Nathaniel Phipps, Newark Youth Council; Alston Smith, Perth Amboy; Miss Magnolia B. Brown, Miss Betty Ann Young, Joseph B. Judkins, Miss Jean Williams, Plainfield Youth Council; Mrs. Audrey M. Woodson, Trenton.

NEW YORK

Mrs. Effie A. Gordon, State Conference; James C. Speller, Bronx Youth Council; Rev. Kenneth A. Bowen, Mrs. Allene Edwards, John Harris, Mrs. Martha Miller, Buffalo; Laska Strachan, Dr. Eugene T. Reed, Central Long Island; John Evans, Corona-East Elmhurst; Mrs. Anne J. Aldrich, Rev. Arthur L. Hardge, Great Neck;

Chester P. Alston, Guy R. Brewer, Miss Florence V. Lucas, William H. Booth, Jamaica; Ella Baker, Miss Edith Beritz, Miss Hortense Bowery, Russell P. Crawford, Mrs. Peggy Dickson, William Lake, Miss Winifred Norman, Jawn Sandifer, Miss Vivian Greene, New York City;

Mrs. Hazel Amos, Newburgh; Mrs. Margaret Scott, Staten Island; Mrs. Olive Campbell, Curtis McClaine, Mrs. Farrell McClane, Yonkers.

PENNSYLVANIA

Henry R. Smith Jr., John G. Jones, State Conference: Joshua Thompson, Bucks County; George T. Raymond, Mrs. Helen R. Robertson, Chester; Mrs. B. Margaretta Jones, Darby; Rev. Jefferson D. Myers, Jesse Thompson, Erie; Mrs. Lillian Gray, Mrs. Anna Procter, Rev. William H. Smallwood, Mrs. Isabel L. Strickland, Main Line;

Rev. Joseph W. Jackson, North Hills; Mrs. Viola P. Allen, Mrs. Hannah Carner, Dr. Harry J. Greene, Rev. Thomas E. Little, George B. Morris, Mrs. Nellie Peggues, Joseph Davidson, Lee Gregory, John T. Smith, Philadelphia;

Rev. Charles H. Foggie, Mrs. Madeline S. Foggie, John G. Jones, Mrs. Marion B. Jordon, LeRoy Patrick, Pittsburgh.

RHODE ISLAND

Leroy Williams, Newport.

NORTH CAROLINA

Kelly M. Alexander, State Conference; Mrs. B. G. Burnett, Miss Laura Hammonds, Edgecombe County; Mrs. Thelma Byrd, Rev. J. H. Aker, Gaston County; Rev. R. D. Sharpe, Hickory; George H. Bostic, Moore County; Mrs. Willie Mae Winfield, Roper; Mrs. Ruth H. Morgan, Wendell; Cortez M. Puryear, Mrs. Geneva H. Puryear, J. H. Roseborough Winston-Salem.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Rev. H. T. Richer, Chersaw; Joseph Lewis, Johnnie Rouse, Dunbarton; L. A. Blackman, Elloree.

ALABAMA

J. H. Davis and F. D. Varner, Etowah County; Berry L. Binford and James H. Pickett, Huntesville; N. W. Stevenson and Mrs. M. B. Davis, Jasper; R. L. Matthews and Fred D. Gray, Montgomery; Daniel Beasley, Mrs. Laura B. McCray, Mrs. Mae W. Pogue and Mrs. Hattie S. West, Tuskegee.

FLORIDA

Roscoe W. Beale, Deerfield Beach; Rev. A. Joseph Reddick and Rev. J. M. Byrd, Liberty City; Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, Mrs. Melba C. James and Otis D. James, Miami; Edgar Gibbons, and Mrs. O. C. Black, Sarasota; Mrs. M. L. Mike, Tri-Cities

Rev. J. F. Grimmett, state conference; Mrs. Mazie Brown Simmons, Leon Wallace, Willie Mrs. Juanita Chapman, Willis and Mrs. Jacola Goodwin, Chat- Graves, Walter Kendrick and tanooga; Mrs. Fetta Holland Arthur L. Johnson.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

B. H. Netherland, Fred W. Hickman, Robert W. Knoxville; Mrs. Marjorie H. Mrs. Lucinda J. H. Campbelle, M. W. Day, Z. Landry and Mrs. Alexander Looby and Rev. K. Gordon.

GEORGIA

E. B. Farley, Columbus; Miss M. Smith, Nashville.

DETROIT, MICH.

Rosetta Williams, Dekalb County.

William Bowman, John Burton, Carolyn Dean, William Oliver,, Horace Sheffield, Samuel

TENNESSEE

32b 1956

Memorandum For Gene Cook

Afro-American P. 4

Georgia's Attorney General Eugene Cook and others, who have been storming up and down the land damning the NAACP as being honeycombed with Communists and subversives, might well have consulted with an expert on the subject. Sat. 6-9-56

If they had bothered to ask, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, would have told them what he told President Eisenhower and his Cabinet at a special meeting dealing with Southern tensions on March 9, 1956. Baltimore, Md.

On that occasion, Mr. Hoover informed Mr. Eisenhower that "The Communists tried to infiltrate the NAACP, but they have not succeeded as far as the leadership was concerned." 32b

He added that "The NAACP leadership was fighting them vigorously."

While Mr. Cook was naming Dr. Channing Tobias, Roy Wilkins, Thurgood Marshall, Clarence Mitchell and even the late Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune as subversives, Mr. Hoover was giving them a clean bill of health.

As principal legal officer of his state, one would think Mr. Cook would be more interested in the White Citizens Councils, which first levelled the subversive charge at the NAACP.

Regarding these self-appointed patriots, Mr. Hoover reports that there are more than 200 White Citizens Councils and similar organizations in the South.

Of greater significance, he revealed further that in one area checked by FBI agents ,there was a 400 per cent increase in the purchase and shipment of firearms.

Mr. Cook and other Southern officials, who are under oath to uphold the Constitution, should be interested in finding out against whom are the flag-waving White Citizens councilmen preparing to do battle.

The United States Government?

Or the Supreme Court?

Masons give 100G to NAACP fund

Afro-American Sat. 6-9-56 P. 8

Baltimore, Md.

BOSTON. — The Prince Hall Masons have contributed more than $100,000 during the past five years to help the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., to fight racial segregation and discrimination.

Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the fund, revealed the total amount of contributions in a report made last week to the Grand Masters Conference here.

MR. MARSHALL disclosed that the $100,000 in donations was made possible through a resolution passed by the Grand Masters Conference in Denver, Colo. May 1951. Their 1955 donations amounted to $21,000.

All of the money contributed has been devoted exclusively to basic research in connection with current litigation, legal techniques and implementation projects, the Legal Defense head told the Grand Masters.

"During the five-year period the general public, as well as those in the field of civil rights, has become more and more aware of long legal research and social planning," Mr. Marshall said.

NAACP

* * *

HE TOLD the Grand Masters that the Legal Research Department has become increasingly indispensible. Since its establishment, a revolution has occurred in civil rights litigation.

Research is now necessary in other sub-fields of law, such as contracts, corporations and torts, as well as in special subareas of the socio-economic disciplines, Mr. Marshall said.

Charlotte Gets NAACP Inquiry

News & Observer

Raleigh, N.C. P. 2

CHARLOTTE, June 1 (AP)—Another inquiry regarding plans for non-segregation in public schools here has been made in the Charlotte unit of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

A letter was directed to members of the City School Board's special study committee asking for an opportunity to meet with committee members and hear of plans that have been made to carry out the ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court against race-segregated public schools.

The letter was signed by F. T. Drakeford, chairman of the Charlotte NAACP unit's educational committee, who is also a member of the faculty at Johnson C. Smith University here.

Ten days ago the City School Board received a letter from the Charlotte Negro Parent-Teacher Council asking that the non-segregation policy be put into effect by the opening of schools next September.

The special study committee of the school board has been studying the problem for about a year.

There was no comment from any school official regarding the latest NAACP inquiry.

Masons give $100,000 to NAACP

Tribune P. 12

Los Angeles, Calif.

BOSTON — Prince Hall Masons have contributed more than $100,000 during the past five years to the Naacp Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., according to the Grand Masters Conference, Prince Hall Affiliation, held here recently.

Tribune P. 12
Los Angeles, Calif.
Fri. 6-1-56

32b

HUSBAND & WIFE TEAM — Sven and Anne Reher, who will appear in "Music in Vienna" concert June 10 at Ebony Showcase theatre. The artists are donating their services, proceeds to go to the national Naacp in New York for its Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Affair is sponsored by a committee of 54 women, headed by Mrs. Paul R. Williams.

Lexington Conference Lauds NAACP Offorts

Daily World P. 1 Thurs 5.

Atlanta, Ga.

DETROIT - (ANP) - The Lexington Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, meeting at Second Grace Methodist Church, praised the leadership of the NAACP for that organization's efforts in bringing about the Supreme Court school desegregation ruling.

Other commended in the resolution presented by a committee headed by Dr. Oliver N. Quick of Cincinnati, were the national Negro press, the Southern Regional Council, "and all other voices literary and vocal, including those of liberal voices, South as well as North, that have cried out against injustice."

The conference adopted two reports, one from its committee on Social and Economic Relations headed by the Rev. George Rice of Chicago and the conference cabinet, composed of the presiding Bishop Matthew W. Clair, Jr., of St. Louis and the five district superintendents, urging cooperation across jurisdictional lines and

working for ultimate integration

The report of the committee on Social and Economic Relations declared: "integration is coming; let us prepare for it. Integration is a two-way street. May our work be so geared that it will facilitate the anticipated changes."

J. Ernest Wilkins, U. S. Assistant Secretary of Labor and the first Negro to head the Judicial Council (the denomination's "Supreme Court") addressed the conference on Friday night.

Other speakers for the six days confab included Mr. Robert Mayfield, Joseph T. Johnson and Dr. Charles F. Boss all of Chicago; Bishop Marshall Redd. Bishop E W. Kelly, Sr., Dr. Gordon Phillips and John T. Current, all of Detroit.

Also Dr. Prince A. Taylor, Jr., New Orleans, La., Dr. J. W. Golden, New York City and Dr. M. L. Harris, Little Rock. Ark.

Joseph Primes, Akron, Ohio, was admitted on trial into the annual conference and Sheldon B. Simmos, Dayton, Ohio, Timony C. Simmons, Augusta, Ky., and Clarence M. Clemmons, Cleveland, Ohio were admitted into full membership of the Annual Conference.

Pharo, 5-31-56

J. H. Roach, Princeton, Y., and Herbert Seavers, Troy, Ohio were ordained deacons (the first ministerial order of the denomination) on Sunday by Bishop Clair. Sheldon B. Simmons, Phillip A. Harley, Harvey, Ill., and Clarence M. Clemons were ordained elders.

The composite report of the five district superintendents was read by the Rev. C. V. Haynes of the Louisville District. Other superintendents are Dr. Oliver B. Quick, Cincinnati; Dr. S. Marion Riley, Jr., Chicago; Dr. David M. Jordan, Indianapolis and Rev. Clarence T. R. Nelson, Columbus, Ohio.

The report indicated that gains had been made along several lines in the churches of the conference including gains in membership and financial support of the local church expenses and connectional claims. The conference adopted a record breaking budge of a 35 per cent increase for the World Service askings of the denomination's 1956 General Conference for the 1956-60 quadrennium.

Atlanta, Ga.

Officers of the conference re-elected for the next four years included secretary, the Rev. A. R. Howard Jr., formerly pastor of the Mary Palmer Church, Detroit and now pastor of the Hartzell Church, Chicago; statistician, Rev. C. M. Harris, Cincinatti, and registrar, Dr. T. J. Griffin, Chicago. The Rev. Alvin Burton is pastor of the host church. The 1957 session of the conference will be held in the Braden Curc, Toledo, of which the Rev. I. R. Sumner is the pastor.

Give To The NAACP Legal Defense-Educational Fund Inc.
107 W. 43rd Street
New York 36.N.Y.

NAACP Wins One Case, Loses Another

Reformer P.16
Sat. 3-12-56

WASHINGTON, D C (NNPA)—The NAACP came out with a .500 batting average in orders handed down by the Supreme Court Monday-- winning in one case and losing in another.

The victory the NAACP registered was in the case of three youths, in which the court affirmed a judgment of a three-judge Federal District Court ordering them admitted to the undergraduate department of the University of North Carolina.

Houston, Tex.

The other case involved the question of the reversion of land to its donors, who had given it to the Charlotte (N.C.) Park and Recreational Commission for park, playground and recreational purposes on condition that colored people not be allowed to use it.

The three youths, LeRoy B Frazier, Jr, Ralph K Frazier and John L Brandon, all of Durham, N C, already are enrolled in the University of North Carolina They are graduates of a high school in Durham.

They applied last April for admission to the undergraduate department of the University of North Carolina. University officials rejected their applications, telling them that under rules of the university colored students were not accepted in the undergraduate department.

The rejection of their applications was based upon two orders of the board of trustees of the university. An order of Apr. 4, 1951, authorized the admission o colored students to professional and graduate schools for courses not offered at colored state institutions.

An order of last May 23 declared it to be the policy of the consolidated University of North Carolina not to accept applications of colored students to undergraduate schools of the three branches of the university.

The consolidated university consists of the University of North Carolina, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and North Carolina College for Women.

The three youths sued in the Federal District Court. A three-judge court ruled that the orders of the trustees declaring colored students ineligible for admission to undergraduate schools of the University of North Carolina were unconstitutional.

The university appealed. The NAACP filed a motion to affirm the judgment of the lower court. The Supreme Court Monday granted the motion and affirmed the judgment.

The only question at issue was whether the Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools reached the undergraduate collegiate level. The NAACP contended that the decision barred the refusal of admission to a qualified person simply because he is colored.

In the other case, the Supreme Court refused to review the judgment of the North Carolina Supreme Court holding that certain land given to the Charlotte Park and Recreation Commission would revert to the donors if colored persons were allowed to use the Bonnie Brae Golf Course in Revolution Park, but land given by the city would not revert.

A suit for an injunction to compel the park and recreation commission to permit colored golfers to use the golf course is pending in the Mecklenburg County Superior Court. They were denied the privilege of using the golf course on Dec 21, 1951.

The case which the Unted States Supreme Court refused to review Monday involved the question only of whether the land would revert to its donors if colored golfers are permitted to use the golf course. The golf course is not on land involved in the case.

Wilkins Warns Against Civil Rights Slowdown At Meet

Second of a series

Calls for Federal Action

Unless the federal government takes effective action there is danger of further racial violence in the South, Clarence Mitchell warned in his report on the activities of the Association's Washington bureau which he heads. "If the President calls for civil rights legislation and the Congress passes appropriate laws in response to that call, most of the present anarchy in the South will be halted," he asserted.

The failure to take up civil rights issues in the first session of the 84th Congress, he charged, was due to the political situation. "Northern Democrats were busy making plans for winning the White House in 1956" Mr Mitchell said. "As part of their planning they made a peace pact with southern members of their party. An important part of this pact was an agreement not to act on civil rights. Republicans looked to the White House for their cue on whether to push civil rights bills. But the White House considered other matters more important

AMENDMENTS DEFEATED

Although House committees held hearings on 51 civil rights bills and a Senate committee on one such bill no legislation in this field, except as amendments, reached the floor of either House, Mr Mitchell reported. A bill to give federal protection to servicemen was reported favorably out by the House Judiciary Committee but got no further. An amendment to the reserve training program bill to prevent segregation in state units of the National Guard was turned back after naving first been passed by the House. However, he said, the NAACP "was successful in keeping the Department of Defense from having the power to assign draftees to segregated National Guard units, although we were not successful in ending segregation in the National Guard itself."

Similarly, efforts to secure amendment of the Federal aid to school construction bill were defeated and the bill itself was bottled up in the House Rules Committee. These amendments were strongly opposed by the Administration with President Eisenhower publicly branding them as "extraneous." White House pressure, the NAACP Washington representative declared, "forced several Republicans to vote against the anti-segregation amendment (to the school aid bill) in committee."

STUDY MISSISSIPPI OUSTER

The Association, through its Washington bureau, Mr Mitchell reported, "has been making a careful study of methods which may be used to unseat or expel (from Congress) members of the Mississippi delegation. Because of the widespread fraud, violence, and intimidation which are characteristic of elections in Mississippi, it is clear to any reasonable person that members of Congress from that state hold their offices illegally. In addition Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi has a notorious record of fomenting sedition through vicious attacks upon the United States Supreme Court."

In addition to its efforts to secure congressional action the Association's Washington bureau took up various problems and complaints with such executive agencies as the Department of Agriculture, the Defense Department. the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Federal Communications Commission, the President's Committee on Government Contracts, the Justice Department, the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Post Office.

HOUSING PROGRAM OUTLINED

The Association's housing department, established last year developed a program of education and action designed to secure freedom of residence, Madison S. Jones, special assistant in charge of the department, reported. The program consisted of efforts to bring about an awareness of the housing problem by NAACP branches; to develop techniques on local and national levels in order to solve these problems; and to inform local units of the NAACP about the various types of governmental assistance to housing.

"During 1955," Mr Jones said, "the housing department rendered direct assistance to 27 communities engaged in urban renewal programs. This aid was rendered on the basis of three major problems; the relocation of Negra families; participation of Negroes in the local advisory committees; and the matter of free and unrestricted re-use of the land."

Indicating the vast potentialities of the governmental slum clearance and urban renewal programs, Mr Jones declared that the importance of NAACP activity in this field of housing cannot be stressed too much since, in the rebuilding of cities, residential patterns for the next two generations will be established."

NAACP activity, the Association's special assistant asserted, contributed to the enactment of the Metcalf-Baker bill in New York State banning segregation in FHA-insured housing; the amendment of New Jersey banking and savings and loan acts to include granting of all mortgages without regard to race, creed or color; the establjshment of a Veterans Administration policy of banning racial discrimination in the sale of repossessed housng buil with VA loan guarantees; and the implementation of the non-segregation policy of the Public Housing Administration in sevral northern cities.

LABOR GAINS CITED

Herbert Hill, the Association's labor secretary, reported that "a major goal of the Association's labor program was won in 1955 in successful actions to destroy the spearate line of progression for Negro workers in collective bargaining agreements held by major oil refineries in the South with CIO, AFL and independent unions. Elimination of the separate line of progression in these trade union contracts will have an effect that goes far beyond the oil refining industry and will have meaning for Negro workers in manufacturing occupations all over the country."

The NAACP, Mr Hill said, had successfully intervened on behalf of Negro workers in diverse occupations in many different parts of the country. These included construction workers in Terre Haute restaurant workers in Schenetady, seamen in the merchant marine, oil workers in Texas and school teachers in New York, in addition to civilian employees in federal government installations.

The labor secretary also indicated a stepped-up campaign for 1956 which, he said, would be a "vigorous program to destroy the barriers that prevent Negro wage earners from working at their highest skills in the North as well as in the South and which denies American society of needed manpower resources."

Protested Race Tags by Army, Police Brutality Minstrel Shows in 1955

New York, N. Y.—The report of the 47th annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held Jan. 3, was presided over by Arthur B. Spingarn, the Association's long-time president.

(The report continiues from the Jan. 12 issue of the Bystander.)

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NAACP Membership Increases

Despite opposition to compliance in the South, NAACP units, regional offices, state conferences, branches, youth councils and college chapters were found equal to the task, Gloster B. Current, director of branches, told the delegates. "NAACP leaders in the South displayed unparalleled courage in the face of fire," he said.

"The NAACP had its best year in membership and fund raising. Between January 1 and December 6, NAACP branches reported a total of nearly 300,000 memberships, as compared witih a total 1954 enrollment of 240,000. It is estimated that our total 1955 enrollment will pass 300,000 as of December 31. All regions reported substantial increases in membership," Mr. Current asserted.

Ohio, he reported, has maintained its lead over the rest of the country with 23,450; New York takes second place with 20,243; California moves into third place with 19,290; Virginia is fourth witih 18,752; Michigan is fifth with 17,071 and Texas sixth with 16,447. (All figures as of December 6).

The largest branches in 1955 included Detroit, 13,000; Cleveland, 10,568; Baltimore, 10,047; Chicago, 9,803; Los Angeles, 8,467; New York City, 6,514; Philadelphia, 5,241; New Orleans, 4,440; and Atlanta, 4,096. One hundred new branches, 37 youth councils and nine college chapters were chartered in the year. This makes a total of 1,496 active branches and other units.

To meet the challenge to integration and to help branches in the South, field secretaries were added in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, Mr. Current said.

The West Coast Region under the direction of Franklin H. Williams, regional secretary-counsel, reached its peak in membership, fund raising and programmatic achievements. This region spearheaded a campaign for FEPC in California, fought discrimination in Coast fire departments, handled a number of housing discrimination cases, protested race tags by the Army, protested police brutality, minstrel shows and other cases of discriminatioin.

Under Fire

Under fire all year, the Southeast Region headed by Mrs. Ruby Hurley, bore the brunt of the fight against White Citizens Councils, investigated murders, shootings and developed counter measures in South Carolina and Mississippi to the economic tactics of White Citizens Council groups.

Staff in the region included Medgar Evers, Mississippi, who along with Mrs. Hurley directed NAACP's registration and voting campaign, conducted investigatioins and worked with branches in the filing of petitions seeking integration in the schools. Affidavits were secured and protests lodged with the Department of Justice over voting denials in Mississippi.

In the Southwest, considerable progress was made in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas where some integration in the public schools took place.

Herbert L. Wright, youth secretary, reported on the Second National Youth Legislative Conference in Washington in February, participation in protectivie measures against the White Citizens Councils by NAACP chapters at Claflin College and South Carolina State College in Orangeburg, and youth picketing of the Texas State Fair in Dallas protesting segregation at the fair.

tegration."

The Negro leader, who wished his name withheld, made his statement after preliminary investigations by the FBI and district attorney's office at Baton Rouge failed to determine who mailed the literature.

The pamphlets bore a St. Louis, Mo., return address but officials there were unable to find anyone who would acknowledge being a representative of the Communist party or having any knowledge of the literature.

NAACP Denounces Communism

In New Orleans, A. P. Tureaud, an attorney for the NAACP, branded the pamphlets an attempt to link the organization with the Communist party before the Louisiana gubernatorial election.

Tureaud said the NAACP had denounced Communism and the Communist party, adding: "We in the NAACP believe we are quite capable of handling our affairs without assistance of any subversive groups, including the Communists."

Leander H. Perez, state district attorney for the 25 districts in southern Louisiana and a pro-segregation leader, declared the pamphlets "prove unmistakably that the fight for racial integration is actually the Communist cold war on the home front."

'Communist' Pamphlets Are Branded as 'Fakes'

BATON ROUGE, La., (ANP) — A prominent Louisiana civil rights leader said he believes that an alleged Communist-circulated pamphlet criticizing segregation in the South was mailed by supporters of one of the recent candidates for governor of Louisiana.

The four-page pamphlet, headed "An Historic Moment For The South," urged white southerners to join Negroes in the integration fight "if they wish to secure a richer life in the South for themselves and their children."

It was mailed in Baton Rouge several days before the Jan. 17 primary. All five candidates for governor, including the winner, Earl Long, ran on pro-segregation platforms.

Done By Candidate

"I wouldn't be surprised if the guilty party turns out to be supporters of one of the candidates for governor," the Negro leader said. "The pamphlets were mailed just before election day, seemingly to get white people to turn out en masse at the polls to register a protest against the Negro and in-

20,000 fill Garden for civil rights rally, give $20 Gs

Afro-American p. 1
Sat. 6-2-56 Baltimore, Md.

By SAMUEL HAYNES
Editor, New Jersey AFRO

NEW YORK—"Eisenhower is now a President in exile, a commander in chief of the armed forces stripped of his stars, a leader of the people, insulated and isolated from them, the most commanding figure of the free world captured by his own palace guard."

Thus spoke Representative Adam Clayton Powell before 20,000 cheering listeners who jammed Madison Square Garden Thursday night for a massive civil rights rally.

A total of $20,000 was raised to help Thurgood Marshall and his NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

* * *

"THE FORCES of reaction," charged the angry Mr. Powell, "obstruction, segregation, White Citizens Councils, Eastlandism, have reached down with the tentacles of his own palace guard and stopped his progress.

"If I went to Bandung again, I would not be able to stand up and defend so vigorously my country in the field of civil rights as I did a year ago this past April.

"We should demand that every single Republican and Democrat in Congress stand by the Powell amendment. How can we give Federal funds to a state that is in violation of the Federal law?"

"We should demand that Eisenhower call a conference at the White House.

"If Truman could appoint a human rights commission, why can't Eisenhower? He needs no act of Congress.

"We should demand that the Department of Justice move—it needs no legislation from Congress for it to set up a special civil rights assistant."

* * *

"I SAY THIS sadly and non-politically—the most important voice in our country has not spoken out strongly.

"This is the wrong audience. We have to awaken that sleeping monster—public opinion," observed Miss Fannie Hurst, the eminent novelist and humorist.

"In such a situation, the Federal Government cannot remain as a neutral observer.

"It is the duty of the Chief Executive, no matter what his party, to act firmly to guide the nation in the observance of the law.

"The good faith of both parties will be judged by the way they act on civil rights bills in this present session.

"Something must be done before they adjourn for the summer, and the size of that something could determine the size of our support for the parties and candidates," prophesied Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, NAACP.

* * *

TWENTY THOUSAND persons vigorously applauded these attacks upon President Eisenhower and members of both parties in Congress for their failure in the field of civil rights.

The rally was sponsored jointly by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the National NAACP, and a number of trade unions and churches.

Other speakers, all of whom received ovations, included:

* * *

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, who spoke briefly and then interviewed Mrs. Autherine Foster, formerly Miss Autherine Lucy, who reviewed her fight to enroll in the University of Alabama and her subsequent expulsion;

A. Philip Randolph, vice president, AFL-CIO, and president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who presided;

The Rev. James H. Robinson, Pastor, Church of the Master; Dr. Theodore M. Howard, president, Mississippi Regional Council of Colored Leaders;

Charles S. Zimmerman, vice-president, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and chairman, civil rights department, Jewish Labor Committee; and

Dr. Israel Goldstein, president, American Jewish Congress and rabbi of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun.

* * *

AMONG THE top stars of the entertainment world who participated on the musical program and spoke in support of civil rights and urged all to join the NAACP and back the leaders of the Montgomery Improvement Association were: Baltimore, Md.

Tallulah Bankhead, Sammy Davis Jr., Jack Carter and Olga James, the latter three stars of the Broadway play, "Mr. Wonderful;"

Also Maxine Sullivan, Josh White and Edgar Nixon, both folk singers; Bill Hayes and Cab Calloway.

John Wesley Faulk, noted radio and television star, had the audience in stitches as he handed up a spicy mixture of wholesome wit and homespun philosophy, enhanced by his southern drawl, in his role as M.C. for the entertainment features.

THE MOST dramatic moments came when Mr. Randolph called for a minute of silence in tribute to those martyrs who were murdered, lynched and kidnapped in the South because they were NAACP leaders, insisted on their right to vote and petitioned for school integration.

* * *

Also, when Gus Courts, former president of the NAACP in Belzoni, Miss., Mrs. Autherine Foster, and Mrs. Rosa Parks of Montgomery, retold the highlights of their battles against segregation and the mobs that made international headlines.

They were interviewed respectively by Mrs. Roosevelt, Ashley L. Totten, secretary-treasurer, brotherhood of sleeping car porters; and Miss Maida Springer, official of the dressmakers union, ILGWU.

Mrs. Foster, Gus Courts, Mrs. Parks and E. D. Nixon, a sleeping car porter and treasurer of the Montgomery Improvement Association, were given standing ovations by the audience.

The choir of Concord Baptist Church, directed by Wyatt Logan; the George McLain Choral group, the choir of Corpus Christi Church, the chorus of local 60-A., dress shipping clerks, ILGWU, and an interracial band featured the musical program.

Dr. Howard called the white citizens council "the worst internal threat we have to our American way of life."

He rocked the garden as he thundered:

"Let's stop talking about free elections in Germany and other foreign countries when we can't have free elections here in the United States of America.

"We should stop going across the seas talking about 'man's inhumanity to man' so long as we have these damnable crimes going on in Mississippi.

* * *

"WE ARE TIRED of sending our sons, husbands and sweethearts across the seas to die for something we can't vote for in Belzoni, Miss.

"We have not failed to send troops across the world to protect the freedom of oppressed people.

"If all legal and moral efforts fail in our efforts to protect the civil rights of individuals in the South, then troops should be sent there as a last resort."

Mrs. Roosevelt said that the question of civil rights was much more than a question of integration.

"It is," she asserted, "A question of the Supreme Court and the Constitution.

"This is a fight in which all of us must work together. from the South, most of us here

"ALTHOUGH A show of hands —as requested by Dr. Howard —indicated that many of you are from the South, most of us here tonight are New York citizens.

"And I want to say as a citizen of New York that we have unfinished business in the State of New York .

"If we in the Northern States can do an effective job in integrating housing and the schools, we can speak with more authority on the evils of segregation and undemocratic practices elsewhere."

* * *

FORMER U. S. District Judge J. Waities Waring and his wife also were given a standing ovation when introduced by Mr. Randolph.

Dr. Goldstein warned that:

"We must guard against substituting faith for action in our fight for the first-class citizenship and equality."

"We have to be on guard," he declared, "against the more subtle attempts to frustrate what is now the law of the land against segregation."

Mr. Randolph, who, with Benjamin J. McLaurin, international respresentative of the sleeping car porters brotherhood, was credited with being the persons most responsible for the greatest civil rights rally since the days of Marcus Gravey, declared:

* * *

"WE ARE HERE tonight to warn the American people of the existence of a social sickness — racial segregation — which threatens the social health of the entire nation at home and abroad. . . .

"Violence cannot win civil rights for us, nor can violence defeat the fight for civil rights."

Dr. Robinson told the audience: "Every act of prejudice and discrimination marks the man who exhibits or uses it as a traitor, not only to the essence of our democracy, but it singles him out as one who gives aid and comfort to the enemy . . .

"Contrary to the opinons of many of our citizens, this is not a problem which the South must face and work out in its own time and own way.

"It is a problem which faces every section of the American public, and one in which the whole world is interested, precisely because it is only one part of the worldwide march of people toward freedom, security and dignity."

Dr. Martin King Featured Speaker At Big Meeting

Both Thurgood Marshall And Sen. Lehman Voice Impatience with "Civil Rights" Progress Made Under Eisenhower; Alabama Minister Takes Moderation View In Plea To Both Races To Work For Peaceful Settlement Segregation Problems

New York, May 18—Addressing a second anniversary dinner meeting in celebration of the United States Supreme Court anti-segregation ruling, civil rights leaders reviewed the progress made during the two-year period, urged affirmative action by the national Administration to speed the process of integration, called for firm resolution on the part of the people to see that the decision is implemented, and warned that the Negro can no longer be expected to accept second class citizenship.

The dinner held under auspices of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., attracted a top drawer audience of 750 persons to the Waldorf Astoria hotel here on May 17 to hear the Rev. Dr Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus protest; Senator Herbert H. Lehman, of New York; Dr. Channing H. Tobias; Roy Wilkins, the fund's secretary; and Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the fund. Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the organization, made brief remarks. Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, under secretary of the United Nations, presided.

Senator Lehman, to whom the first Philip Murray Award was presented, and Mr. Wilkins both expressed the opinion that the White House had failed to give effective leadership in the fight for implementation of the Supreme Court decree.

White House Action Urged

"Positive and affirmative action," Mr. Wilkins said, "can substitute national morality and dignity for the mischievous irresponsiblity of the mob. Thus far the present situation has lacked that affirmative action from the highest level."

THE NAACP secretary also condemned the "shocking role" of Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina in calling for action to "curb" the Supreme Court. Mr Byrnes, a former justice of that court, "knows that the court has frequently reversed itself in light of new developments," Mr. Wilkins said. "He knows that the court has a right to declare state statutes unconstitutional. Not only does he know these elementary facts, but as a member of the court he participated in just such decisions."

Dr. King Asks Realism

Advocating a realistic attitude toward race relations in the country today, an attitude which shuns both extreme optimism and extreme pessimism, Dr. King called for continued forward movement. "We have come a long, long way, but we have a long, long way to go," the youthful Montgomery leader said. "I am mindful that there are those who are urging us to adopt a policy of moderation, still others preaching the 'slow up' gospel. They are telling us we are going too fast, which causes us to wonder, how fast is too fast? But in the midst of all this both Negro and white persons of goodwill realize that we can't afford to slow up. We have a moral obligation to press on. Our self-respect is at stake; but even more the prestige of our nation is at stake."

The Negro, Dr. King asserted, has achieved a new self-respect which challenges the status quo in race relations. He is now rejecting the "place assigned to him." As long as he accepted this place racial peace was maintained.

"But it was an uneasy peace in which the Negro was forced patiently to accept injustice, insult and exploitation," he said. "Truly it was an obnoxious negative peace, for true peace is not merely the absence of some negative force—confusion, tension, war, but the presence of some positive force—justice, goodwill, brotherhood. For years the Negro accepted this negative peace. Then something happened to the Negro. The Negro masses began to re-evaluate themselves. They came to feel that they were somebody."

Marshall Reports on Progress

Mr. Marshall reported the progress made since the Supreme Court handed down its historic decision. He noted that "more than a quarter of a million Negro children are attending unsegregated schools in nine states and the District of Columbia which formerly required segregation. Up to two years ago, we had 17 states against the Union and the world. Now we have but eight. This is significant progress."

Citing resistanceto the court's decree the NAACP attorney reiterated a willingness to negotiate where possible and reaffirmed the intention to return to the courts where necessary.

"By now we know the areas where negotiation is still possible," he declared. "We shall continue to cooperate with people of good will. For the others we say two years is a long enough period to wait for them to make a start toward desegregation. They offer nothing that can be considered as a basis for negotiation. They are in effect in rebellion against our Constitution. Progress toward American democracy cannot be geared down to the wishes of these recalcitrant politicians. For those recalcitrant officials who refuse to make even a start, we have no recourse but to pursue in due time the matter through the courts."

own newspapers. You have felt sorry for these people. You are sure that the NAACP will meet these ever increasing challenges.

Again, you are taking it as a matter of course because the NAACP has never let you down.

I have news for you: We will not be able to meet these challenges unless we get the money to do it.

We have always had difficulty meeting our regular budget. We cannot meet this heavily financed new assault unless you stop taking us for granted and dig deep into your pockets—and do it now!

THURGOOD MARSHALL,
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
107 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

(Contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax Purposes)

NAACP Legal Defense Fund Needs Money NOW

Last year when the U. S. Supreme Court decided that racial segregation in public education violated the Constitution, Negroes througnout the country were elated.

Few realized that this decision came about only after years and years of hard work by many, including large groups of volunteer lawyers and social scientists.

Few realized the several hundred thousands spent on expenses in these cases.

Hardly anyone ever paused to consider the threats and intimidations against the parents of the school children involved. Most Americans simply took all of this for granted.

Now, after the last decision in these cases, the deep south is again showing its hand.

At least two Negroes in Mississippi have been killed for insisting on the right to vote.

White Citizens' Councils are cropping up all over the South, determined to destroy all economic advantages for Negroes.

Governors and attorneys general have said repeatedly that they will litigate this matter for fifty or a hundred years.

Louisiana has appropriated $100,000 to resist court actions in that state. Other states have assigned six to fifty lawyers to oppose cases in their states. Negro teachers are being intimidated and discharged.

You have read about these and other challenges in your

Civil rights group formed in Mobile

MOBILE, Ala (ANP) — A Committee of 100, aimed at taking over where the NAACP left off, was formed here last week tto continue the fight against racial discrimination.

After hearing the Rev. J. Echols Lowery and other speakers criticize segregation, 500 persons attending the Thursday night meeting turned in nominations for the committee, which will be chosen before the next mass meeting.

THE NAACP, temporarily banned in Alabama by a circuit court injunction, was praised in a resolution for its "great work."

The resolution also said: "Men of good will everywhere are disturbed that many newspapers and political opportunitiests in the South are urging open defiance of our courts and inciting irrational thinking and hatred in confused minds.

* * *

"THESE SOURCES are perhaps unwittingly giving aid to the destruction of the forces of law and order and creating a situation which may bring chaos to our beloved country.

"We call upon our fellow white citizens in larger numbers. . . .to use their influence toward the end that the Christian principle of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man may be established in the hearts of men everywhere"

INTERCOLLEGIATE GROUP ELECTS WILMINGTONIAN

WILMINGTON, N.C. — Miss Eunice E. Kirton, North Carolina College coed, recently was named president of the N.C. Intercollegiate Fellowship which is composed of students from NCC, Duke University and the University of North Carolina.

32b 1956

Husband answers suit—

Mrs. Hudson is paid by NAACP, court told

A Negro man has charged that he lost his wife because she wanted to be a student at the University of Alabama.

Edward Hudson, husband of Pollie Anne Myers Hudson, who sought to enter the University but was rejected, yesterday said she wanted to part with him so she could become a "guinea pig" for the NAACP.

Hudson made the statements in answer to a divorce suit filed by his wife Jan. 23. The answer was filed yesterday with the register of Chancery Court.

"BEING A MARRIED woman and living with her husband, she feared that said University would not accept her, hence her bill of divorce," the answer stated.

Atty. Morel Montgomery said his client told him he did not voluntarily abandon his wife as she charged, but left because she told him to do so.

"The NAACP is just using her," Atty. Montgomery quoted his client as saying.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern executive secretary of the NAACP, quickly denied the charges, saying: "It is absolutely not true."

AT THE TIME SHE filed for divorce, Mrs. Hudson claimed she had no means of support for herself and her child and that she didn't have funds to obtain legal counsel for a divorce.

Hudson countered by stating in his answer: "The complainant (his wife) is in the employ, or on the rolls, of the NAACP of the United States, that they are paying her $300 per month for her maintenance and support of her child while she is the guinea pig therein."

"They are attempting to place her in the University of Alabama and she has ample support for herself and said child as given her by the NAACP."

Mrs. Hudson, who was rejected by the University due to her "marital conduct," is suing her husband for support for herself and her child.

Hudson said in his answer that he makes $35 a week as an employe of Connors Steel Division, H. K. Porter Co.

HIS ANSWER also stated: "Pollie Anner Hudson is not a fit and suitable person to have care, custody and control of the child.

"She has no home and no suitable residence for the keeping of said child in that she is a student, or is about to become a student in the University of Alabama, having filed her complaint, or mandamus, in the U. S. District Court at Birmingham for admission to said University.

"They are attempting to place her in the University of Alabama and she has ample support for herself and said child as given her by the NAACP."

Alvin Cobb Hits NAACP, Rummel

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel, politicians and the Communist party were the principal targets of speakers at a segregation rally in L. E. Rabouin school auditorium.

Alvin A. Cobb, president of the Dixiecrats Democratic Association of Louisiana and one of the grand knights of the Knights of White Christians, was master of ceremonies and principal speaker.

Cobb said New Orleans is a segregation "testing ground" set up by "federal carpetbaggers and scallawags."

In his talk, Cobb referred to the NAACP as the National Association for the Advancement of the Communist Party.

"The tool of communism is integration," he said. "There's no argument about that at all."

Other speakers on the program included Mrs. H. A. Thiberge, Mrs. A. T. Smith, Madison Dickinson and Louis Genella.

NAACP

"SMEAR" BILL NOT FOUND AT HIS STATION, OWNER SAYS

The NAACP denied marking dollar bills to solicit memberships, but the operator of a Simpson Street filling station declares he has been unjustly damaged by the adverse publicity the publication has caused.

Marcill Jackson, Negro owner of the Jackson Service Station, at 775 Simpson St., N. W. his station was "owned and operated by Negroes,' and denied any marked money had been given police from his station.

Reports released to newspapers said the station was located at Simpson and Chestnut St., N. W. Reports further said that a Police Sgt. E. T. Tumlin, operates the station while off duty. It further held that a Negro had given Tumlin the bill with NAACP marked in red ink across it.

The World has been unable to locate Sgt. Tumlin, or identify the Negro who allegedly gave the white police officer the bill, he said he paid five dollars for.

However, Mr. Jackson said that Tumlin did not work for him, but operated a filling station not far away. "That must be the place," he said.

Jackson said his business had been hurt greatly since the report in the paper, and related the case in which a prominent Negro citizen told him he had been about to switch his account to Jackson, "But if you're going to do things like that to the NAACP, I don't want to trade with you."

"I walked down Hunter Street," Jackson said, and "people looked at me like I'm a----."

"I go up Neal Street, people insult me" he continued.

"I'm a member of the NAACP," he declared, "and wouldn't do anything to hurt them."

The NAACP has already denied any knowledge of the existence of such bills. Police reports concerning them were not made immediately available to this paper.

J. H. Calhoun, president of the NAACP's Atlanta chapter, said he felt it was part o fan anti-Negro "smear campaign" to discredit the organization, but added the NAACP would not "stoop" to marked US currency.

WRITER FINDS NAACP GROWING IN SOUTH

48-Year-Old Unit Rises Since World War II

TASK GETTING TOUGHER

By AL KUETTNER
United Press Staff Writer

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 14.—The letters NAACP have become a symbol to the white South of the worst of its woes in the race problem.

The letters stand for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Organized in New York 48 years ago, it is now in the forefront of the Negro battle for equality.

Many sincere Southerners are convinced that the NAACP has communist leanings.

Moderate View Told

Conservatives hate it passionately, Many moderates, while sympathetic with some of its aims, argue that the NAACP is carrying the banner of racial integration so fast and recklessly that bloodshed may result.

Whites who join or endorse the NAACP do so at the risk of community abuse. Negro leaders of the organization find themselves subjected to all sorts of pressures, usually economic ones.

Nevertheless, the NAACP is growing steadily in the South. Practically all the large cities and towns have organized offices. Even in this Mississippi Delta country, with great expanses of flat plantation land separating Negro settlement houses, the NCAAP has its members.

The organization's aim is to crumble segregation barriers wherever they exist. It has scored some notable victories, its greatest being the part it played in the Supreme Court ruling on desegregating the public schools.

Marshall Speaks

It was Thurgood Marshall, the association's $15,000-a-year counsel, who made an impact on the court with words like these:

"Those same kids in Virginia and South Carolina play in the streets together, they separate to go to school and then they come out of school and play ball together."

The NAACP has been influential in opening a number of all-white colleges to Negroes and getting integrated recreation facilities in some cities.

But its task in the South has been tough and will get tougher. Right now race relations are at a new low in the core of the deep South—Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Louisiana has filed suit to outlaw the NAACP on the ground that it failed to file membership lists in compliance with a 1924 law aimed at the old Ku Klux Klan.

Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook gave the White Citizens Councils an effective propaganda weapon—a research project that Mr. Cook claims proves a communist front tie-in with NAACP. The organization calls Mr. Cook's findings a smear.

Retaliation Charged

An example of retaliatory moves is the case of George Patterson, a Negro undertaker in Vicksburg, Miss. Patterson says that after his name appeared on an NAACP integration petition he was told that a new ordinance would make it impossible for the city to install water and sewer lines to a new building of his. He said other builders had no such restrictions.

The South didn't hear much or care much about the NAACP until after World War II. It was then that the organization, joined by homecoming Negro servicemen, began its real drive in Dixie. And in the past year, since the death of its best-known officer, Walter White, the NAACP has mushroomed.

In 1955 the NAACP took in $634,756 in dues and contributions. It built a membership of more than 20,000 in Virginia, more than 10,000 in Louisiana, North Carolina, and Alabama, 8,260 in South Carolina, 7,658 in Georgia, 5,439 in Florida, 4,639 in Mississippi, and 4,108 in Tennessee.

Tells Louisiana Stand

A. P. Tureaud, NAACP leader in New Orleans whose court battles cracked the racial barrier in Louisiana colleges, scoffs at efforts of the state to outlaw the group there. He said individual lawyers like himself would keep the work going even if the NAACP is banned.

Tureaud contends that South might have been spared the pain of quick integration demands had the region "faced up to the problem years ago."

The fact is that the South dragged its feet on providing adequate schools and recreation facilities for Negroes until the NAACP went into court to fight for them. Outstanding exceptions exist, but as a region the South is far behind the rest of the nation. Part of the reason was economic—cured by a post-war industrial boom—but part was the old notion that Negro children don't need much schooling.

Dollar Bill Seized In NAACP Appeal

ATLANTA, Mar. 9 (AP).—Police last night seized a dollar bill stamped in red ink with an appeal to help the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Supt. James F. Brown said the defaced certificates were being sold for $5 each and apparently were most widely distributed in West Atlanta, where thousands of Negroes reside.

Supt. Brown said a report of the police investigation and the seized bill would be sent immediately to United States Treasury officials.

Police obtained the bill at a gasoline service station. It was stamped with red letters about a quarter of an inch high on the reverse side with the phrase, "Help NAACP." The letters formed a circle and there was a symbol similar to a British pound sign in the circle's center.

Amsterdam News Declares NAACP Enjoys High Favor

Globe P.1
Fri. 3-30-56

The following is a page one editorial published by the New York Amsterdam News in its issue of March 24, 1956:

Governor Timmerman of South Carolina has signed a law requiring the firing of any state, county or city employee who belongs to the NAACP.

Nashville, Tenn.

This move is simply another in a series of moves by the White South to break up the NAACP.

We cannot afford to let this move work.

The NAACP is the only organization Negroes have today which can cope with the forces of injustice that stand in the doorway of their freedom.

It is not a subversive organization. Its membership includes such prominent Americans as Vice-President Richard Nixon, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Senator Herbert Lehman and thousands of others who stand for decency and fair play.

Without the NAACP there would have been no Supreme Court decision which has legally given us the right to equal education and the other civil rights gains we have made thus far. It has been the one beacon standing between the Negro and darkness in America.

If the White South can break up the NAACP each individual Negro will be left alone to individually bear the costly financial burden of trying to fight injustices in the courts.

None of us is able to do this individually. For if the South refuses to recognize right and justice when it is brought before them by the weight of the Supreme Court and the NAACP what chance would an individual fighting alone have to do this?

Globe

The answer is none. That is why we urge every Negro, every fair-minded American, who believes in this country, to support and work for the NAACP.

P. 4

We have the word of the best legal minds in the nation that South Carolina's latest move is "clearly unconstitutional." We know that as soon as this measure reaches the Federal Courts it will be struck down as illegal and thrown out of the courts.

And we have the word of the NAACP that its lawyers stand ready to take this illegal measure to court as soon as an attempt is made to enforce it against any Negro in South Carolina.

We therefore urge the embattled Negroes of South Carolina to stand firm and fast.

And we urge Negroes everywhere to stand with them by supporting the NAACP!

&&pT

Thurgood Marshall Says NAACP May Have to Go 'Underground'

Dispatch P.1
Thurs. 3-29-56
Oklahoma City, Okla.

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—The NAACP might have to go underground in the South, the way things are going there, stated Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the Association.

In a speech at Vermont Baptist church, Sunday, the NAACP attorney attacked the Department of Justice for failing to use "whatever powers it already has" to check Southern racial extremists.

The department hasn't done anything, he said, until somebody is found guilty in Mississippi for murdering a Negro.

Marshall blasted the Democrat party for its failure to "divorce" itself from Senator James Eastland (D., Miss.)

No party is going to get my vote and Senator Eastland's at the same time," said Marshall.

Presidential candidates can "holler, scream, beg and cajole, but there's not a candidate who can get the Negro vote until he can produce something close to civil rights," he said.

Dispatch

Marshall blasted the University of Alabama's trustees for expelling Miss Autherine Lucy last month. He mentioned the riot on that campus, which involved many people, but only one person was disciplined—Miss Lucy.

P. 2

The chief counsel's speech kicked off the membership drive for the D. C. Branch of the NAACP, which has a membership goal of 15,000 and a financial goal of $35,000 by April 15.

NAACP Says 1,583 Sign at Montgomery

Constitution
Mon. 4-2-56
Atlanta Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 1 (AP). Officials of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said they signed up 1,583 new members at Montgomery today although their scheduled rally at a state-supported college was switched at the last minute.

The NAACP is attempting to recruit 10,000 members in Montgomery. Officials reported yesterday that there were fewer than 1,000 members in the city.

P. 9

SUGGESTED SWITCH

Dr. Austin R. Meadows, state school superintendent, said he "suggested" to college officials that the recruiting rally be held elsewhere when he learned this morning it was scheduled in the gymnasium at Alabama State College for Negroes.

The featured speaker at the rally, Rep. Diggs (D-Mich), said the Negroes were barred from using the gymnasium. Diggs, a Negro, called the action "an injustice."

2,000 PRESENT

Some 2,000 Negroes had gathered at the college on Montgomery's outskirts, but quickly left for the First Baptist Church (Negro) when word spread that the site had been changed.

Meadows said he suggested to college officials that the rally be held at some other location "to prevent possible criticism of such a meeting being held at a state-supported institution."

NAACP SEEKS MEMBERS

Commercial Appeal P.18
Sun. 4-1-56

Michigan Representative To Speak in Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 31.—A Michigan Negro representative will open a drive here Sunday to enlist 10,000 Montgomery members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Representative Charles C. Diggs (Dem., Mich.) will speak at a meeting at 3:30 p.m. in the gymnasium at Alabama State College for Negroes.

Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and Rev. Ralph Abernethy, Negro Baptist ministers who have served as leaders in the continuing bus boycott here, are co-chairmen of the NAACP campaign.

Memphis

Rev. King, who has appealed a conviction for violating Alabama's anti-boycott law, will speak on activities of the Montgomery Improvement Association, the Negro organization that has directed the bus boycott in protest against segregated seating.

Tenn.

A spokesman said the NAACP has fewer than 1,000 members in Montgomery.

GOOD HUMOR IS STILL GOOD

Globe
Fri. 3-30-56

Right after World War I, the insistence was upon forming inter-racial committees throughout the South and in that way help solve "problems" brought on by the War.

But fortunately for the NAACP, it had a program for those times and the most brilliant leader it could find to promote this program. The program was to establish branches of the NAACP throughout the South. The leader was a scholarly and eloquent Southern-born Negro, in the person of William Pickens.

P. 4

Mr. Pickens recognized the fact that some of the interracial committees of the South were not sincerely interested in promoting the Negro into full benefits as first class American citizens.

Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Pickens, an honor graduate of Yale University, following his graduation from Talladega College in Alabama, also had the native shrewdness of colored persons of his home state of South Carolina. He could speak to white Southerners of every state and never offend even the most biased among them, and thereby help rather than hinder the work of the interracial committees.

In the 1920's Dr. Pickens made a speech before a capacity interracial audience at the War Memorial Building here in Nashville. One of his shrewd and interesting stories was about what happened during slavery when a white man of the "overseer" class and a Negro slave fell overboard of a flatboat going "down the Mississippi." Immediately, Mr. Pickens, said an order was given to make haste and "save" the life of the Negro, and AFTER that try to save the white man.

That, according to Mr. Pickens proved that it was only the slave-owner and the slave who were important individuals in the prosperous slave system and the poor white man was expendable.

One would have thought that EVERY white man in Dr. Pickens' audience was the decendant of the "better class" white leadership of the South during slavery. All of them agreed that Dr. Pickins was a "smart Negro."

In other words, a good sense of humor was one of the greatest assets William Pickens possessed. We need more of the humor and shrewdness Pickens had for these times. He took what he had and made what he wanted out of it.

The phrase, "Take what you have and make what you want out of it, is strategy brought into being under the leadership of the late Dr. R. H. Boyd. Dr. William Pickens was a devoted exponent of thephilosophy of Dr. Boyd and constantly pointed with pride to what the late Dr. Boyd said and did as being worthy of emulation by future generations of his race.

Are You Helping Pay For Freedom?

Fall Fri. 5-25-56

An old proverb says, "He who would have the fruit must climb the tree." Kansas City, Mo.

Likewise, he who would enjoy freedom must help pay for it. 321 P. 18

From a population of more than 60,000 Negroes in Kansas City, N.A.A.C.P. membership campaign workers are struggling to get a mere 4,000 to sign "on the dotted line" that they are willing to climb the tree.

It seems incredible that anyone, especially a Negro living in these times, should have to be ASKED to pay his membership dues in the organization which has brought the Negro more freedom and greater opportunity than he would have been able to realize in another hundred years or so without an organization like the NAACP working in his behalf. He should give it without being asked.

No one in these United States — particularly the southern white man — will deny that the N.A.A.C.P. is largely responsible for the change that has been brought about in the Negro's status and in the state of race relations during the last decade. The rise of the White Citizens' Councils to combat the N.A.A.C.P. and its efforts is ample proof of that.

The organization whose brilliant lawyers have gone before the United States Supreme Court time after time to plead for the right of Negroes to equal educational opportunities, for the right to buy and live in a house without restriction, the right to use public parks, playgrounds, golf courses and swimming pools, for the right to vote and serve on juries and for numerous other privileges of citizenship is now in the midst of its annual membership campaign.

All over the country, local N.A.A.C.P. branches are endeavoring to increase their memberships over last year. But as strange as it may seem, some of them are having a hard time getting the minimum membership of $2 from some of our folk who are glad enough to enjoy the benefits of the N.A.A.C.P. civil rights program if they can do it free of charge but who do not value their first class citizenship enough to pay for it — even if the cost is only $2 a year.

When the U. S. Supreme Court handed down its famous decision of May 17, 1954, declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional, many persons said, "The fight is over. We have won. There is no further need to put money into the N.A.A.C.P." They were warned then that the battle was not finished, that the N.A.A.C.P. had to stay on the job to see that the court's decision was carried out. Events of the last two years have proved how necessary it is for the N.A.A.C.P. and other organizations pressing for full civil rights to increase their efforts and their vigilance.

The White Citizens' Council of Natchez, Miss., is soliciting members and raising funds to have separate windows designated for "white" and for "colored" in the City Tax Collector's office; to provide separate windows for white and Negro citizens when they pay their water bill. The Council has advised all political candidates to refuse to appear before gatherings of Negro voters, to make no promises designed to appeal to the vote of the Negro as a group and to declare "in plain, unequivocal language that the candidate, if elected, will do all in his power to maintain segregation."

Negroes are being fired from jobs because they belong to the N.A.A.C.P. Teachers in South Carolina have been demanded to sign oaths that they are not members of the N.A.A.C.P. or lose their jobs.

Such is the state of affairs in the South today — and some parts of the North are equally as defiant of the U. S. Supreme Court decision.

And some still say that the N.A.A.C.P. doesn't have work to do and doesn't need their support.

Ten thousand members is not too much to ask of a city like Kansas City. A goal of 4,000 should be reached in a few days. No N.A.A.C.P. worker should be required to "call back" or "see me next week." The volunteer workers give willingly of their time and energy. The least that those of us who sit at home and do nothing but reap the benefits of the N.A.A.C.P. victories could do is to give our $2 or more without undue delay and without grumbling.

Detroit has closed its drive with 14,406 members, a gain of 5,000 over last year. Kansas City should enroll at least 5,000 members in celebration of the second anniversary of the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

New York has challenged Kansas City, saying that we will not reach our goal of 4,000 by the time the drive is scheduled to close on June 4. Let's show the big cities that we can do things out here in the Middle West and that we are as thrilled over the Supreme Court decisions as are they.

Let's get in our memberships at once whether or not we have been contacted by a worker. Send your membership by mail to the N.A.A.C.P. office, 231 Lincoln Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. And you do not have to stop at $2. Other members are $3.50, $5, $10, $25, and $500 for the life membership. Enroll now!

Harassed White Couple Drops Out of NAACP Suit

Evening Star Washington, D.C. Mon. 6-4-56 P. 1-B

Telephone harassment has caused a white couple to withdraw for a desegregation suit in Arlington.

A third white person who joined with a group of Negro parents in a suit against the Arlington School Board said today she will not withdraw though she too has been receiving anonymous calls.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack C. Orndorff, of 5200 North Carlin Spring road, complained that "foul and vicious" telephone calls caused them to withdraw.

They and Mrs. Barbara S. Marx, of 6897 North Washington boulevard, were the only white persons who joined in the suit filed in Alexandria Federal Court May 17 by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People..

Calls Follow Interview

Mrs. Orndorff said the phone calls began Friday after an interview appeared in a Washington newspaper.

The harassment led the Orndorffs to place a temporary stop on their phone last night. A reporter for The Star was the first caller to get through to the family this morning.

"We are withdrawing our names because of the extremely adverse psychological effect the foul and vicious telephone calls have had on our family," Mrs. Orndorff said.

Mrs. Marx said she definitely will withdraw from the suit.

"If you go in for something of this sort you are not going to let a few crackpots scare you out of it," Mrs. Marx said.

"They are a small crackpot minority and are not very bright," she added, when asked if she could identify any of the callers.

Offer to Pay Tuition

The Orndorffs and Mrs. Marx also received telegrams Saturday offering to pay their children's tuition to Washington integrated schools. The telegrams were sent by Jack Rathbone, in the name of the Arlington Chapter, Defenders of State Sovereignty and State Liberties, of which he is president.

Mr. Orndorff said callers used foul and obscene language to his wife and mother-in-law. He said he had gone to Winchester yesterday to talk with his parents about the problem and although news of his joining the suit was published there, he said there was less pressure on his family in Winchester.

In an earlier interview Mr. Orndorff said he joined the suit for religious reasons.

Mrs. Marx said she had joined the suit as a question of principle.

The Orndorffs have one school-age child, 6. Mrs. Marx has two, 8 and 18.

Civil Rights Key Topic Of NAACP Meet

Journal + Bride Sat. 6-16-56 Norfolk, Va.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Reports from Deepest Dixie and discussions on the nation's key domestic issue — civil rights — will feature the 47th annual national convention of the NAACP here June 26 through July 1 at Civic auditorium.

Making the reports from the Southland will be persons who during the past year have had experiences that catapulted them into the international spotlight. They include the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery bus boycott; Gus Courts, Mississippi grocer who was shot because he wanted to vote; and Ruby Hurly, NAACP Southeast Regonal secretary, who has investigated instances of Southern bigotry through and to the Emmett Till slaying.

* * *

IN ADDITION the convention will provide an important sounding board for both major party political conventions in August and answer the challenging situations in the South, where two states have barred

Association activities.

As the major force in the field of civil rights, the NAACP convention resolutions on program strategy for the ensuing year will decide the pace at which school desegregation will proceed in many areas.

* * *

JOINING IN as major speakers will be Roy Wilkins, executive secretary; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president; and Dr. Channing Tobias, national board chairman. Dr. Tobias is scheduled to keynote the convention at the opening mass meeting Tuesday night. Rev. M. L. King, Mr. Randolph and Att'y Marshall will be principal speakers at meetings on Wednesday and Friday evenings. Mr. Wilkins will make the major address at the closing mass meeting, Sunday afternoon.

Thursday evening, delegates will move to the Sheraton-Palace hotel for the Freedom Fund banquet.

WORKSHOPS ON school desegregation strategy, housing bias, employment discrimination, segregation in transportation and recreation, fund raising, public relations and publicity will be held in the afternoons following caucuses and business sessions.

Nearly 50 youth delegates are expected from councils and college chapters with West Coast units supplying the bulk of the representation. Youth sessions will be held simultaneously with the general convention in a special section at the Civic auditorium. Herbert Wright, NAACP youth secretary, will serve as advisor for the national office.

was to have been convened Monday to pass upon the proposals made by the legal staff.

The NAACP has 30 days to file answers to the injunction but meanwhile, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, said the association will abide by the order handed down Friday a week ago by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in Montgomery.

Conditions of the order prohibit the NAACP from further conducting business in the state, organizing new chapters, or collecting funds.

IRREPARABLE INJURY

In his request for the injunction, Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson accused the NAACP of encouraging attacks on segregation laws, helping to organize and finance the Montgomery bus boycott, and with paying two Negro women to seek admission to the all-white University of Alabama.

Patterson declared that such actions "are causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of Alabama," and have resulted in violations of our laws and tend in many instances to create a breach of the peace.

"We cannot stand idly by and raise no hand to stay these forces of confusion who are trying to capitalize upon racial factors for private gain or advancement," he said.

Wilkins denied that the organization was responsible for the Montgomery bus boycott, but declared that "we joined the rest of the country in hailing the people who did."

He also denied that the NAACP had hired Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster and Mrs. Polly Meyers Hudson to seek entrance to the University of Alabama.

to develop a program of community action to secure civil rights, is scheduled for the six-day 47th annual convention of the NAACP which opens here on June 26.

Speakers scheduled for the evening and Sunday afternoon mass meetings include A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and vice president of the AFL-CIO; Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery bus protest.

Muzzle on NAACP in Alabama and Louisiana Needs Attention of All

New York—The injunction against activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Alabama was termed a "menace to freedom of protest and assembly" June 7 by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the Association.

Without any prior notice to the NAACP, Circuit Judge Walber B. Jones of Montgomery on June 1 issued a restraining order against the Association in response to a request of the Alabama State Attorney General. Previously, Louisiana had taken similar action to ban the NAACP in that state.

Serious Threat

"The Alabama injunction is a serious threat to civil liberties in America," Mr. Wilkins said, "and requires the attention of all who are interested in preserving the constitutional guarantees of freedom for all citizens.

"The injunction is a menace to freedom of assembly and of protest. It says in effect Americans may not object in orderly, lawful and organized fashion to any conditions deemed by them to be discriminatory and unjust. The State of Alabama has acted against American freedom, and only incidentally against the NAACP.

Common Knowledge

"It is common knowledge that Negro citizens in Alabama are denied their constitutional rights and must submit to humiliating and even degrading treatment in their daily lives," the NAACP leader asserted. "The State is saying by this action that it will not permit a Negro civil rights organization to protest and work to erase these inequalities, even though it proceed as it always has, in an orderly manner through the courts, through peaceful assembly, and according to the United States Constitution.

"We have even been forbidden by court order to apply for a chance to satisfy the legal technicality which is being used as an excuse for the suppression of liberty."

Mr. Wilkins revealed that an NAACP representative had applied on May 31 in Montgomery for the necessary forms upon which to register the Association even though, since 1918, no such registration had been demanded by the State. The very next morning, June 1, at 9:20 o'clock, the Attorney General, without previous notice of any kind, applied for and secured a temporary order restraining the NAACP from further operations in the State.

The Association has until June 30 to reply and request a hearing on the matter. The legal staff, Mr. Wilkins said, is at work on a reply.

ored People for what he called a halt in progress toward racial understanding.

Campbell said "great progress" was being made on both sides before the Supreme Court's school segregation decision two years ago, but it came to an abrupt halt when the NAACP took over leadership for the colored people.

He told the Mississippi Theater Owners Assn. the lost ground is not likely to be regained.

It's up to the local people of both races who are leaders in their communities, he said, to discuss their problems without name calling. Legislation, he said, will not bring closer understanding between the races any more than abusive language.

Habits must be changed gradually, he said.

The situation is "very serious," Campbell said, but there is more understanding from people of other states than Southerners realize. He said other people also are beginning to understand that the problem is best worked out at the local level.

Campbell urged that communication lines always be kept open to give both races opportunity to discuss their problems in an intelligent and understanding manner.

NAACP Attorneys Mapping Fight On La., Ala. Ousters

NEW YORK — NAACP lawyers gathered here Saturday to map strategy in answer to temporary injunctions banning operating of the organization in Louisiana and Alabama.

A special meeting of the board

NAACP Set For Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO—A series of day-session workshops, designed

NAACP Flayed On Race Stand

BILOXI, Miss., June 18 (AP)—Boyd Campbell, board chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, today blamed the National Assn. for the Advancement of Col-

AKAs cancel dance plans to support civil rights drive

Afro-American p. 1C
Sat. 4-7-56

NEW YORK — Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, today expressed the hope that an aciton taken by two Sorority chapters in this city would be widely adopted by other groups.

Two Brooklyn chapters of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority voted recently to cancel plans for their spring formal dance in order to divert approximately $1,000 in dance taxes to civil rights work in the South.

Mr. Wilkins was informed of the move by Mrs. Marjorie E. Morsell of Brooklyn, co-chairman of the group's formal dance committee. In a letter thanking Mrs. Morsell, the NAACP official told her that "funds are needed now to carry on urgent NAACP work in the South."

Baltimore, Md.

A COMMUNICATION from Mrs. Morsell had said her group "felt that, while colored people were walking to work in Montgomery, Alabama, while colored people were being shot and killed while trying to vote in Mississippi and were being bombed and thrown out of work in South Carolina, this was hardly the time to be dancing in New York."

The formal resolution of the sorority chapters stated: "We, the sorors of the Brooklyn Chapters of Alpha Kappa Alpha, do here and now forego all interest in, or concern with, a formal dance in this crucial year of another kind of emancipation for colored Americans."

NAACP's top recruiters

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-21-56
p. 12

NEW YORK — Miss Lucille Black, NAACP membership secretary, announced today that NAACP state organizations have named the following persons to head current state-wide membership drives in their areas;

ALABAMA, Dr. G. A Rodgers, Jr., of Anniston; KENTUCKY, George T. Corderoy, Jr., of Louisville; OHIO, Walter Houston of Cincinnati; Minnesota, L. Howard Bennett of Minneapolis; NEW MEXICO, Fred M. Strait of Albuquerque; WISCONSIN, Miss Gaynelle Lipscomb of Racine;

PENNSYLVANIA, Dr. J. A. Gillespie of New Castle, and Dr. Harry Greene of Philadelphia.

Miss Black said state committees under these chairmen will assist local NAACP units in their membership campaigns.

—HIGGINS—

Segregation In The North

Hattiesburg Ms. American
Mon. 3-26-56

The Opelika Daily News

There is no sense, perhaps, in trying to tell the leaders of the NAACP how to run their racket. They wouldn't listen, and besides, any other policy might not pay off so well in coin.

But it may not be amiss to pass along to our white brethren of the North some ideas of what they might expect when they are required to observe in practice as well as in principle, the segregation ruling of the Supreme Court.

While all outside eyes are turned on the south to watch this section squirm under the impact, seeds may be sewing in the other regions looking to strict enforcement of a ruling Northerners believed would not affect them.

Segregation is just as widespread in New York City, in Chicago, Baltimore, Detroit and Cleveland as anywhere in the South. All it takes to verify this is to visit those centers. Not only are Negroes segregated in the big Northern cities but other races as well. Not by law, mind you, but by practice.

The zoning plan is the backbone for segregation in most of these cities. The schools are located so as to serve in the main, members of a single race. That is, a school located in a predominently Negro section is attended by Negro children; conversely, the schools in the neighborhoods where white people predominate, are attended by white children. It is as simple as that.

Go to Chicago and visit the southside. There you will see the district where more than 90% of the Chicago Negroes reside. They have their own stores, schools, banks and other centers of activity. You won't see any whites to speak of in this district. Go to the northside populated by whites, and you won't see any Negroes to speak of. This amounts to segregation in practice.

Were the NAACP to carry its objectives to the same ends in Chicago that it attempts to reach in the South, it would meet a stone wall of resistance. And if and when the federal government joins up with the scheme with strong enforcement measures, there'll be plenty of squirming on the part of those now gleefully watching the South.

THEY WHO HATE THE NAACP

Globe p. 4

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been in existence more than 45 years. That it has been a "worry wart" to many persons in this country, canot be denied. Its role has been that of implacable enemy of sinners and hypocrites. That also was the role of Jesus Christ. Fri. 3-23-56

The very fact that the NAACP has won practically every legal battle it has fought in the courts of this country should shield the organization from the darts and arrows of those who really and truly are more deserving of the designation "subversies" than is this militant organization.

It can be said of the NAACP that it has vigorously fought the intrusion of Communists into its ranks and is hated by the "Reds" because of that fact. Nashville, Tenn.

During the New Deal years, it is true that some NAACP officials and members believed, as they had a right to believe, that no subversives were in any sense on favorable terms with the national administration.

It is unfortunate that some prominent persons, both in and outside the NAACP organization, joined certain organizations which government sleuths have contended were created by Communists. But even so, it has not been pointed out that any prominent NAACP officials ever denied having joined these allegedly subversive organizations, and very few have invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked whether or not they had joined a subversive organization.

It will be remembered that when the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was a going concern, it had the blessing of President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and many other prominent Amricans, North and South. It surprised all of these patriotic Americans when it was alleged the SCHW was a Communist outfit.

If it is a proven fact that SCHW, the Lawyers Guild and the Southern Youth Congress were manipulated by Communists, it is quite surprising that the National Administration did not warn the people of that fact.

And it does not behoove any of those who spouted the un-American theories of the NAZIS of Hitler, and still betray their love for Mr. Hitler and his race-hating philosophy, to insinuate that NAACP members and officials had connections with the "Reds."

Says Georgia NAACP Tide Highest Ever

Courier p. 5
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 3-24-56

ATLANTA — Declining to reveal any exact figures, C. E. Price, Georgia NAACP field secretary, indicated that if the rate of enrollment in the NAACP continues throughout the year, Georgia NAACP will more than double its 1955 and perhaps set a new membership record in the state.

Presently the NAACP membership in the state equals the total membership of last year, which is rather unusual for Georgia branches usually do most of their recruiting after the national convention in June.

At the present, over 18 branches are participating in the state-wide maining branches having elected to participate in the fall membership drive, Sept. 15 to Nov. 30.

The state's spring campaign, April 1 to June 15, is under the chairmanship of Ben Shorter, civil rights champion of Cuthbert, and C. E. Price is serving as state campaign director.

Those interested may write to C. E. Price, 204 Auburn Ave., NE, Atlanta, Ga.

NAACP Seeks Ban on Minstrels

World-Telegram & Sun p. 3

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y., April 17.—The local chapter of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People is seeking a ban on blackface minstrel shows in Ramapo district schools.

Thurs. 4-17-56

Appearing before the Board of Education of Ramapo Central School District No. 2 last night, NAACP officials asked for a declaration of policy to bar such shows from school buildings. This action is believed to be the start of a statewide NAACP crusade against minstrel productions.

Despite NAACP pickets, a minstrel show was put on in Spring Valley High School last Friday and Saturday nights under the joint sponsorship of the Hillcrest Fire Department and the Kearsing-Edwards Post of the American Legion.

Expel Eastland

State Press Fri. 3-2-56

Naacp Urges

P. 1

Little Rock, Ark.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week asked for the expulsion of Sen. James A. Eastland (D. Miss.) from the U. S. Senate on grounds of "misconduct."

The NAACP's action was taken in the form of a letter sent to Sen. Theodore F. Green, chairman of the Senate committee on rules and administration. Copies of the letter, signed by NAACP Washington Bureau Director Clarence Mitchell, were sent to the other members of the rules committee.

Cited in the letter as cause for Senator Eastland's expulsion from the Senate were his public declaration that he had violated the law while a Senator, and his public speeches urging others to break the law.

On the first point, the NAACP letter quotes a speech by Eastland in Forrest, Miss. on June 26, 1954, in which he boasted of breaking the law while serving as chairman of the Senate civil rights subcommittee.

"You know the law says the committee (civil rights subcommittee) has got to meet once a week," Eastland is quoted as saying in his 1954 speech. "Why for the three years I was chairman, that committee didn't hold a meeting. I didn't permit them to meet. My friends, they said I broke the law when I did it, but I had to protect the interests of the people of Mississippi."

Carried Bills With Him

Further along in the same speech, Sen. Eastland is quoted in the letter as saying:

"I was afraid that they'd call a special session of that committee (civil rights subcommittee) and vote the bill behind my back . . . I had special pockets put in my pants and for three years I carried those bills around in my pockets everywhere I went . . ."

(Senate rules specify that when a bill is reported out of committee, the original bill must be presented).

The NAACP letter notes that "in that same speech Eastland called for the establishment of a national organization to fight the U. S. Supreme Court."

Following quotations of additional attacks on the Supreme Court by Eastland, the letter concludes:

State Press

"The result of Senator Eastland's wild and irresponsible attacks on constitutional government has been the development of widespread lawlessness in Mississippi which threatens to engulf other states.

P. 4

"It is, therefore, respectfully requested that we be given an opportunity to appear before your committee to submit evidence in support of the charges stated in this letter and for the purpose of urging that Senator Eastland be expelled from the Senate because of his misconduct."

In addition to the chairman, Sen. Green, the members of the Senate committee on rules and administration are Senators Carl Hayden, Thomas Hennings, jr., Albert Gore, Mike Mansfield, William Jenner, Joseph R. McCarthy, Karl T. Curtis and Frank A. Bennett.

Autherine And Gus Ready For Tour

Informer Houston, Tex.

Act. 5-12-56

Miss Autherine Lucy Foster and Gus Courts are ready for joint appearances in the Texas State Conference's Freedom Tour. The tour will include appearances at the Six Freedom Fund Rallies. The first is at Tyler, Texas. Rev John D. Epps, chairman of the East Texas Area 7, has announced that this meeting will be at the Bethlehem Baptist church at 3:0 p.m., Sunday, May 6. Ninteen NAACP Branches will take part in this rally. Beaumont will be the place of the next rally Monday night, May 7th. Dr E. D. Sprott is chairman of Area 6 comprising South East Texas in which there are five NAACP Branches. The third meeting, Area No. 3, will be at San Antonio at the Mt Zion First Baptist church on Hackberry and Nebraska Streets, Tuesday night, May 8th at 8:00 p.m. Emerson Marcee is chairman of this area with three NAACP Branches. Area 1 under Dr H. J. Williams, Corpus Christi with seven Branches and Area 2 with four Branches will participate in this rally.

Mrs U. V. Christian, chairman of Area 4 has announced through the Austin Branch Secretary, Mrs Bernice Collins, the place of that meeting: The Ebenezer Baptist church, 1010 East 10th street, Austin, at 8:00 p m. Fifteen NAACP Branches will participate in this rally. Rev. O. L. Hegmon, acting for Rev George J. Johnson, announced the Area 12 rally at Second Baptist Church, 1205 South 2nd St., Waco, a t8:00 p.m., Thursday night April 10th. Eight branches will participate in this rally. Rev C. A. W. Clark, acting for Area 8 chairman, Rev O. A. Lilly (Greenville), has announced the meeting for areas 8 and 9 to be at the Good Street Baptist Church, 902 Good-Latimer Expressway, Friday night, April 10th 8:00 p.m. Area 9 includes Fort Worth and three other branches, Area 8, 12 branches.

P. 16

Mrs Lucy-Foster and Mr Courts will make an additional appearance at Texarkana at the Sunset Baptist Church, 806 Capp Street, Sunday, May 13th at 3:00 p.m.

WEEKLY WINNERS ANNOUNCE IN DALLAS CAMPAIGN

Miss Evelyn Hatcher was the top solictor for NAACP memberships last Tuesday, April 24th with 20 new memberships. Miss Hatcher is a worker in the "Thurgood Marshall" division led by Mrs J. E. Craft. Mrs Edwin Washington Sr won second place with having solicited 18 new members. Mrs Washington is a captain in Mrs E. G. Bodden's "A. V. West" division.

These two divisions were the first and second place winners with Mrs Craft's division bringing in 107 members and Mrs Bodden's division bringing in a total of 74 member. Other individuals winning top places in their division were Raymond Cole, 9 members (Ralph Bunche Division); George Mingo, 9 members (Roy Wilkins Division); Mrs Marie G. King, 6 members (Arthur Spingarn Division); Mrs T. M. Boggess, 6 members (Marion Anderson); and Mrs Georgia Sanders, 8 members (Mary M. Bethune Division).

The Dallas campaign has two more weeks to run. Almost 1500 members have been turned in during the campaign. Chairman, Rev L. B. Nelson has urged all workers to "pound the sidewalks and knock on doors" for new memberships. Next report meetings will be May 1st and May 8th, closing with the Big Freedom Fund Rally, May 11th.

An area rally will be held in Midland, Texas, Sunday, May 13th at the Ideal Baptist Church, 411 South Tyler Street in Midland at 3:00 p.m. This was announced by chairman, Rev I. M. Woodard (Area 11). Branches in Areas 10 and 13 will participate (North-West Texas).

NAACP Aide Raps George

Star P. 16-A

Wed. 5-23-56

BOSTON, May 23 (AP).—The Washington representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Monday night pro-segregation groups in Southern States have control not only of their State's Representatives in Congress, but also over many of the bills and treaties passed by the Federal Government.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, said a recent example of his point was the decision of Georgia's Senator George not to run for re-election against former Gov. Herman Talmadge.

Mr. Mitchell said Senator George does not "dare" to run because to win he "would have been required to prove that he is just as much in favor of racial segregation as the meanest backwoods politician in his State." He suggested the Senator was "too old and perhaps too dignified to do that kind of job."

MRS AUTHERINE LUCY FOSTER

Mr. Mitchell's remarks were in an address at the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association. He spoke under sponsorship of the Unitraian Fellowship for Social Justice.

"The fate that has befallen Senator George is a grim warning to all Americans who like to see our elections determined by intelligent consideration of the issues rather than on the basis of race hate," said Mr. Mitchell.

"It is also a reminder that what happens in Georgia often has a profound effect on the lives and destinies of thousands of citizens who have never been outside the borders of Massachusetts or California."

Mr. Mitchell said that in three Congressional committees civil rights passages in legislation had been "watered down" so they would not "offend the South on the race question."

Double Treat For Public At NAACP Meeting Sunday, Gordon Methodist Church, 3:30 p. m.; Atty Z. A. Looby Will Receive Tributes Of NAACP And Community And National NAACP Official Will Bring Inspiring Address

Tri. 4-13-56

A double treat awaits the public attending the 1956 membership campaign kickoff meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Sunday.

Nashville Tenn.

First, they will hear a rousing, inspired address from a national NAACP official, Gloster Current, New York, director of branches.

Second, they will be privileged to take part in honoring a local NAACP leader who for many years has been up front in the fight for more and more civil rights for us all—Atty. Z. Alexander Looby.

The Nashville Chapter will pause in its big kickoff program to pay due tribute to and cite Dr. Looby for services rendered these many years.

THE PLACE FOR THIS MOST OUTSTANDING PROGRAM WILL BE GORDON MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH. HERMAN STREET NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH AVE., AT 3:30 P.M.

The principal speaker, Mr. Current, has been national director of branches for the NAACP since September, 1946. Previously, this young leader had been chairman of the Detroit Central Youth Council Committee and vice-chairman of National College Chapters.

Since joining the staff in the national office Current has become responsible for the development of programs and activities as well as direction of the association's 1,300 branches, youth councils and college chapters in 45 states and the territory of Alaska. Under his direction, the department of branches has been enlarged to include the positions of membership secretary, youth secretary, regional offices in San Francisco, Dallas, and Birmingham.

32b

Of equal significance to Sunday's program will be remarks by the local chapter president, the Rev. Kelly Miller Smith. He will set the "charge of responsibility" for all citizens, NAACP members and otherwise, interested in the full realization of first class citizenship.

Remarks are also scheduled by M. W. Day, past chapter president; Atty. R. B. J. Campbelle, Sr., executive committe chairman; and Dr. V. W. Henderson, vice-president and program chairman.

Rounding out the program will be appropriate music pleasing to all.

NAACP Hit For Hindering Peace Effort

Montgomery Ala, Advertiser
Tues. 2-14-56

Gov. James E. Folsom yesterday accused the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and "professional outside agitators" with hindering efforts to quell the disturbances at the University of Alabama.

He said "professional agitators" brought "their own cameramen and newsmen" to the University during the mob riots last week over the enrollment of Miss Autherine J. Lucy, Birmingham Negro secretary.

"If the NAACP and professional outside agitators, with local professional help, would leave our problems alone in Alabama we'd be far better able to cope with them," the governor said in a statement.

STRONGEST STAND

The announcement was by far the strongest stand the governor has taken on current racial unrest in Alabama.

His statement continued:

"If the professional agitators had been interested only in entering a student at the University of Alabama solely for the purpose of pursuing routine classroom work, then they would not have come with their own cameramen and newsmen.

"They would not have made such an exception out of that student's routine activities.

"I still maintain that the professional agitators are the worst enemies the Negro people have and I strongly believe that history will bear me out on this. Nothing lasting can be done by force. If it could have been, then it would have come about in reconstruction days."

Ruby Hurley, regional secretary of the NAACP, said at Birmingham, "The governor has been misinformed. The NAACP did not have newsmen and cameramen on the Univtrsity of Alabama campus."

32b NAACP

ATTY. Z. A. LOOBY

Students Denied Right To Form NAACP Chapter

Advertiser P.10-A
Tue. 3-22-55

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 22 (AP)—The University of Tennessee has denied a group of students permission to organize a chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored people (NAACP) on the campus.

Dean of Students Ralph E. Dunford said today the University's Administrative Council, composed of deans and major professors, had rejected a request by several students for permission to form a chapter.

Dunford said the Council, after studying the NAACP constitution, decided the NAACP fell into the category of a political action group—a type that has never received official sanction on the campus.

There are about 20 Negro students attending the UT graduate school.

Dunford said as he recalled it the petition contained only the names of white students. But he added: "We don't make any distinction between whites and Negroes."

Minstrel Backers Defy N. A. A. C. P.

Herald Tribune
Mon. 4-2-56

Special to the Herald Tribune

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y., Mar. 31.—Sponsors of a minstrel show here have reversed themselves and decided to put on a standard production with "blackface" and dialect despite protests from the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

New York N. Y.

The show is planned for April 13-14 by the Hillcrest Fire Company. The chairman of the company's building committee, Gordon Wren, said today the committee had voted, 17 to 4, to cancel a previous agreement with the N. A. A. C. P. This called for elimination of "blackface" and dialect from the show.

Mr. Wren said Edwin Baldwin, local N. A. A. C. P. chairman, and the Rev. J. W. Findley, pastor of St. Paul's A. M. E. Zion Church here, had appeared before the committee seeking the agreement in February. "They claimed blackface minstrels were degrading and humiliating to the colored race," Mr. Wren said.

Yesterday, Mr. Wren said, local N. A. A. C. P. officials asked to see dress rehearsals of the show. The building committee met and reversed its previous decision shortly afterward.

Mrs. Roosevelt Resigns From NAACP Board

Defender P1
Sat 3-5-56
Chicago Ill

NEW YORK — The national office of the NAACP has confirmed a report that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has sent in her resignation from the NAACP board of directors, the Defender learned exclusively this week.

The action does not affect her life membership in the organization.

The board has not met yet to act upon the resignation. Henry Lee Moon, public relations director of the association, said that in her letter sent to Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board, Mrs. Roosevelt gave as her reason that she was too busy with other matters to attend the monthly meetings and that she was very tired.

However, the rumor has been widely circulated that the real reason for Mrs. Roosevelt's quitting is her anger at Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, for his Chicago speech in which he suggested that it might become necessary for Negroes to leave the Democratic party for the Republican party.

Moon said Mrs. Roosevelt and Wilkins were scheduled to have a meeting to discuss re-consideration of the resignation. "We would hate to see her leave," he said.

Some years ago, Mrs. Roosevelt offered her resignation, but withdrew it after conferring with Walter White and top leaders of the association. Of late, she is reported to have become quite critical of the association's handling of civil rights matters and pending legislation on Capitol Hill.

Her eldest son, Rep. James Roosevelt of California, who has been active with a Congressional group pushing civil rights, has feuded with Clarence Mitchell, the NAACP's Washington Bureau director, over the method of promoting action.

Suit May Arouse Sleeping Giant

World (From The Louisiana Weekly) P. 6

Outgoing Attorney General Fred LeBlanc's use of his discretionary powers to sue the State Branch of the NAACP for not complying with an ancient law seldom invoked is viewed in many quarters as a childish spite attempt to get back at the Negroes who voted the straight Gov. Long ticket and thereby indirectly caused his defeat. Tues. 3-20-56

Not successful in his court attempt to have the State Democratic Committee overruled when it declared Jack Gremillion on the Long Ticket the Attorney General-elect, obviously he picked the next best target, the NAACP. Everybody else in the South is trying to make a scapegoat of the NAACP simply because it is trying to get the people of the South to obey the law of the land, so, Mr. LeBlanc apparently reasons why not get on the band wagon, it might get him elected next time or some clients when he loses his job. B'ham, Ala

Unfortunately, Mr. LeBlanc is not concerned with organizations, secret and otherwise that seek to thwart, circumvent and defy the laws of the land as enunciated by the U. S. Supreme Court he is only concerned with one organization (the NAACP) which is urging compliance with the law, a most unusual turn of events in a democracy. 32

The attack on the NAACP will probably win more friends than it ever had in the State of Louisiana. Through peaceful and legal means the NAACP has been trying to get Mr. LeBlanc and the State of Louisiana to begin to abide by the recent ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court making segregation unconstitutional in the nation's public schools. Negroes are tired of being 'shortchanged' out of everything that citizenship in a democracy stands for simply because some white people don't like the color of their skin. The NAACP furnishes the legal brains and the moral backbone for Negroes to stand up and fight for their rights as American citizens. Strange as it might seem, there are 155,000 Negro voters in the State of Louisiana and the membership rolls of the NAACP constitutes less than ten per cent of the total number of registered Negro voters. Mr. LeBlanc's last minute, frantic attempt to discredit and have the NAACP dissolved might shake some Negroes out of their complacency. Now they might support the NAACP as never before because they know it is another attack upon them.

No doubt this latest move will serve to unite the Negroes of the state more solidly than ever before in their desire for first class citizenship they have so long been denied. It is also quite conceivable that the Ministers of the state will rally their congregations like the Ministers in the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott did in fighting flagrant discrimination, humiliation and oppression which is contrary to the American spirit of fair play and justice. The Montgomery spirit has thoroughly demonstrated that Negroes are willing to stand up and be counted in the fight for full citizenship. The spirit of unity of purpose is catching on like religion and it is thrilling to behold. Fear has been replaced by faith in God and in the democratic principles upon which this great country was founded. The realization that in unity there is strength is an accomplished fact to be enlarged and expanded.

Mr. LeBlanc may or may not be successful in having the NAACP dissolved in the state, but one thing is certain, the spirit will never be dissolved.

NAACP Sues Charlottesville

Post + Times Herald Wash. D.C. Tues. 3-6-56 P. 28

HARRISONBURG, May 7 (AP) The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today filed an injunction petition in Federal court against Charlottesville, seeking to prevent the city from denying Negroes admittance to white public schools.

The suit names the Charlottesville School Board and Division School Supt. Fendall Ellis as defendants.

Oliver Hill, a Richmond NAACP attorney, signed the papers on behalf of about 50 Negro parents and school children.

The defendants will have 20 days in which to file an answer as is the case in a similar suit filed by the NAACP against Newport News last month.

Federal Judge John Paul said a hearing on today's case will be held in Charlottesville.

School and city officials in Charlottesville had little comment on the NAACP action.

"I don't know what our answer will be," said School Board Chairman R. Stanley Goodman Jr. The next regular meeting of the board is Thursday.

Meanwhile, in Richmond, Gov. Thomas B. Stanley called in State Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly, chairman of the 32-member Gray Commission, to meet with him here Tuesday for a discussion of recent developments in Virginia's school segregation situation.

Stanley said he hoped "to get the viewpoint of all these localities against which suits have been filed in order to assist me in reaching a decision with reference to calling a special session of the General Assembly."

Form, Stem NAACP Gain, South Urged

Constitution Wed. 4-25-56 Atlanta, Ga.

HAMLET, N.C., April 24 (AP)—A Georgian tonight called for a "monster grass roots movement" to turn the tide in the South's battle to preserve segregation of the races. P. 21

Hugh G. Grant, Augusta, Ga., former U.S. minister to Albania and Thailand, said an army of modern "carpetbaggers" has infiltrated Southern churches, schools, colleges and professional and business circles.

"The slogan of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) is 'unconditional equality and free by 63'," Grant told a meeting of the Patriots of North Carolina, Inc.

All presidential candidates, he added, "are declared enemies of the system of racial segregation. Not a single Southern white voter or any Northern or Western voter who believes in constitutional government should vote for any one of them.

"The time has come for white American patriots to unite and man the barricades in defense of their civilization. A monster grass roots movement could turn the tide of battle."

Interracial NAACP youth roundup to be held at Shaw University Friday

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 3-17-56

DURHAM, N.C. — North Carolina youths of both races are expected to attend the first youth roundup of the NAACP Friday at Shaw University, Miss Shirley T. James, youth president, has announced. 1956

Meetings will take place in West Campus Auditorium and will be designed to make North Carolina youths aware of the future of education, politics and economics in an integrated society.

"Education for Effective Citizenship" has been chosen as the Roundup theme. Prominent civil rights leaders will participate on the program in a series of panel discussions and public addresses.

* * *

THE PROGRAM of activities will begin at 8 p.m. with registration, followed by a general assembly at 9:45. From 10 until noon, two symposiums will be held.

"The Role of the State, Municipal Boards of Education in Public Education in North Carolina," will be the first and "The Role of the Principal, the Parent, and the Teacher in Public Education in North Carolina" will be the other.

Symposium participants include Dr. Joseph Pittman, North Carolina College, moderator; Dr. John W. Moore, superintendent of schools, Winston-Salem; W. A. Holmes, principal, Hayes High, Williamston, N.C.; L. B. Frasier, Durham; and Mrs. Beatrice Burnett, Tarboro.

* * *

ANOTHER SYMPOSIUM at noon, "Integration in North Carolina," will feature Mrs. Sarah P. Boyles of the University of Virginia as discussion leader, and Carl DeVane, Shaw; and W. L. Green, executive secretary of the NCTA as discussants.

Fronnie Whitehurst, a North Carolina College co-ed, will preside at the meeting.

Following a 1 p.m. luncheon delegates, will reassemble at 2:30 to hear Mayes Behrman, Merit Employment Service, Washington, discuss "mployment opportunities for qualified persons in diversified occupations."

"Youth in Politics - the Use of the Ballot" will be the subject of a 3:45 to 4:45 p.m. concluding session. The discussion will be led by Mr. David Stephens, a law student at the University of North Carolina.

NAACP parley plans finished

Afro-American P3 Sat. 6-2-56 Baltimore, Md.

SAN FRANCISCO—A series of day-session workshops, designed to develop a program of community action to secure civil rights, is scheduled for the six-day 47th annual convention of the NAACP, which opens here on June 26.

Speakers scheduled for the evening and Sunday afternoon mass meetings include A Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice-president of the AFL-CIO; Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery bus protest.

* * *

DISCUSSION LEADERS include:

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and his top assistant, Robert L. Carter; Clarence Mitchell, director NAACP Washington bureau; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; John Morsell, assistant to the executive secretary; Madison S. Jones, special assistant for housing;

Mrs. Constance B. Motley and Jack Greenberg, NAACP attorneys; Miss Lucille Black, membership secretary; Herbert Hill, labor secretary; Herbert Wright, youth secretary; and Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations.

Goes Into Effect

S. C. Anti-NAACP Law

COLUMBIA, March 17 (AP) — An act barring members of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People from state, county or municipal government employment in South Carolina became law today.

The legislation was signed by Gov. Timmerman after unopposed General Assembly passage.

It was the second piece of anti-NAACP legislation approved by the governor in as many days. He signed a resolution yesterday calling for a legislative-governor's committee probe of NAACP activities at South Carolina State College in Orangeburg.

The work-ban law declares that the NAACP exerts "constant pressure on its members contrary to the principles upon which the economic and social life of our state rests . . ."

Membership in the organization, it adds, "is wholly incompatible with the peace, tranquility and progress that all citizens have a right to enjoy."

The law states that in 30 days after its signing, "it shall be unlawful for any member" of the NAACP to work for the state, county or municipal governments or for school districts. The prohibition will continue as long as the membership is maintained.

Persons dismissed on charges of NAACP membership will have four months to petition a circuit court for a show-cause hearing.

"The hearing," according to the law, "shall consist of the taking of testimony in open court with opportunity for cross examination. The burden of sustaining the validity of an order of dismissal . . . by a fair preponderance of the credible evidence shall be upon the person making such dismissal . . ."

Roy Wilkins Puts "Right To Vote" On Top Of List Of Rights Urged Upon Congress

Washington, March 8.—Two thousand civil rights advocates from 38 states returned to their homes this week after attending three-day National Delegate Assembly for Civil Rights here, March 4-6.

Representing the organizations of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the delegates came here to accelerate the drive for enactment of civil rights measures, to hear leaders of both parties set forth their party program in this field, and to visit their senators and representatives in Congress urging them to vote for an eight-point civil rights program.

Chairman of the Leadership Conference which called the assembly is Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Arnold Aronson of the National Community Relations Advisory Council is secretary. The conference is composed of some 50 national civic, church, labor, fraternal, minority group and professional organizations.

Eight-Point Program

In his keynote address Mr. Wilkins said that the assembly would ask for enactment of the entire program but would stress the demand for legislation to protect security of the person and the right to vote.

Other points in the program call for enactment of FEPC legislation to prevent discrimination in employment; withholding of federal funds for education, housing and welfare from institutions, facilities and localities which refuse to comply with constitutional requirement for non-segregation; creation of a civil rights division within the Department of Justice to protect civil rights in all sections of the country; establishment of a permanent Federal Commission on Civil Rights to make continuous appraisals and to recommend action with respect to civil rights problems; elimination of remaining segregation and other forms of discrimination in interstate travel; and establishment of majority rule in the Senate and House of Representatives.

by Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Aronson, the union group was informed that its expulsion from the CIO "strengthens our doubts that the objectives of your organization coincide with" the goals and methods of the assembly.

38 Groups Represented

The following 38 organizations were represented at the sessions:

AME Zion Church, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, American Civil Liberties Union, American Council on Human Rights, American Federation of Labor, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, American Veterans Committee, Americans for Democratic Action, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, Catholic Interracial Council, Congress of Industrial Organizations;

Also Congress of Racial Equality, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders International Union of America, AFL; Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL; International Unions of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO; Jewish Labor Committee, National Alliance of Postal Employees, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Community Relations Advisory Council; National Council of Negro Women, National Negro Business League, National Supreme Council Scottish Rite Masons;

Also Textile Workers Union, CIO; The American Ethical Union, Transport Workers Union of America, Cio; Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, United Automobile Workers of America, CIO; United Rubber Workers, CIO; United Steelworkers of America, CIO; United Transport Service Employees of America, CIO; Workers Defense League, United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO; National Dental Association, and Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Worker of Amerca, AFL.

Other Editor's Say:

Warning Sounded Against Wrongly Accusing The NAACP's Aims, Methods

In two statements published March 22 in The Cheraw Chronicle at Cheraw, S. C., the newspaper points out the unsound attitude people have who compare the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the Communist Party or claim that the organization and its members are led by Communists.

The newspaper takes the position that southerners should be logical, objective and truthful in attacking the NAACP or any group because of the desegregation decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. It takes the position also that care should be taken in legislating against the court's decision or the NAACP lest these acts bring lasting injury to the entire South. Under the caption, "That Capitalistic Old NAACP," the newspaper says:

THAT CAPITALISTIC OLD NAACP

Many white people, in their anger, confusion, and fear following the Supreme Court's segregation ruling, have lashed out against the NAACP as a "Communist organization."

It is important that people understand more fully the nature of the NAACP in order that some sort of solution to this problem can be reached. Failure to understand will hurt the South's position and bring about difficult complications.

* * *

THE VAST majority of white people in the South disagree with the Supreme Court ruling and disagree with the aims of the NAACP. Certainly southern white people have just as much right to work for a lawful reversal of the court's ruling as Negroes had to work for a reversal of the separate-but-equal doctrine, which was the law for about 50 years.

However, the South's position is not helped by careless accusations. It it simply not true that the NAACP is a communist-inspired organization. Do most of us know what Communism really is?

* * *

IT IS A philosophy of govment, whereby all property is owned by the state in a tightly-regimented state-controlled economy. Communism, as practiced in the world today, believes that the individual exists for the state. There is no personal freedom and no interest in individual, human rights. It's a brutal dictatorship in which the citizen has no right to property, religious belief, private thought, or conscience.

Now keep that in mind while we tell you of a speech in Cheraw last Sunday by James Hinton, state president of the NAACP. Mr. Hinton was reminding his people of their personal responsibilities. Here is some of his advice to Negroes:

* * *

1. SAVE YOUR money and buy yourself some land, so you can provide for yourself and your family.

2. Then invest your money and amass more capital, so you can build yourself a decent house to live in.

3. Send your children to school, so they can get the best possible education.

* * *

4. STUDY THE issues of the day so you can under-

stand them, and then exercise your right, privilege and responsibilities as citizens of America by voting.

5. Always put your trust in the Lord and never lose faith in the church and Christianity.

6. Never resort to violence, disorder and lawlessness. As a member of the NAACP, you will always rely upon due process of law, through the courts of the land.

* * *

NOW WHOEVER heard of a Communist ever asking his followers to buy land, save and invest money, build a privately-owned home, or set up a private business? Whoever heard of a Communist urging his listeners to put their faith and trust in God, or to avoid violence and make their fight through the duly-constituted courts?

Now, in all fairness, no matter how much you may disagree with the NAACP, does Mr. Hinton's talk have the ring of Carl Marx' Communist Manifesto?

North Mobilizing Moral Leadership To Help Southern Communities With Integration Problems

Marshall Explains Stand Regarding Gradualism

New York, Mar. 26.—Moral leadership is being mobilized in the North to help southern communities over their integration troubles, a problem which a famous South African visitor declared "belongs to all of us," says an article in a recent issue of the Christian Science Monitor.

One outcropping of brotherly interest was the volunteering of 200 northern ministers, Negro and white, to fill the pulpits of 25 Negro ministers of Montgomery, Ala., who went on trial March 19 for their part in organizing a boycott of the city's segregated busses.

Appealed to by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the ministers agreed to lend their active support to the Montgomery Negroes' passive-resistance movement. Said the Rev. John M. Swomley, Jr., national secretary of the organization, "they obviously share our conviction that the non-violent campaign represents the most helpful and significant development that has come out of this struggle so far."

Among The Volunteers

Among those who signed the statement were:

John Haynes Holmes, minister emeritus, Community Church, New York; Rev. F. Boynton, Bishop, Episcopal Church, New York; Edwin T. Dahlberg, former president, American Baptist Convention. St. Louis; Halford Luccock, professor emeritus, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.; Harold Jonson, pastor, First Baptist Church, Boulder, Colo.; William Lindsay Young, former moderator, Presbyterian Church; E. Fay Campbell, director student work, Presbyterian Church and Donald Harrington, pastor, Community Church, New Rork.

The northern clergymen moved into the integration picture just as Thurgood Marshall, top counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, went on the air to explain why his organization could not heed pleas for "gradualism."

Problem Belongs To All

Alan Paton, whose South African novel "Cry, The Beloved Country," has been printed in a dozen languages, told an American Committee on Africa meeting that those who offer criticism of either South Africa's segregation policies or of the American South "must offer it in the most charitable manner possible."

The author who last year made a trip through the Deep South and wrote "The Negro in America Today" for Collier's, told his liberal American audience: "This is a problem that belongs to us all. I cannot derive any kind of comfort or pleasure from what has happened in Alabama and Mississippi.."

On the air in connection with National Negro Newspaper Week, Mr. Marshall answered some of the questions that have been bothering Americans. Why, he was asked, cannot the NAACP heed the "go-slow" pleas that have been put to it, even by some liberals such as William Faulkner? Why did Miss Autherine Lucy insist on entering a university where she wasn't wanted? What about the Virginia-advocated remedy of "interposition"?

Mr. Marshall explained that the NAACP's pace is being set not by planners in the North but by southern communities. While deriding "gradualism," the NAACP official said his organization would prefer to see democracy develop at a "more steady pace," but it has no control over the local communities where it is called in for legal aid to put the Supreme Court's non-segregation decision into effect.

In Miss Lucy's behalf, Mr. Marshall explained that the national NAACP had not been called in on her case until after she had been turned down by the University of Alabama and had appealed to local NAACP officials for help. He said she was determined to enter the University of Alabama because it was the only school in her state offering the library science course she had decided to take. Since 12 other southern states had opened their schools to Negroes, she had no idea she would be turned down, he said.

Critical Of Interpretation

Mr. Marshall described attempts of "interpositionists" to nullify the Supreme Court's decision— by insisting that it be presented in the form of a constitutional amendment, requiring ratification by three-fourths of the states—as "ineffectual" and "an attempt to confuse the people."

Meanwhile, in New York, the Rt. Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, made an unprecedented appeal to the clergy of his diocese asking for prayers for integration in the week before Easter, and two Presbyterian churches, one in Harlem and one on Madison Avenue, exchanged congreations in an interracial gesture of neighborliness.

Spurred by Judge J. Waites Waring, South Carolina judge who returned after handing down an early historic antisegregation decision, a six-car "mercy caravan" set out with clothing, shoes, and food for destitute Negro families in Ellergy, Orangeburg, and Clarendon Counties, South Carolina, suffering from underground reprisals that took place when they signed petitions for integration of their schools.

Freedom Of Speech

NAACP Takes Case Into Federal Court

NEW ORLEANS (INS) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People goes into federal court today in an effort to stay in Louisiana.

The pro-integration organization was temporarily outlawed last week by a state court injunction.

The NAACP is asking Federal District Court in New Orleans to stop the state action on the grounds that it violates freedom of speech and other constitutional rights.

HALT ALL

In his ruling against the NAACP last week, State Judge Coleman Lindsey ordered the organization to halt all activities until a hearing on a permanent injunction could be held.

Meanwhile, the NAACP had filed a petition in Federal Court declaring that the matter was not in the jurisdiction of the state court.

The Federal Court ordered the State to show cause at today's hearing why it should not stop its action against the NAACP.

The NAACP was temporarily outlawed under a law which it originally sponsored. The seldom-used statute, passed in 1924, was enacted to kill the Ku Klux Klan.

It requires that all organizations except churches and National Guard units to file membership lists annually. The NAACP and hundreds of other organizations have not filed such a list.

Judge Lindsey said when he issued his ruling that he would have dismissed the case if the NAACP had filed the list.

Clarence Laws, Louisiana field secretary for the NAACP, said Tuesday:

"We have nothing to hide, but we do not propose to file such a list at this time. To do so would jeopardize the lives and property of hundreds of individuals in the outlying areas."

You Can't Deduct WCC Or NAACP Contributions

Contributions to neither the White Citizens Councils nor the National Association for Advancement of Colored People are deductible on your income tax return, we were informed yesterday. An irate taxpayer had reported being denied an exemption on a contribution to WCC, and was under the impression that if he'd given the money to NAACP he could have written it off.

Not so, say the Internal Revenue Department offices here and in Birmingham. Both confirmed that neither organization has been approved for deductions. Such status is generally restricted to churches, schools, hospitals and charities, though borderline organizations like the American Legion and VFW have been approved, the Montgomery office said.

The confusion may have arisen from the fact that NAACP pays no federal income taxes itself.

NAACP Aide Sees Race Ban Lingering

By the Associated Press

The 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1963 will still find racial segregation in some areas, Thurgood Marshall says.

Mr. Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said in an NBC television interview yesterday he expects all legal barriers to be lifted by that time but "that will not remove all the problems."

Enforcement of decrees will have to be worked out at the local level beyond that date, he said. Meantime the NAACP, pledged to use "legal and constitutional means," will not urge the use of force, he added.

Expressing confidence that "it will be worked out" locally, Mr. Marshall said the NAACP has not taken general legal action against States which have made a start on integration.

32b 1956 NAACP

HEAD TO HEAD—This conversation between Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt seemingly dispelled reports of differences between the two. The occasion was the recent ADA convention at which Mrs. Roosevelt praised the NAACP for its determined fight. Mrs. Todd Duncan, (right) local ADA leader and national vice chairman, listens attentively.

NAACP Leader Assails Presidential 'Inaction'

By MARY McGRORY

In his first direct attack on the Eisenhower administration, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, last night assailed President Eisenhower for his "lack of leadership" in the civil rights crisis.

Addressing the ninth annual convention of Americans for Democratic Action, the Negro leader charged that the "loud mouths and the hoodlums hold sway and the troubled citizens of the region, desperately seeking guidance toward peaceful and just methods, have received no encouragement or leadership from their President."

Mr. Wilkins spoke to delegates who had passed a resolution on civil rights in which they charged that "both political parties have failed in their responsibilities in the fact of inaction by the President."

Democrats Scored

Mr. Wilkins also charged the Democrats with failure in the civil rights field, pointing out that "their party controls the State governments which have disenfranchised and otherwise demeaned the Negro citizens.

"It is their State Legislatures," he went on, "which have enacted restrictive, vindictive and insulting legislation directed against a population solely because of its race and color."

While he accused the President of being "derelict in setting a firm tone against intolerable reaction with reference to school desegregation," Mr. Wilkins praised the Chief Executive's action in eliminating racial discrimination in the District of Columbia, in naval installations, in schools on military posts and in the Veterans Administration. He warned that "the Negro voter is certain to judge the Republican administration's failure to give leadership to the movement to implement the ruling of the Supreme Court in the school cases."

"Our highest court," he said, "is branded as being composed of fellow travellers and nullification resolutions are shouted through State legislatures. This mudslinging attack upon the majesty, honor and prestige of the Government and upon the hallowed traditions of the Nation have evoked only a few cautious words from the President.

Crisis Cited

The ADA, in its resolutions citing "the grave constitutional crisis raised by opponents of the Supreme Court's decision," called for action from both the President and the Congress.

From the President they asked "unqualified enforcement" of the court orders on school segregation, vigorous enforcement of Federal civil rights laws and an immediate White House conference of Negro and White leaders to ease tension.

From Congress they asked legislation with effective civil and criminal penalty provisions for depriving any citizen of his constitutional rights to vote, to hold office, to own property and to enjoy equal opportunities for employment.

Iowa Gov. Holds NAACP Membership

The prominence of the NAACP as a 'legitimate' organization was considerably enhanced recently when Gov. Leo A. Hoegh of Iowa took out a $5 membership. Governor Hoegh, a Republican, who joins a long list of other nationally known figures such as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, believes that all state governors should follow his example. The organization has been under fire recently for "pressing too hard."

However, Thurgood Marshall, Chief of the legal division of the Association, said in an address at Raleigh, N. C., that although the NAACP is willing to come to terms on when and how the recent Supreme Court rulings are to be put into effect, there can be no compromise on "whether."

LOUISIANA BARS N. A. A. C. P. IN SURPRISE ORDER

State Court Makes Its Injunction Permanent

Baton Rouge, La., April 24 (AP)—A state judge, in a surprise hearing, today permanently banned the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Louisiana under a 1924 law aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

State attorneys asked the

permanent injunction based on the fact the N. A. A. C. P. had not taken any action since issuance of a temporary restraining order March 29. The state filed a default action April 10, immediately after the 10 day deadline for reply ended.

No advance notice was given of today's hearing and no N. A. A. C. P. attorney was present.

Drops Suit Against Individuals

The association said later it would appeal the injunction suit.

District Judge Coleman Lindsey dismissed the state's suit against 10 individual defendants, contending, "I don't think this law applies to individual defendants."

The court order advises the N. A. A. C. P. that "you, your officers, agents, and employes . . . are hereby permanently enjoined, restrained and prohibited in the name of the state of Louisiana . . . from holding any meeting of the officers and/or members of the N. A. A. C. P. or any of its subdivisions . . ."

It further forbids the association "from doing any business or acting as a corporation in the state of Louisiana."

Failed to List Members

Only two witnesses were called in the brief hearing. Assistant State Secretary Joe Nelson said no membership list, required under the law, had been filed with his office.

Attorneys W. J. Shaw and Sargent Pitcher said the only way the injunction could be lifted would be for the N. A. A. C. P. to file certified membership lists with the secretary of state, dating back to the organization's start in Louisiana.

However, the law merely reads that the group should be dissolved until such time as it complies with the law.

U. S. Court Immobilized

The case has also been heard in federal District court and the state Supreme court.

United States District Judge J. Skelly Wright said Lindsey should not have continued with the hearing on the temporary injunction after the N. A. A. C. P. sought to switch the hearing to federal court, but he said since the order was granted he could do nothing until it cleared the state courts.

The state high court refused to review the temporary injunction "when it is not shown that the applicants have exhausted their remedies in the lower courts."

DIXIE SOLON ORDERS NEGRO'S FILM SEIZED

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

"Crisis" Man Thurs. 5-17-56 Took Johnston, NAACP Atty. Pix

BY ROSE McKEE

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D) S. C., Wednesday confiscated the film of a Negro cameraman who snapped a picture of the Senator with an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Johnston, who was presiding at a hearing on civil rights, ordered a guard to take away the film of Theodore Gaffney, a photographer for the NAACP magazine, "Crisis."

Gaffney had taken a picture of Johnston and NAACP Attorney Clarence Mitchell.

The incident occurred just after Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., testified in support of President Eisenhower's four-point civil rights program.

UNDER EASTLAND

Johnston told newsmen he was acting under authority of Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D) Miss. who announced at the outset that no pictures would be allowed after the hearing got under way.

Eastland left before Brownell completed his testimony and Johnston recessed the hearing so that Senators could go to the floor for votes that were about due.

PRESS INVASION

Mitchell came forward to protest that he had no chance to be heard. Gaffney said that when he snapped the picture of the Senator and the Negro attorney, the hearing was already recessed. He charged the incident was an invasion of freedom of the press.

Photographers who regularly cover the Senate hearings snapped their pictures of Brownell at the outset and left after Eastland announced no pictures could be taken during the proceedings.

Brownell in his testimony opposed extension of criminal penalties to the current "extraordinary sensitive and delicate area of civil rights."

Senator Thomas C. Hennings (D) Mo., referred to the fact that the Administration's civil rights program was unveiled only last month. Brownell retorted that the Justice Department in the last three years has had the "most vigorous" civil rights record in its history. He listed among other things the two-year litigation which led to the Supreme Court's decision against racial segregation in the schools.

But Brownell agreed with Hennings that "these things" were initiated by previous Democratic Administrations.

8 states versus 40 states

Afro-American Sat. 5-19-56 Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — In an advertisement appearing in New York papers the NAACP has thrown its weight behind the Powell admendment to the Federal school aid bill which would prohibit the distribution of Federal school funds in states where discrimination still exsists in public education. P. 3

Signed by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, the statement read:

"Forty states of the nation operate their school systems on a racially non-segregated basis or are beginning to do so in accordance with the ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court on May 17, 1954.

"The eight remaining states, defying the court's decree, have refused to permit any integration in the public elementary and secondary schools.

"Not only have they not complied, but in the official acts of their legislatures, in the public statements of some of their elected officials, and in a manifesto signed by most of their congressmen and senators, they have served notice of their intention to defy the nation's highest court.

"The Powell amendment to the Federal school aid bill would withhold Federal funds from states which refuse to obey the U.S. Supreme Court until such time as they take steps in 'good faith' to comply with the Court's decree.

"By enacting this bill without the amendment, Congress will be subsidizing defiance of the Constitution. With the amendment, the bill will encourage compliance. It is as simple as that.

* * *

"SEGREGATIONISTS have threatened to kill the school aid bill if the Powell amendment is attached to it. Theirs is a straight and narrow ultimatum. 'We will vote against any school aid bill which interferes with our practice of segregation.'

"Thus the practices of eight states and their sympathizers are pitted against the practices of 40 states. The tail is determined to wag the dog.

"It is this tight clique of legislators from eight states, not the Powell amendment group, which holds a gun at the head of the school aid bill.

* * *

"IT IS THIS minority which demands that it be given its candy in the form of outlawed segregation, else the children of the 40 law abiding states shall not have their meat and vegetables in the form of badly needed classrooms.

"The Powell amendment group seeks conformity with the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court. The segregationists would legislate and allocate funds as if the Court had never ruled. They would bestow upon law breakers the same benefits as upon those who obey the law.

"The hostages in this punative operation are the 21,496,-919 school children in 40 states. If the parents and representatives and protectors of these children in 40 states knuckle under to the spokesmen for the eight states, the ransom they pay will be subversion of the rule of law.

"Included in the price, also, will be the sacrifice of the 1,752,493 colored children in those eight states to continued inferior jim-crow education.

* * *

"SUCH A SURRENDER would give the green light of encouragement to the segregationists.

"The school aid bill, including the Powell amendment, need not fail. Forty law-abiding states just don't have to roll over and play dead under the threats of the law-defying states.

"Sufficient strength can be mobilized to surmount the strangling filbuster provided those who want Federal aid will really fight for their objective.

"But if the school aid bill should be killed, the death blows will have been dealt by those who put their little jim crow first and the nation-and all its school children-second."

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NAACP Officials Contend Their Methods Are 'Slow' And Entirely Within Law

Commercial Appeal, Sun. 4-8-56 P. 5 Memphis, Tenn.

Leaders Of Fight For Negro Rights Say They Seek Social Equality 'Only In Broadest Sense,' Deny They Are Extremists

By SAUL PETT
Associated Press Staff Writer

NEW YORK, April 7.—As a party to an ever warmer debate, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has inevitably become debatable itself.

Its mildest critics say it is endangering its own progress by pushing too fast for a social revolution overnight. Its severest critics in the South say it is subversive, that its leaders are tainted by communism, that their finances should be examined, that they seek to divide a nation and their goal is racial "mongrelization."

In its turn, the NAACP asks what is too fast, what is just the right speed? It insists the fight for Negro rights in the South has been slow, laborious and entirely within the law. It categorically denies any subversive or communist intent or any goal of "mongrelization," and invites inspection of its books.

Mr. Pett

Among others, William Faulkner, Mississippi writer and a Nobel Prize winner, says he is as much opposed to compulsory integration as he is to compulsory segregation.

"Go slow now," Faulkner cautions the NAACP. " . . . You have the power now; you can afford to withhold for a moment the use of it as a force. You have done a good job, you have jolted your opponent off-balance and he is now vulnerable.

"But stop there for a moment; don't give him the advantage of an appeal to that universal human instinct for automatic sympathy for the underdog simply because he is under."

Says Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary:

"We're being pictured as extremists. We're being equated unfairly with the White Citizens Councils despite the fact that we are proceeding within the law, which is as slow as snail, but the Councils aren't.

"We started the fight against exclusion of Negroes from the white Democratic primary in 1923. We won a partial victory in the Supreme Court in 1924—another in 1932 and another in 1943. Finally it was outlawed in 1944. Was that too fast?"

Many Southerners have said the real aim of the NAACP is amalgamation of the white and Negro races.

'Alien Ideology'

Says Asa Carter, executive secretary of the North Alabama Citizens Council: "The NAACP is dominated by an alien ideology and is dedicated to destruction of the democratic way of life. Mongrelization of the white race is its aim and no nation in history has survived mongrelization of its people."

"Our answer," says Wilkins, "is that the incidence of intermarriage in states that don't outlaw it is infinitesimally small. The question of intermarriage is a private matter between two individuals. We are neither for nor against it.

"We seek social equality only in its broadest sense. We do not want to force people to associate together, to have dinner together, or go to the same dances. Freedom includes the right to have individual prejudices. Our program is only against making individual personal prejudices into law."

Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, often has contended there is a link between communism and the attempt to end segregation.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook of Georgia has charged that 53 officials of the NAACP are communists. He mentioned no names but said its executive secretary, chief counsel, president and vice president and 28 board members and other officials are communist sympathizers.

Wilkins denies that "I or any leaders or officers of the NAACP are communists or communist sympathizers. . . ."

Wilkins also notes that the NAACP voted in 1950 to expel any branch found to be communist-dominated and that neither the United States attorney general nor the House Committee on Un-American Activities lists the organization as subversive.

Washington's Policy Abandoned

In its militancy, the NAACP departed from the philosophy of Booker T. Washington, who was the most influential spokesman the Negroes had at the turn of the century.

"Let us," Washington told his peole, "spend less time talking about the part of the city that we cannot live in, and more time in making that part of the city we live in beautiful and attractive."

This attitude was challenged by a small, militant group of young Southern Negroes led by W. E. B. DuBois, then a teacher in Atlanta. In 1905 he led the formation of what came to be known at the Niagara Movement. Its creed was:

"We claim for ourselves every right that belongs to free born Americans—political, civil and social—and until we get those rights, we shall never cease to protest and to assail the ears of America with the story of its shameful deeds toward us."

The movement made little progress until it was absorbed by a group of Northerners, mostly white, who were aroused by a bloody race riot in 1908 in Springfield, Ill. A "call" was issued to protest such incidents, to abolish segregation and fight for the Negro's civil and political rights.

The call was written by Oswald Garrison Villard, publisher of the New York Evening Post and grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, the abolitionist. Among its 53 signers were such people as Lincoln Steffens, Jane Adams, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Prof. John Dewey and Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst.

NAACP Took Form

In 1910 this group absorbed the all-Negro Niagara Movement and thus, out of a blending of white and black, came the NAACP.

Like his predecessors, the current president is a white man—Arthur B. Spingarn, a New York attorney. Officers and directors are both white and Negro, and in recent years, the list has included such names as Oscar Hammerstein, Eric Johnston, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Ralph Bunche, Senator Wayne Morse and Walter Reuther.

Generally, the active working head of NAACP has been a Negro—men like James Weldon Johnson, Walter White and now Roy Wilkins.

Of its 300,000 members in 1,300 branches around the country, the NAACP says at least 85 per cent are Negro and 62 per cent are in the South. It says members represent all walks of life with the leadership frequently being supplied by clergymen, teachers, attorneys, doctors and other professional people.

Where does the money come from?

Last year NAACP books showed receipts of $634,765 which it says came largely from membership dues of $2 a year or more. Other sources were sales of special Christmas seals, rallies and special contributions. The money is split between local branches and the national organization, the NAACP says.

In addition, there is the NAACP's legal defense and educational fund which is maintained as an independent arm, and last year took in $311,000 in contributions, which, it says, ranged from 50 cents to $50,000. The big one came from the Fund for the Republic.

Being tax exempt, the legal defense fund gets contributions from a number of foundations. The NAACP itself is not tax exempt, being required to register as a lobbyist organization in Washington.

Does the NAACP feel the Federal Government should demand compliance, using Federal troops if necessary?

"We have never asked for and do not contemplate asking for Federal troops to enforce the Supreme Court ruling," Wilkins says slowly and deliberately. "We don't believe the situation is anywhere near that point.

"Look, we recognize many of the difficulties involved in the desegregation process. We understand something of its impact on Southern whites. We believe these difficulties can be solved but we don't think they'll ever be solved unless people agree to start work on their solution."

NAACP Legal Defense Fund Needs Money NOW

Globe Fri. 4-6-56 P. 16 Nashville, Tenn.

Last year when the U. S. Supreme Court decided that racial segregation in public education violated the Constitution, Negroes throughout the country were elated.

Few realized that this decision came about only after years and years of hard work by many, including large groups of volunteer lawyers and social scientists.

Few realized the several hundred thousands spent on expenses in these cases.

Hardly anyone ever paused to consider the threats and intimidations against the parents of the school children involved. Most Americans simply took all of this for granted.

Now, after the last decision in these cases, the deep south is again showing its hand.

At least two Negroes in Mississippi have been killed for insisting on the right to vote.

White Citizens' Councils are cropping up all over the South, determined to destroy all economic advantages for Negroes.

Governors and attorneys general have said repeatedly that they will litigate this matter for fifty or a hundred years.

Louisiana has appropriated $100,000 to resist court actions in that state. Other states have assigned six to fifty lawyers to oppose cases in their states. Negro teachers are being intimidated and discharged.

You have read about these and other challenges in your own newspapers. You have felt sorry for these people. You are sure that the NAACP will meet these ever increasing challenges.

Again, you are taking it as a matter of course because the NAACP has never let you down.

I have news for you: We will not be able to meet these challenges unless we get the money to do it.

We have always had difficulty meeting our regular budget. We cannot meet this heavily financed new assault unless you stop taking us for granted and dig deep into your pockets—and do it now!

THURGOOD MARSHALL,
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
107 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

(Contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax Purposes)

RECEIVES N.A.A.C.P. PRIZE.—Thurman Harris, third from left, of Waco, Texas, receives a prize from the Rev. Marvin C. Griffin pastor of the New Hope Baptist church and campaign manager for the current membership campaign for the Waco branch of the NAACP, for the largest production of new members during the campaign. Mr. Harris has brought in 31 new members during the campaign and expects to exceed 50 new members during the campaign which closes April 6. Looking on at left is Edwin C. Washington Jr., field secretary of the NAACP, who is directing the campaign. At right is Van Pell Evans, vice-chairman of the campaign.—Davis Photo.

What it is, does—

Party to hot debate, NAACP has itself become debatable

News Sun. 4-8-56 P. 36-A

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In the South, the initials NAACP may approximate an epithet. In the North they may symbolize the battle for racial equality. Here's an inside look at a group.)

BY SAUL PETT, AP Newsfeatures writer

NEW YORK, April 7—(AP)—As a party to an ever-warmer debate, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has inevitably become debatable itself. B'ham, Ala.

Its mildest critics say it is endangering its own progress by pushing too fast for a social revolution overnight. Its severest critics in the South say it is subversive, that its leaders are tainted by communism, that their finances should be examined, that they seek to divide a nation, and their goal is racial "mongrelization."

In its turn, the NAACP asks what is too fast, what is just the right speed? It insists the fight for Negro rights in the South has been slow, laborious and entirely within the law. It categorically denies any subversive or Communist intent or any goal of "mongrelization," and invites inspection of its books.

IN ITS MILITANCY, the NAACP has departed from the philosophy of Booker T. Washington, who was the most influential spokesman the Negroes had at the turn of the century.

"Let us," Washington told his people, "spend less time talking about the part of the city that we cannot live in, and more time in making that part of the city we live in beautiful and attractive."

This attitude was challenged by a small, militant group of young Southern Negroes led by W. E. B. Dubois, then a teacher in Atlanta. In 1905 he led the formation of what came to be known as the Niagara Movement. Its creed was:

"We claim for ourselves every right that belongs to freeborn Americans—political, civil and social—and until we get those rights, we shall never cease to protest and to assail the ears of America with the story of its shameful deeds toward us."

THE MOVEMENT made little progress until it was absorbed by a group of Northerners, mostly white, who were aroused by a bloody race riot in 1908 in Springfield, Ill. A "call" was issued to protest such incidents, to abolish segregation and fight for the Negro's civil and political rights.

The call was written by Oswald Garrison Villard, publisher of The New York Evening Post and grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, the abolitionist. Among its 53 signers were such people as Lincoln Steffens, Jane Addams, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Prof. John Dewey and Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst.

In 1910 this group absorbed the all-Negro Niagara Movement and thus, out of a blending of white and black, came the NAACP.

LIKE HIS PREDECESSORS, the current president is a white man—Arthur B. Spingarn, a New York attorney. Officers and directors are both white and Negro, and in recent years the list has included such names as Oscar Hammerstein, Eric Johnston, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Ralph Bunche, Sen. Wayne Morse and Walter Reuther.

Generally, the active working head of NAACP has been a Negro—men like James Weldon Johnson, Walter White and now Roy Wilkins.

Of its 300,000 members in 1300 branches around the country, the NAACP says at least 85 per cent are Negro and 62 per cent are Southerners. It says its members represent all walks of life, with the leadership frequently being supplied by clergymen, teachers, attorneys, doctors and other professional people.

WHERE DOES the money come from?

Last year NAACP books showed receipts of $634,765, which it says came largely from membership dues of $2 a year or more. Other sources were sales of special Christmas seals, rallies and special contributions. The money is split between local branches and the national organization.

In addition, there is the NAACP's legal defense and educational fund which is maintained as an independent arm, and last year took in $311,000 in contributions, whch, it says, ranged from 50 cents to $50,000. The big one came from the Fund for the Republic.

Being tax exempt, the legal defense fund gets contributions from a number of foundations. The NAACP itself is not tax exempt, being required to register as a lobbyist organization in Washington.

THE LEGAL GROUP is headed by Thurgood Marshall, who has handled 16 cases in the Supreme Court and won 14. His staff includes six paid, full-time attorneys, two of them white, and 40 to 50 volunteer lawyers around the country.

Through the years, Marshall and the NAACP have led the fight against lynching, discrimination in voting, employment, housing and public transportation. Their biggest victory came on May 17, 1954, when the Supreme Court declared that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

It was also the victory which ignited the biggest reaction in the South, with some states openly defying the decision.

NAACP chief urges registration, voting

Afro-American P. 8 Sat. 4-7-56 Baltimore, Md.

RALEIGH, N.C. — "The only reason colored people in the 'Black Belt' of eastern North Carolina do not have their rights respected is that they do not exercise their right of franchise — do not register and vote."

State NAACP president Kelly Alexander made this statement to delegates to the registration and vote assembly sponsored by his organization last Saturday.

The meeting, held at the Raleigh Safety Club, heard Henry Lee Moon describe the national economic effect of present southern attitudes.

* * *

HE SAID that the job of getting out the vote is "an endless, thankless task which must be worked at continually to be effective."

Carl DeVane, Shaw University political science instructor, told of the fairly recent (75 years) origin of the "tradition" of segregation.

The Rev. O. L. Sherrill, executive secretary of the state Baptist convention, pledged the continuing efforts of 250,000 Baptists to support the NAACP Fight for Freedom.

He said:

* * *

"THREE THINGS are needed to establish our freedom: the Christian religion, money in our pockets, and support of the NAACP."

Thurgood Marshall is slated to address the state-wide Fight for Freedom rally on May. 13.

Waving the pamphlet aloft, the congressman angrily complained that "no state in the history of this nation has suffered such unwarranted, libelous and slanderous attacks as has the State of Mississippi." Los Angeles, Calif.

The publication consists of quotations from prominent Mississippians which the Naacp said incite violence, plus accounts of the killings of the Rev. George W. Lee, Lamar Smith and Emmett Till.

MISS. NAACP UNITS TO MEET IN JACKSON

Times P. 28 Sat. 4-7-56 New Orleans, La.

(By Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

JACKSON, Miss., May 4—Mississippi branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will have a statewide meeting here June 3, Edgar Evers, state field secretary, has announced.

Roy Wilkins, New York, executive secretary of the national association, will be the keynote speaker. The Mississippi NAACP branches are headed by C. R. Darden, Meridian.

Congressman calls Naacp booklet "filthy little document"

Tribune P. 3 Fri. 2-10-56

WASHINGTON — Rep. John Bell Williams (D., Miss.) attacked an Naacp pamphlet, "M is for Mississippi and Murder" as "a filthy little document," on the floor of the House last week.

NAACP, 300,000 Strong, Battles Unitedly for Integration

Herald 8-26-4

A 43-state, 300,000-member organization has set its sights on Jan. 1, 1963, for complete integration of Negro and Whites in the United States.

The group is the NAACP. What is the NAACP, its scope, its progress?

Milt Freudenheim here tells the story of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People which has come into more prominence than ever as a result of the Autherine Lucy case.

Sun. 3-25-56

By MILT FREUDENHEIM

Miami Herald-Chicago Daily News Wire

NEW YORK — NAACP is the big Negro rights organization, target for cheers and also for threats and bullets for its leading role in changing America's way of living.

Freudenheim

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has 300,000 members in 43 states and an annual income of more than $600,000.

Nine out of 10 members are Negroes. About 65 per cent are Southern residents. NAACP also carries the prestige of favorable comments by top Americans.

Among those who have said a good word for the organization at one time or other are President Eisenhower, Eleanor Roosevelt, J. Edgar Hoover, Francis Cardinal Spellman and almost every leading U. S. Negro.

By contrast, NAACP has been roundly denounced by U.S. senators, congressmen, governors and state officials dedicated to "white supremacy" in some Southern states.

NAACP's first purpose as listed on a membership blank is "to bring about complete integration of Colored people into all phases of American life."

The statement is a clarion call to bring in the $2-a-year members. It doesn't say when "complete integration" will be sought.

For example, NAACP lawyers are successfully seeking immediate admission of Negro students to Southern universities. But in Deep South grade schools they ask only a show of good faith for a starter.

Executive secretary Roy Wilkins denies charges that NAACP is "extremist." He said, "we think we have been most moderate."

Miami Fla.

NAACP special counsel Thurgood Marshall says his staff of attorneys has rejected many requests to handle cases while taking part in nearly 500 court actions a year. "They come to us, asking our help,' he says.

Marshall says the plaintiffs in the many cases are "all different people like you find in a classroom."

The Clarendon County, S.C., parents who helped win the historic 1954 and 1955 Supreme Court desegregation rulings are semi-independent sharecropper farmers.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, young Montgomery, Ala., minister indicted as a leader of a boycott of segregated buses is a Boston-educated intellectual.

Mrs. Rosa Parks, the NAACP local secretary who touched off the Montgomery bus boycott by refusing to give her seat to a white man, is a seamstress.

A foursome of Atlanta, Ga., doctors and businessmen won desegregation of the muncipal golf course in the heart of a state leading the hue and cry against desegregation.

Plaintiffs in a series of cases seeking to desegregate federal low-rent housing are employed as common laborers and domestic workers.

Individuals who stand up with the NAACP in the South have been repaid in some instances with a warm welcome at a friendly state university. Others have been shot down.

In a pamphlet entitled "M is for Mississippi and Murder," NAACP attributes the deaths last year of the Rev. George W. Lee of Belzoni, Lamar Smith of Brookhaven, Emmett L. Till at Money, Miss., and Clinton Melton at Glendora to racial terrorism.

Rev. Lee was an active NAACP member leading a get-out-and-vote campaign among Negroes. Gus Courts, president of the Belzoni NAACP, also was shot and seriously wounded on Nov. 25.

Founded in New York in 1909 after a race riot the year before in Springfield, Ill., the NAACP still has its national office here.

Legal activities headed by Marshall are under a separate tax-exempt legal defense fund at a different New York address.

A Washington office headed by Clarence Mitchell lobbies for civil rights laws for Negro rights before the executive agencies.

There are regional offices at Birmingham, Dallas and San Francisco and 1,300 local units. Funds come from dues, members, benefits and some large grants from labor unions and foundations.

NAACP leaders see the fight for integrated schools as a succession of victories ranging from north to south. Several Northern states abolished segregation schools only within the past 10 years.

In the two years since the 1954 Supreme Court decision decreeing school desegregation, the process has spread to "border" states and in some localities of even the Deep South.

Only Mississippi holds out with not a single private or church-supported integrated school.

NAACP has set Jan. 1, 1963, the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's emancipation proclamation as a long-range target date for "complete elimination of all vestiges of second-class citizenship."

Listed are such fields as employment, housing, registration and voting, education, transportation, hotels, restaurants, theater and playgrounds, hospitals.

'New Negro' Demanding Civil Rights, Leader Says

Herald Miami Fla. 3-26-56

Mon. 3-26-56

By CECIL MANN
Herald Staff Writer

An official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said in Miami Sunday that "there is a new Negro in the South—his attitude toward his former status has changed from one of subservience to one of demanding constitutional rights."

Gloster B. Current, of New York, director of more than 1,500 brances of the NAACP, told a crowd of about 1,000 persons who jammed Mt. Zion Baptist Church that the Negro has reached "a crucial point in the campaign against segregation.'"

The "crucial point," he said, is in the nature of a great debate in the country as to "whether this nation shall uphold the laws of the country, prosecute them without favor, or be exposed to further ridicule abroad by the irresponsible acts of a willful minority which controls the government in several Southern states."

Current said there is "genuine appreciation" in the North of the difficulties facing Southerners in trying to adjust "to a new way of life which is coming."

But he declared that the NAACP, with as much moderation as possible, is determined to implement the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court concerning segregation.

"The NAACP," Current said, "has fought against race discrimination in the North just as hard as it has dealt with it in the South, and will continue to do so. It is a difference of degree, not kind," he declared.

He lashed out at Hodding Carter, William Faulkner and "friendly newspaper editors who say 'go slow', 'be more patient,' as persons in the South who are hampering the Negro's efforts to bring about integration.

Current said 60 per cent of the NAACP branches are in the South, and that the organization "has always kept within due bounds of the law—its demands never excessive."

Despite the steps taken by a number of Southern states to prevent integration, Current said, "we are slowly winning the fight against segregation. The opposition realizes that its tactics — evasive legislation, the congressional manifesto, intimidation and violence . . . will not stop the 'freedom train' as it moves toward the station of first-class citizenship."

The leader said that the Negro has "a wonderful opportunity" to make progress toward the goal of full integration in Miami. The NAACP has set a goal of 3,000 members in this area, he said.

Touching on the Florida scene, he said Gov. LeRoy Collins and Atty. Gen. Richard W. Ervin "were more moderate in their statements" concerning the Supreme Court decisions than were officials of other states.

He said the NAACP realized in the beginning it would take time to work out things in the South, but he declared that in most Southern states "there has been a complete unwillingness to reason, to negotiate, to do anything at all toward compliance."

The official ended his speech, which was enthusiastically received, by saying that the Negro cannot depend too much on government or on his friends to help him attain civil rights.

"We must depend largely upon ourselves. There is still too much apathy among us; too little concern at a time when so much progress is being made."

N. A. A. C. P. Curbs In South Decried

Herald Tribune Mon. 3-26-56

Laws being adopted by Southern legislatures penalizing persons for belonging to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are "reprisal measures" and "clearly violates the freedom of association protected by the First Amendment," the American Civil Liberties Union declared yesterday.

The views of the A. C. L. U. were expressed in a lttter to Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., from Patrick Murphy Malin, executive director of the A. C. L. U., and particularly referred to the new law just approved by South Carolina which bars N. A. A. C. P. members from public employment.

The letter also pointed out laws passed or under consideration in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi.

Attack on the NAACP Hit as Irresponsible

Constitution Thurs. 4-26-56

Atlanta—A recent letter to your paper declared that God favors segregation and that members of the NAACP are political opportunists and Communists. I am writing this, not only because I disagree with the writer but because I am ashamed at several of the implications the letter contained.

Claims that God is a segregationist can't be proven.

As to the attempt to identify the NAACP with the Communists, this is completely wrong. Is it necessary to cry "Red" whenever we disagree with someone?

This man, instead of helping the South in its struggle to solve a weighty problem, is only stirring up hate, regurgitating half-chewed cliches and, in general, impeding any progress whatsoever.

MICHAEL L. GLENN.

Where Else Can The Negro Go But To The NAACP

Journal and Guide 4/10
Sat. 3-24-56
Norfolk, Va.

WHERE, INDEED, does the Southern Negro have to go except to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People?

It is the only legally influential instrument that is able to get the case for the Negro's legal rights heard before the bar of justice. It is the only instrument for preventing those who would destroy these rights from doing so. It is the only means of protecting those rights.

All but 27 of the 128 members of Congress from eleven Southern States signed the Southern manifesto against the the Supreme Court. Among the twenty-seven who did not sign is REPRESENTATIVE HAROLD D. COOLEY, of North Carolina, who described the document as "dangerous, calculated to aggravate the situation."

MR. COOLEY also said that he believed it "holds out a false hope that there are legal means through which the Supreme Court decisions can and may be reversed." MR. COOLEY is a lawyer.

* * *

Some people wonder why, despite the sound and fury raised by reactionaries, the NAACP is growing in stature and influence among colored and white people in the South. One reason for this is that colored people in the South have no representation in government, except at times a man of MR. COOLEY's experience and judgment, will come forward and express a word of caution when the anti-Negro majority appears to be going overboard. There were a few such men in the recently adjourned session of the Virginia General Assembly.

* * *

What do Negroes in the South have to look forward to from their representatives in Congress when nineteen senators and eighty-two representatives in the House from 11 states present to Congress a joint "declaration of principles," which has for its purpose stripping Negroes of all legal or personal rights?

They chant that "outsiders" have destroyed "amicable race relations in the South." Amicable for whom? As long as Southern patterns of race relations held Negroes to an inferior "place" in the Southern economy they were satisfactory to the political and economic interests which formed and maintained the patterns.

But these relations were built on sand. They were an illusion. They did not contain the ingredients of neighborliness and good-will for Negroes who sought to rise above the level of economic and social destitution. A show of hands had to come. It was inevitable.

If the Supreme Court decision in the public school cases should by any chance fall, there will also fall every civil rights decision rendered by the Supreme Court during the past 25 years, and every social and economic gain made thereby.

* * *

Virginia has two Republican representatives in Congress, MESSRS. BROYHILL and POFF. They signed the manifesto along with their Democratic colleagues. North Carolina has one Republican, MR. JONAS, of the Charlotte district. He also signed. The lone Republican from Florida signed.

More and more Negroes in the South will join the NAACP and will throw financial support to it as these stark facts become more and more apparent.

HEARING OF TWO SUITS POSTPONED

Times-Picayune
Thurs. 4-26-56

US Judge Issues Orders in NAACP Cases

Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright issued orders Wednesday postponing indefinitely two suits in which Negroes seek admission to the public schools of East Baton Rouge parish and five state trade schools. P. 3

Both suits were scheduled for hearing Friday before Judge Wright in Baton Rouge. No reasons for the continuances were given in the order. They merely stated that the cases were continued upon the motion of the defendants.

New Orleans La.

Both suits were filed by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. One is on behalf of 37 Negro children and is against the East Baton Rouge school board. The other is against the Louisiana state board of education.

The white trade schools to which the Negroes seek admission are Southwest Louisiana Trades School at Crowley, the Natchitoches Trades school at Natchitoches, the St. Helena Parish Trades school at Greensburg, the Sowela Vocational-Technical school at Lake Charles, and the T. H. Harris Trades school at Opelousas.

In Baton Rouge, district attorney J. St. Clair Favrot, representing the school board, said that the case was delayed because some issues involved are now before the United States Supreme Court. A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans representative of the NAACP, said that he understood that the trades school case was continued because of the impending change in the state administration.

were going to get to use the stadium, Fleming Memorial Stadium, is to "Put up your money, get a lawyer and go to court."

He said "I think I can safely say you'll use it next year."

Hinton said the NAACP plans no violence. Rather he said, it plans to use the courts to fight its battles. "When two people can't settle an issue between them," he said, "they settle it in court and the side that 'loses takes it.'"

Internationally, he said, the Supreme Court ruling "helped the white more than the blacks because it showed the world that America believes in freedom for all."

Locally, he said, there are some "26,000 people in Wilson—about one half of whom are black." However, he pointed out that the local branch of the NAACP has only 130 active members here.

Hinton advised collective membership in the NAACP as the answer to equal rights.

The Rev. T. A. Watkins is president of the local branch of the NAACP. Mrs. Emma Williams is secretary, with Mrs. Geneva Dew, treasurer.

Wilson NAACP Meets

News & Observer
Tues. 5-15-56
Raleigh N.C.

WILSON, May 1 — The local unit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was reorganized yesterday when more than 250 Negroes gathered in the First Baptist Church to hear the Rev. James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina NAACP, talk at the Freedom Day celebration.

At conclusion of the two hour long rally, 38 new members at $2 a head, joined the local branch. Prior to yesterday, it was brought, there were 130 active members of the NAACP locally.

Hinton was outspoken in his denunciation of failure by Southern whites to immediately comply with the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling.

Citing a local problem he felt could be solved through the NAACP, Hinton said, "They tell me you can't use the stadium here. It's owned by the city, but you can't use it."

He told them the only way they interests of the State.

The Senate also gave reading to a bill which prohibit a member of the NAACP from holding State, county or local government jobs. This bill must go to the House for concurrence in minor Senate amendments.

Meanwhile, the House adopted a resolution asking the State Library Board to take out of circulation books "antagonistic and inimical to the traditions and customs of South Carolina." over a book recommended by the board that turned up in a Kingstree library. The book, titled "Swimming Hole," tells a story about white and Negro boys swimming together.

NAACP cites greatness of Sen. Barkley

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-12-56

NEW YORK — Expressing condolences to Mrs. Alben W. Barkely on the death last week of her husband, Senator Barkley, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins declared:

"We revere his memory for the leadership he gave to the cause of human rights and particularly for his historic cloture ruling on March 11, 1949."

* * *

DURING A Senate filibuster which had been in progress since Feb. 28, Vice President Barkely on March 11, 1949, ruled that a motion was merely one of a number of progressive steps toward a vote upon a measure and therefore subject to cloture.

Twenty - three Republicans joined 20 Dixiecrats and three Democrats to override the Barkley ruling; 46 to 41, thus assuring the continuation of filibusters to talk to death civil rights bills.

* * *

IN HIS message to Mrs. Barkley, Mr. Wilkins described the Senator as having "devoted his long andhonorable career as a public servant to the welfare of our country and of all its people, irrespective of race, color, religion or national origin."

"Senator Barkely was not only a great American and outstanding legislator, but also a warmhearted, understanding human being who will be sorely missed by all those who cherish human freedom," the NAACP official told Mrs. Barkley.

South Carolina Assembly Maps Curbs on NAACP

Evening Star
Washington D.C.
Mar. 9-56

COLUMBIA, S. C., Mar. 9 (AP).—The South Carolina General Assembly yesterday cracked down on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in several measures.

The Senate ordered enacted a House measure calling for an investigation of activities of the NAACP at the State College for Negroes at Orangeburg.

The investigation will be by a committee of nine members. Three members will come from the Senate, three from the House and the others will be appointed by Gov. George Bell Timmerman, jr.

The resolution creating the committee ordered the group to determine if NAACP activities at the college are against the best interests of the State.

The resolution followed a furor over a book recommended by the board that turned up in a Kingstree library. The book, titled "Swimming Hole," tells a story about white and Negro boys swimming together.

32b 1956

Unemployed elevator operator gives insurance, savings to NAACP unit

NEW YORK — Wallace McNab, 42-year-old unemployed elevator operator of 92 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, last week joined the NAACP.

The only difference in Mr. McNab's joining the NAACP is due to the fact that he willed his life insurance policy and savings to the organization, in addition to a $20 contribution.

Tuesday he walked into the Harlem office of Cora T. Walker of the Doles, Sanifer and Walker law firm an asked that his policy and savings be willed to the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.

* * *

"I READ AN article where Mr. Thurgood Marshall said there is no point in our getting mad at the white citizens' councils for what they're doing if we don't put up money to pay the bills for integration and full citizenship," McNab told the attorney.

He said he wants to do what he can to help "the NAACP Legal Defense Fund in the big fight." He explained he couldn't make a large contribution, adding:

"I'm receiving unemployment insurance, don't have a family and need very little to live on," and making the will to the fund is the best way he knew how to do his part at this time.

* * *

McNAB'S BANK balance was $1,200 and his insurance policy is for $500. Miss Walker asked him if he was sure he wanted to will all of his assets to the Legal Defense Fund.

"I thought it over carefully since I read the article," he replied. "That is what I want to do."

When he asked Miss Walker about a fee for drawing up the papers and taking care of all the details, she replied:

"Mr. McNab, the highest fee you can possibly pay me is the honor of preparing these papers for you."

ANTI-NAACP BILL WINS HOUSE OKAY

Would Halt Breakdown of Miss. 'Customs'

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 25 — A bill which authors said would stop the NAACP from breaking down "traditions, customs and usages" in Mississippi Wednesday won approval in the House, 121 to 2.

Rep. Karl Wiesenburg, Jackson county, one of the authors, said the measure was aimed only at the NAACP and "no court in Mississippi would interpret it any other way."

The measure makes it illegal to "incite a riot, or breach of the peace, or public disturbance, or disorderly assembly, by soliciting, or advocating or urging, or encouraging disobedience to any law of the state of Mississippi, and nonconformance with the established traditions, customs and usages of the state of Mississippi."

One lawmaker asked Wiesenburg: "Does the bill affect prohibition on the Gulf coast?"

Liquor a 'Custom'

Wiesenburg said he did not consider prohibition as "a statewide condition," and that open sale of liquor would be regarded as a "custom" in his section.

A joint author with Wiesenburg was Rep. Daniel Guice, Harrison county.

In a prepared statement which he read to the House, Wiesenburg said that the federal government "has enacted legislation against Communist infiltration. On a state level the Legislature should enact like legislation to curb the unlawful activities of the NAACP in this state."

He charged that the NAACP "has done more to promote the cause of communism in this country than all of the agents of Moscow combined."

Passage of the measure by the House was the first legislative action touching on the segregation question which the Mississippi Legislature has passed in its three-week-old session.

Senate Approved Measure

On the Senate side Wednesday, initial approval was given to a proposed constitutional amendment to limit special sessions of the Legislature to 30 days.

Gov. J. P. Coleman had urged the constitutional limitation during his campaign last summer and again in his inaugural message.

Sen. Dees Stribling, Philadelphia, author of the session limiting proposal, said he felt "in the future we can limit special sessions to 30 calendar days and transact our business and go home."

Three senators — Sens. Ellis Bodron, Vicksburg; William M. Lucas, Macon, and Stanford Morse Jr., Gulfport, voted against the measure. Forty-two senators voted for it.

The amendment must be adopted on three legislatives days before being sent to the House. Final approval by the Legislature would place it on the November general election ballot for approval by the voters of the state.

First Revenue Bill

Meanwhile, the Senate gave the second approval to another constitutional amendment which would make the state's homestead exemption program a constitutional guarantee. It also faces House action before being finally approved.

The first state revenue bill to hit the floor during the session—a proposed two-year reinactment of the 14 per cent "surtax" on six separate tax categories—Wednesday ran into a quick logjam when the House refused to suspend the rules to immediately consider the bill.

The House, however, agreed to consider the surtax measure as its first order of business upon convening Thursday afternoon.

The surtax measure was passed at the special session of the Legislature in 1955 which financed the $80 million biennial school equalization program.

It was enacted only as a temporary tax to expire on June 30, but the state budget commission has recommended its extension for two more years.

Other Bills Approved

The House gave speedy approval to a series of four bills recommended by the state bar association plugging loopholes in legal procedures.

But the House ordered sent back to committee a fifth bill in the group which would provide that a husband or wife is presumed dead after being missing for seven years, and any subsequent marriage of the spouse would be valid after that period.

Another bill approved by the House would raise the salary of the county court reporter in Harrison county from $250 to $300.

The Senate approved a measure giving cities of over 15,000 population the authority to establish municipal parking lots, and another to provide for the award of punitive damages by a chancery judge where he considers the evidence warrants.

NAACP

CORA T. WALKER, attorney, hands Wallace McNab papers which wills his insurance and savings to the NAACP Legal Defense.

8 States Face School Suits By NAACP

ATLANTA, Feb. 19 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said today it will file school suits in eight "recalcitrant" Southern states before June 1 in its continuing effort to break down segregation barriers.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, said the group had been asked to file suits in one or more areas in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

The statement came at a news conference held by Marshall and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, climaxing a three-day meeting of NAACP officials from 14 Southern states.

3 CATEGORIES

Wilkins said it was found that the states immediately involved by the Supreme Court's 1954 segregation ruling fell into three categories. Besides the "recalcitrant" group these were:

"Those which have desegregated "in a sensible fashion:" Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma and West Virginia.

Those where progress "is immeasurably slow" but where "much can be accomplished through further negotiations:" Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas.

The "recalcitrant" group "are in open rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States. . . White Citizens Councils and kindred organizations started in Mississippi. . . have created the atmosphere of defiance of the law of the land. Their program of economic pressures and other forms of intimidation are openly for the purpose of depriving Negroes of their constitutionally protected right to insist on compliance with the Supreme Court's decisions," Wilkins said.

TO FIGHT SITUATION

The NAACP proposed the following to combat the situation in the eight lagging states:

A willingness to negotiate with any local school board which has the "courage" to support the Constitution of the United States.

Where petitions seeking desegregation have been rebuffed "we are obliged to give. . . the full support of the legal staff of the NAACP."

Marshall assured newsmen that the NAACP will defend Fred Gray, a 25-year-old Montgomery, Ala., attorney indicted by a grand jury investigating the bus boycott in that city. Gray was charged with unlawfully filing an antisegregation suit in U. S. District Court last month without the consent of one of the five Negro women whose names appeared on the complaint.

The suit seeks to outlaw Montgomery city and state segregation laws dealing with public transportation.

Negroes have boycotted city buses there since early last December when a Negro woman was arrested for not complying with segregation laws.

The grand jury returned 114 true bills Saturday and more are expected Monday or Tuesday. Marshall said "offhand" he thought the NAACP would have a part in defending others named.

RIGHTS SOLD OUT, WILKINS CHARGES

Tells Convention N.A.A.C.P. Will Press Congress—Eastland Denounced

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged today that civil rights legislation "time and time again has been sold down the river."

Mr. Wilkins was the keynote speaker at a civil rights convention here. He insisted that "we shall not be diverted from our constructive, positive and wholly constitutional purpose of urging Congress to consider and act favorably upon the program we recommend."

The Delegate Assembly for Civil Rights opened a three-day meeting. It is sponsoring an eight-point program of civil rights legislation. More than 2,000 representatives of fifty-two national religious, labor, civic, fraternal and veterans' organizations have been invited.

Calls Laws Inadequate

Mr. Wilkins called civil rights laws inadequate, saying they did not grant the Department of Justice power "to move as it should" in rights cases.

Reviewing the strife in Southern states, he blamed the White Citizens Councils for having created "much, if not all, of the atmosphere of violence." These Southern pro-segregation local groups "work openly against law and order," he declared.

He urged Congress to keep pace with the Supreme Court and the Executive Branch lest "wholesale violence" develops.

The assembly met at the Government's Interdepartmental Auditorium tonight over the protests of thirty Southern Democratic members of Congress, who contended that the hall should not be used for "political" purposes.

Earlier, in a meeting at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, was called "a stinking albatross" around the neck of the Democratic party.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the N. A. A. C. P.'s Washington bureau, applied the epithet in warning that the party might have "to kiss our votes goodbye."

Senatr Eastland, an outspoken foe of racial integration, last week succeeded to the chairmanship of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the dath of Senator Harley M. Kilgore, Democrat of West Virginia. Most civil rights bills are considered by this committee.

John J. Gunther, legislative representative of the Americans for Democratic Action, cautioned the delegates against controversial discussions that would give "rabble rousers" in Congress "an excuse to call the police and complain that they had been threatened."

A "court of inquiry" heard Southern witnesses who had figured in racial disputes. The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, an indicted leader of the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., and Gus Courts, president of the N. A. A. C. P. unit in Belzoni, Miss., were among those who "testified."

Mr. Courts was shot and wounded by unidentified assailants last November because, according to the N. A. A. C. P., he refused to remove his name from the Belzoni voting list.

Miss Autherine Lucy, whose attempt to enter the University of Alabama brought on mob violence and court action, arrived here today. She is expected to attend the assembly.

James M. Carey, chairman of A. F. L.-C. I. O.'s Committee on Civil Rights, will be a guest speaker tomorrow. Representatives of both major parties are also expected to state their views on civil rights legislation.

The Assembly recently adopted the resolution asking the U.S Attorney General for investigation of alleged subversive activities of NAACP members.

Roosevelt said the attorney general should give the resolution "the waste basket treatment."

Rep. W. R. Bradford of York today offered a house resolution criticizing Roosevelt and reminding him that the state had voted four times for his father.

"South Carolina has the right to call for an investigation of any organization which it feels might threaten the peace and hapiness of the people," Bradford's resolution said.

The resolution was routed to committee on motion of Rep. W. H. Grimball Jr., of Charleston, who contended the House "shouldn't engage in an argument with a fellow who doesn't amount to anything."

The House would be "lowering iteself to dignify Roosevelt's remarks with an answer," Grimball said.

In a statement for the Congressional Record, Roosevelt said he trusted "the attorney general of the United States will give the resolution the wastebasket treatment it deserves."

The resolution by Rep. John Calhoun Hart of Union County was adopted Feb. 22 and alleged 53 of the NAACP's top officers have been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities for affiliation with "subversive organizations or activities."

Copies of the resolution were sent President Eisenhower, members of Congress and Atty. Gen. Brownell.

The NAACP termed the move one "to confuse the people on the racial issue facing the south."

Roosevelt said the General Assembly "owes and apology"

ANGRY CAROLINA VOICES

James Roosevelt Attacked For Stand On NAACP Probe

COLUMBIA, S.C., March 7 (AP)—U.S Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif) was the target of criticism in the South Carolina General Assembly today for his remarks on a resolution asking investigation of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

said citing such persons in "such a resolution is the worst kind of demagoguery."

You Can't Deduct WCC Or NAACP Contributions

Contributions to neither the White Citizens Councils nor the National Association for Advancement of Colored People are deductible on your income tax return, we were informed yesterday. An irate taxpayer had reported being denied an exemption on a contribution to WCC, and was under the impression that if he'd given the money to NAACP he could have written it off.

Not so, say the Internal Revenue Department offices here and in Birmingham. Both confirmed that neither organization has been approved for deductions. Such status is generally restricted to churches, schools, hospitals and charities, though borderline organizations like the American Legion and VFW have been approved, the Montgomery office said.

The confusion may have arisen from the fact that NAACP pays no federal income taxes itself.

NAACP Man's Wife Gets Pressure

Washington, D. C. (CNS)—Blonde Ruth Weyand Perry, the white wife of Leslie Perry, NAACP official in Washington, held the spotlight before the House Un-American Activities Committee as she told them she had never been a member of the Communist Party.

Mrs. Perry was formerly a lawyer for the National Labor Relations Board and was fired from her position after her marriage to Perry. She says her dismissal was because of her interracial marriage but the NLRB said that it was "for the good of the Service."

Prior to Marriage.

Mrs. Perry was identified recently as a member of the Communist Party by Herbert Fuchs and that was the reason for her being called. She came fully prepared with a statement which she distributed to the press stating: "Prior to the time my interracial marriage became public in 1950, no one had ever accused me either publicly or privately of being a member of the Communist Party so far as I am aware."

". . . Since my marriage to a Negro became public, various persons who are opposed to equality of the races and equal advocacy of such a policy with communism, have charged that I must be a Communist."

Atlantans, Clubs, To Get Awards For Work With NAACP

One hundred workers and representatives of clubs will receive awards for their activities in the 1956 "Crusade for Freedom" Membership Campaign of the Atlanta Branch, NAACP Monday night at 8:00 o'clock in Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, corner Fair and Ashby Sts., SW. Emory O. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham World, will be the principal speaker and the awards will be made by officers of the Branch.

As announced during the campaign, clubs and organizations producing ten or more members and workers recruiting twenty or more members will receive "Honor Certificates." Those who turned in 50 or more members will receive gold pins. There will also be awards to the highest and second highest producers, as well as to leaders whose divisions attained more than half of their quotas.

Mr. Jackson is well known to Atlanta citizens, having spoken here on several occasions. He is chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP branches, which group is responsible for the Autherine Lucy case against the University of Alabama. He is a leader in the Birmingham branch of the organization and for a number of years has been active in political and civic affairs of the state.

32b 1956 NAACP

N.A.A.C.P. Goes Too Far Too Fast

Courier-Journal p 6

THERE will come a time, inevitably, when Negroes will attend the University of Alabama, the University of Mississippi, the University of Georgia. There will come a time when the passion and fury of white Southerners thinking of this prospect will seem unbelievable. The tactical skirmish which was won this week by the University of Alabama is not a decisive battle, and Alabama has delayed the decision without changing it.

In bringing about the change, somebody has to be first. We honor the motives and the courage of Negro young people who are willing to expose themselves to the sort of mob action that beset Miss AUTHERINE LUCY at Tuscaloosa. We understand and sympathize with the tactics of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when it seeks to interest and finance young people willing to struggle for their constitutional rights in this manner.

But we now feel that in the case of AUTHERINE LUCY, and for the case of any other young Negro man or woman who wants to enter a white college in the South, the N.A.A.C.P. has done more harm than good. It has ignored the reality of local attitudes toward segregation and has alienated the gradualists, who know that integration must come, while it has inflamed the rage of the raucous white Southerners.

Louisville Ky

The N.A.A.C.P. was right to sue for the admission of Miss LUCY to the University of Alabama. It was right to sue for her readmission after the university suspended her. The university did not come nobly out of its siege by a mob. It might have insisted more firmly on the maintenance of order. It might have suspended classes until order was restored. But the disorder was not made by the University. The University protected the Negro student until danger grew acute. And if its decision to suspend her was unheroic, it can be stoutly defended on the ground that the danger was real.

3-3-56

The N.A.A.C.P., in allowing Miss LUCY to charge that violence was forced through connivance between the university and the mob, was being as stupidly bigoted as any white supremacist in the mob.

The attitudes of some N.A.A.C.P. leaders would make sense only if the black and white citizens of this country expected to go on living behind barbed wire or in armed camps for the rest of time. Only the savages amongst us could want any such thing. Reasonable citizens of both races want friendly respect with more equality of opportunity for the Negro.

But these cannot be forced by troops or courts. WILLIAM FAULKNER, who is no racialist, has urged Negro leaders to stop and draw a breath. We echo his advice. The courts have spoken. Those who would defy the courts are fighting a rear guard action and they know it. The N.A.A.C.P. and those of its leaders who would patrol the streets of southern cities with troops and the National Guard are advocating policies that would set relations between the races back a century and they should not do so lightly.

The net result of the Tuscaloosa situation is that even those Southerners who applauded Miss LUCY's determination to go to the University must now applaud the trustees' decision to expel her. Even had they not done so, could any pupil attend in good faith a school run by people she believed capable of such actions? The long lawsuits, the decision of judges, the soul-searching of many good people have ended in a stalemate provoked by wanton and reckless discourtesy. This is no way to mend a breach, or to integrate the classrooms of the South.

Jimmy Stewart Makes Report

Oklahoma City Churches Make Contributions of Over $1,000 Following Appeal by NAACP

Dispatch P. 1

Thurs. 3-15-56

Oklahoma City, Okla.

"Our plan for Oklahoma and similarly situated states is that we who believe in righteousness will exert enough political action on our representatives in the Congress of the United States that they will realize the need for getting together with the rest of the right thinking representatives and strengthen the civil rights section of our federal statutes, thereby giving the Department of Justice necessary authority to enter these recalcitrant states to see that law and order prevails."

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This statement set the tone of a report to Oklahoma Cityans made last week by NAACP branch president, Jimmy Stewart, following his trip to Atlanta, where he attended a meeting of NAACP leaders from segregation strongholds throughout the South.

"We must refrain from selling our birthright and right of franchise for a bowl of pottage," Stewart emphasized. "The strongest weapon we have to fight the injustices done to our brethren in the 'solid South' is our vote—if we use it wisely."

Spurred by Stewart's utterances, church-goers throughout the Oklahoma City area gave vent to their feelings, as a protest against the arrests of ministers and leaders of the Montgomery, Ala. bus seating boycott throughout Oklahoma City churches during the past two Sundays, with their prayers and financial contributions.

As a result of an appeal made by the National Office of NAACP for funds as well as prayers for the militant Montgomery victims of segregation, 32 churches and Alaraf Temple No. 20, Shrine, contributed $1,230 toward their cause and many of the churches sent personal letters of encouragement to ministers whom they knew in Montgomery giving words of cheer and pledges of additional support if need be.

In the mass meeting of the Oklahoma City branch, NAACP, during which President Jimmy Stewart gave his report of the recent Southwide meeting of key NAACP workers and staff relative to progress of the desegregation movement, an additional $83.91 was contributed through general collection.

President Stewart expressed the branch's sincere appreciation to the citizens of Oklahoma City and the churches in particular for this genuine effort through prayer and finance.

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The report to date is as follows:

Friendship Baptist	$ 10.00
Church of The Redeemer (Episcopal)	58.70
East 7th Street Church of Christ	50.69
Garden Addition Baptist	3.40
Israel Chapel C. M. E. (Parker Heights)	9.00
Fifth Street Baptist	50.00
Mt. Olive Baptist	7.50
Tabernacle Baptist	265.00
Calvary Baptist	63.69
Avery Chapel A. M. E.	72.12
Church of The Living God (501 N. Nebraska)	10.05
Fairview Baptist	88.60
Quayle Methodist	30.00
St. Mary's C. M. E.	13.65
East Sixth Street Christian	33.00
Allen Chapel A. M. E.	23.82
Shiloh Baptist	20.00
Mt. Carmel Baptist	10.00
Union Baptist	20.07
St. John Baptist	92.84*
Mt. Pilgrim Baptist	15.00*
Greater Cleaves Memorial C. M. E.	50.00
New Hope Baptist	21.00*
Pleasant Grove Baptist	8.00*
Progressive Baptist	2.50*
Bethany Presbyterian	15.00
Cook's Chapel C. M. E.	7.61
Church of God (507 N. Rhode Island)	5.00
Mt. Pleasant Baptist	10.00
Fifth & Wisconsin Church of God in Christ	13.70
Tabitha Baptist	9.15
Alaraf Temple No. 20, Shrine	50.00*
Contributions at Mass Meeting	83.91
Total contributions	$1,230.00

* Forwarded directly to Montgomery.

** Pledged.

If there are churches or persons who would like to contribute to this fund and have not yet reported, you are advised to report to James E. Stewart, 548 N. E. 4th street, or phone CE 2-5355 and a messenger will be dispatched to pick up your contribution.

—Patronize Black Dispatch Ads—

The NAACP Ought To Be Investigated

The Memphis Commercial Appeal

WHAT AMOUNTS to an impudent demand has been made by the New York branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for an investigation of the Federation for Constitutional Government which was organized as a co-ordinating agency in Memphis last week. The announced purpose of the federation is to work with "patriotic organizations throughout the nation for protection of constitutional rights."

That is the same thing for which the NAACP claims to be working, therefore it is extremely difficult to understand why the New York agitators would apply the term "subversive" to the federation's activities or can it be that from the NAACP point of view something is "subversive" only when somebody else does it?

"Subversive" is not a term which the NAACP should use loosely, frivolously or recklessly. It should know something of the pain of being called "subversive!" And when it comes to calling on the Attorney General of the United States to make any investigation of somebody else—as it seems to do every other day or so—we are reminded of that old maxim on the stone-throwing of people who live in glass houses.

It is about time the Attorney General informed the NAACP that contrary to what seems to be that organization's belief, the United States Department of Justice is not its creature and sometimes maintained at tremendous taxpayer expense for its specific pleasure and benefit.

If the over-burdened Justice Department has time, money and agents to spare for additional investigations, we would remind it that a thorough inquiry into NAACP activities is overdue—the sort of inquiry which will lead to public revelation of its membership rolls, its sources of income and its affiliation with other groups and their background identification.

Harris Likens NAACP Acts to 'Carpetbaggers'

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 18 (AP) — A Georgia white supremacy leader Saturday told a Negro college gathering that if integration is forced on the South, then "as surely as the sun rises and sets . . . there will be a long period of bitterness, hatred and bloodshed."

Roy V. Harris, a member of the University System's Board of Regents, compared current NAACP activities to post-Civil War carpetbaggers. Continuation of such activities, he said, will not only impede educational progress but will "lead to bitterness, to hate, to strife, to turmoil and bloodshed."

SPEAKING OF the growth of Savannah State College during the dedication speech for two new campus buildings, he stated: "So long as we continue to cooperate and to work together on a friendly basis," he said, "there is no limit to the things we can do in Georgia and to the educational opportunities which may be offered to our people."

The Augusta attorney, who was active last year in reorganizing and expanding the States' Rights Council of Georgia, a white supremacy group, reviewed the economic and social change that evolved in the South during the post Civil War period.

* * *

CARPETBAGGERS "used the members of your race . . . as sacrificial goats," he stated, to gain authority and ransack the South.

"As a result," he declard, "ill feeling developed between your race and mine. Bitterness, strife and the spilling of blood resulted." And when the carpetbaggers left, "they left our forefathers holding the bag.

"Finally we, by mutual consent, evolved a pattern of life in the South whereby the two races could live together in peace and harmony. . . ."

* * *

NOW "THERE comes into our area a new group who would array race against race and section against section," the former state legislator said.

"They come seeking your aid to return to the old days of bitterness, strife and bloodshed," he continued. "For as surely as the sun rises and sets if the power of the federal courts is ever used to enforce the integration of the races in the South, there will be a long period of bitterness, hatred and bloodshed."

Such a course will disrupt "our future progress," he said. ". . . There can be no progress without good will. . . . There can be no progress without cooperation and without peace.

* * *

"THE WAY of the modern-day carpetbagger leads to bitterness, to hate, to strife, to turmoil and bloodshed.

". . . So, I submit to you that the way of life that has brought to us peace, understanding, progress, prosperity and happiness and which holds so many promises for the future is worthy of continuing."

A plea by the NAACP for picketing the address by the man it called a "demagogue" apparently was ignored.

There was no demonstration of any kind, either outside or inside the hall, which had a standing room only audience of about 900. The college has a student body of about 1,000.

W. W. Law, president of the Savannah branch of the NAACP, had urged Negroes to "boycott" Harris' speech.

Harris said such a move would have no effect on his speech, that he had been invited to speak and intended to go through with it.

Seven-Year Effort Looms

1963 Still 'Freedom Year For Negroes'—Roy Wilkins

CHICAGO — (INS) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People still lists 1963 as the deadline for achieving "the final freedom" of Negroes.

This was revealed Sunday by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, who said the organization set that goal for total desegregation of Negroes throughout the nation.

* * *

MR. WILKINS, speaking at an NAACP meeting in the CIO hall in suburban Cicero, said the date was set because it coincides with the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by Abraham Lincoln.

Referring to the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, Mr. Wilkins reported that the NAACP is spending $3,000 to support the mass protest which goes to the courts Monday. He declared:

* * *

"THE 40,000 Negroes in Montgomery deserve the support and emulation of every Negro in the nation."

Wilkins urged Negroes not to use arrogance or act with "a chip on their shoulders" because "there are millions of white people on our side."

The officials of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said it was a similar "voice in the past" that maintained "prior to 1941 that American Negroes were incapable of flying aircraft.

"His voice and those of other like his were wrong then and they are wrong today on the integration question," Wilkins added.

Clark, former commander of U.N. troops in Korea and now president of the Citadel, a South Carolina military college, made his integration remarks in a luncheon address Friday to the southern regional conference of state governments in Charleston, South Carolina.

* * *

HE SAID "from a military viewpoint" he opposed the integration policy adopted by the government in 1951 and was still opposed to it.

Wilkins also took issue with Clark's statement that a Negro division bolted from the enemy and was "the worst" he ever commanded.

Wilkins said the Negro troops "were trained and used in World War II under the most humiliating segregation. All authorities recognize that this affected their morale."

Neither Clark nor Wilkins named the division, but in Washington the Army said Clark apparently was referring to the 92nd Infantry "Buffalo Division," which participated in the 1942 Italian campaign.

* * *

AT ANNISTON, Ala., the former division commander, Lt. Gen. Edward M. Almond, now retired, said he endorsed "Gen. Clark's statement 100 per cent."

He said he always had been opposed to integration of white and Negro troops.

Almond said Army officials ignored his advice against mixing troops in combat units.

Wilkins, in rebuttal to Clark, said the Defense Department made extensive studies before adopting its integration policy six years ago.

"On the basis of these studies," he said, "it was concluded that integration was best from both military and moral standpoints."

NAACP Calls Gen. Clark View 'Voice of Past'

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP) — NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins said Saturday Gen. Mark Clark "speaks with the voice of the past" in opposing integration of white and Negro troops for military purposes.

32b 1956

The NAACP

Extreme or Moderate?

Afro-American

(Address, in part) delivered at the 70th anniversary of the founding of Tuskegee Institute, March 25, by Buell G. Gallagher, president of the City College of New York).

p. 3

Today, we stand in the opening stages of the third great phase of American racial patterns.

Sat. 4-7-56

Slavery has gone, giving way to caste; now caste is doomed, and the glimmerings of democracy are before us.

Once again comes the moment in which men of good will and high conviction must refuse to heed the siren calls of political opportunists and parlor demagogues, when we must be undeterred by the threats of the extremists and undaunted in our expectation of the inevitable.

Baltimore, Md.

NOW, THERE is a gradualism which is born of fear, fed by error, and exploited by prejudice.

This is not the gradualism of which we speak with approval.

There is another kind of gradualism which is best seen in the actual timetable of American history.

Surely the believers in democracy have worked through gradual processes!

* * *

WERE NOT two and a half centuries of slavery sufficient as a preliminary to caste?

And is not a century of caste a long enough period during which to hesitate on the doorstep of democracy?

What more gradual process could be wished except by those who would turn the clock of history backward?

What more gradual steps could have been taken than are shown in the patient waiting of the millions through the generations of disappointment?

* * *

"AND WHO IS moderate" in this present hour?

Surely the quiet clear language of the Supreme Court is given in tones of moderation.

Everywhere throughout the nation, not in a single state or section, the verdict applies.

We are enjoined to leave behind the transition stage of "separate but equal" which has served its day, and to move toward a fuller realization of democracy. "Varied local problems" must be solved.

All that is required is that a "prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance" be made, and that there be progress "with all deliberate speed."

Surely this is the course of moderation.

The extremists are those who challenge it, call the court "subversive," defy its jurisdiction, and demand that the Constitution itself be revised.

The extremists are those who talk irresponsibly of resort to armed force in defiance of the law of the land.

They, too, will tire of their role.

* * *

FOR THE moderates are already prevailing.

Let us not be fooled by the loud words and riotous actions coming from a few places.

The moderates are already winning the day.

In 12 of the former segregating states compliance has already been completed or is under way.

In 43 of the 48 states, the state supported institutions of higher education admit applicants without reference to race and solely on the basis of personal merit.

In more than half of the privately supported colleges and universities of the former segregating states, the doors have been voluntarily opened to all.

More than 2,000 colored students are now studying side by side with whites in what were formerly all-white institutions; and this has been accomplished without overt incident and with amazingly satisfactory results.

Here are no threats, no intimidations, no widely circulated rumors and suspicions—no immoderation.

Here, instead, is the quiet courage to welcome the inevitable and to step into the future without fear.

This is moderation.

* * *

AND NEAR the top of the list of those who work gradually, and without the tools of terror and excess, we must put the NAACP.

The NAACP is accused of "extremist" action and dubious alliance.

There is no word of truth in such accusations.

Let the record speak.

* * *

THE ASSOCIATION waited a quarter century before bringing its first suit to open up a single graduate school to one colored student.

Fom the Gaines case to the school segregation cases was another 20 years of quiet, painstaking gradualism in the bending of the color bar.

By the time the court spoke in 1954, that bar was bent so far that it could scarcely be called a bar any longer, except in those islands of resistance where extremists are seeking to defy the inevitable.

* * *

IN THE much-publicized case of mob violence at the University of Alabama, you have a perfect illustration of the gradualism with which the NAACP works.

Miss Lucy's application at Tuscaloosa roots not in the recently rendered court verdicts of 1954 and 1955.

It goes back to the Heman Sweatt case of 1950.

Miss Lucy waited two and a half years after that case before even filing an application; and she waited another two and a half years before pressing her suit for admission.

Name one other person, qualified for entrance to the University of the State of Alabama, who has exhibited the patience and gradualism here shown by one who waited five years for action!

* * *

THE NAACP asks for nothing not guaranteed to all citizens by the Constitution of the United States.

Is this immoderation?

The NAACP has 60 per cent of its membership in the former segregating states.

Is this rightly to be called agitation by professionals and outsiders?

And for that matter, your speaker today has lived longer in Alabama than in any other state.

He knows race relations in the Deep South from long study and full experience.

He concedes the right of an outsider like Senator Eastland to come over to Alabama, and insists on the same right in discussing a national problem.

The NAACP is a moderating influence in American life, made of persons in both races and all sections, working through lawful means to bring closer that day for which all men pray—the day of dignity and decency for every child of God.

NAACP

How patient should you be when you're being cheated at the rate of 16 to 1

Afro-American p. 3 Sat. 4-7-56

Baltimore, Md.

Take just one more example of patience and moderation.

Look at the record of Federal funds distributed to the states for land grant colleges and universities.

There are two channels through which these funds flow to the states.

The first derives from the Morrill Act of 1890 and its subsequent amendments in the Bankhead-Jones and other amending acts.

These funds are administered through the United States Office of Education.

For 65 years these funds have come to the 17 segregating states and have been applied with scrupulous honesty in accordance with racial safeguards written into the law.

Within each state, the funds have been divided strictly in accordance with population ratios.

At present, the colored institutions receive 30 per cent of these funds, as colored persons make up 30 per cent of the population.

Even in the states where resistance to desegregation is strongest, there has never been any deviation from the honest administration of funds appropriated by Congress under racial safeguards for the land grant institutions.

* * *

BUT THERE is another source —and a much larger one—from which funds also come to the states for land grant institutions.

These funds flow through the Department of Agriculture and Congress did not write racial safeguards into the legislation.

Result?

When these funds reach the states, they go to the institutions for whites only.

If equitable distribution under the old "separate but equal" doctrine were to have been made, colored students would have received their fair share of these funds also.

Their fair share would have amounted to a little over seven million dollars, in the most recent year for which reports are available.

This is 16 times as much as they actually received under the laws where racial safeguards were observed.

Nothing has ever been done about this.

Not by the Department of Agriculture to which protests have gone time after time in successive administrations under both political parties.

And not by any Chief Executive either.

Nothing is being done today, and nothing is promised.

Meantime, the Federal funds flow to the states, there to be divided so that colored children are cheated at the rate of 16 to 1.

* * *

HAS THERE BEEN any change in this practice since May 17, 1954? There has not.

Despite the full moral authority of the decision of the Supreme Court which would have informed executive action the Federal government continues to send out its funds to be wrongly spent at the rate of 16 to 1.

This has been going on for decades.

How gradual, how moderate, how silent should we be?

Surely we cannot be accused of immoderation or of being extremists if at long last we call for action to correct this evil?

* * *

THE FOOTNOTE to this matter is informative.

There is now under discussion in the nation's capital legislation which proposes to bring Federal aid to the states for schools.

In the light of experience with the land grand colleges and universities can it be said with any assurance that, where racial safeguards are not included in the legislation, equity results?

Let those who feel otherwise assume the burden of proving their contention. I see but one thing which would make racial safeguards in the Federal Aid bill unnecessary.

Let the voices of the moderates, those who believe in complying with the law, in all the states to which these funds will flow—let those who are prepared to welcome Federal funds to do the job justly and wisely and well—say so.

And let the voice of moderation respond from the floor of Congress with the quiet assurance that the funds are on the way.

True moderation does not connive to evade the law.

True moderation does not accept the court in the Dred Scott decision and then reject the court in a later decision. True moderation stands for the rights of all men under the Constitution. True moderation believes in the inevitable.

CLARENCE A. LAWS

Negroes Must Use Economic Countermeasures--NAACP

Detroit, Mich.—An NAACP official today called for Negroes to "band together" and use their financial resources as a powerful weapon in the struggle against discrimination and segregation.

Addressing a forum here sponsored by the Home Federal Savings and Loan Association, Gloster B. Current pointed out that "in Detroit, Negro depositors have an estimated one hundred million dollars or more in savings institutions, many of which will not extend credit or grant mortgages to minority group home buyers."

Mr. Current, NAACP director of branches, maintained, "it has already been demonstrated in the South and elsewhere that when Negroes band together to use their economic resources, competition for their money is heightened and restrictive practices are eased."

"The time has come," he continued, "for greater use of the Negro's consumer power in the development and support of Negro-owned banks and lending agencies."

"There must be a concomitant organization of consumer cooperatives and credit unions."

"All over the South," Mr. Current noted, "Negroes are coming to the realization that with local banks, lending institutions and even some government agencies making it difficult for them to obtain mortgages and additional credit, their own economic resources must be put to work to help ease economic pressures growing out of desegregation."

He cited situations in South Carolina, Montgomery, Ala., and Mississippi where "the economic squeeze has been neutralized by self-defensive countermeasures taken by the Negro consumer."

"The results," Mr. Current added, "have caused white-owned businesses and industries to carefully refrain from further antagonizing Negro consumers and from giving open aid to the segregationists."

Using the Montgomery, Ala., bus protest as an example, he pointed out that the bus company there is losing revenue of $3,000 a day.

"On the other hand, the Montgomery Improvement Association has demonstrated the ingenuity and capabilities of Negroes to organize a highly complex transportation system which is able to transport more than 40,000 people daily without too much inconvenience."

NAACP Field Sec'y Laws

Labels Perez Request As 'Smear And Scare' Attack

The community was stunned last week when an investigation 'for so-called communistic ties" was urged for the Crescent city's staunchest fighter for first-class citizenship by an anti-integrationist whose only claim to fame is that he advocates white supremacy.

In a letter to Mayor Morrison, Leander H. Perez, well known Dixiecrat, asked that Clarence A. Laws, NAACP field secretary for Louisiana, and Dr. James A. Dombrowski, executive director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., be investigated for communistic and subversive organization memberships in New Orleans.

Asst. Police Supt. Guy Banister, appointed last week by Mayor Morrison to head an investigation into alleged communist activity following their conference with U. S. Sen. James O. Eastland, said that matters of this kind proceed slowly. He did, however, mention that Sen. Eastland was scheduled to arrive here soon, but there was nothing definite as to when the

In a release to the press Tuesday, Dr. James Dombrowski, commented thusly:

"Leander Perez, District Attorney of Plaquemine and St. Bernard Parishes, has suggested to the Mayor of New Orleans that he include two citizens of the city of New Orleans in his "investigation of Communist and subversive organization members in New Orleans.

"Mr. Perez has been one of the most vigorous critics of the United States Supreme Court for its decision on segregation in public schools. The two individuals that he has singled out for attack are officials of two organizations that have been among the most active groups in support of the Supreme Court decision.

"The opponents of integration have tried to create the impression that those who support the Supreme Court are motivated by Communism rather than by religious and political idealism.

"Mr. Perez, for example, was quoted in the Southern School News for January, 1956 having hearings would be held.

Daily newspapers reported that Eastland, who heads the Internal Security Subcommittee, was scheduled to hold hearings sometime next week. However, it was not immediately known as to whether the hearings would be centered on alleged New Orleans activities or leaders.

In an interview on Tuesday when asked to comment on Perez's letter, Laws stated:

"This attack upon me is a part of a well laid smear and scare campaign designed to discredit those working for or supporting school integration. No individual or organization so engaged will be immune to attack if it is felt that such an attack will serve the end of pro-segregationists.

"I will continue to fight racial injustice and inequalities regardless of the cost to me."

Laws also disclosed that he has written a letter to Mayor Morrison requesting an immediate investigation into the allegations against him and "that the findings of said investigation be given the same publicity and notoriety in the press, radio and television that the letter from Attorney Perez was given."

Regarding his views on Communism Laws said in his letter to the Mayor:

"I want to state as strongly and clearly as I can my position on Communism. I have never been, I am not now and I will never be a member of the Communist Party, or a Communist sympathizer, or a fellow traveler. Moreover, I have never knowingly associated with or given aid and comfort to Communists or Communist causes. This statement I would make gladly under inquiry and oath as I do here freely."

Laws formerly worked on the staff of The Louisiana Weekly and as executive secretary of the New Orleans Urban League. He has been field secretary of the NAACP for one year. In that year memberships and funds in Louisiana reached a record high.

Speaking to an areawide rally of citizens councils of New Orleans last week, Attorney Gen. Eugene Cook charged that the executive secretary and 52 other high-ranking officials of the NAACP are Communists.

However, a difference of opinion was voiced in Chicago by Earl B. Dickerson, president of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, who expressed the belief that Cook had made himself liable to slander charges. It was noted that similar remarks had been repeated by the attorney general since last November.

"It is high time somebody did something about the promiscuous manner in which responsible officials hurl charges of Communism at persons engaged in the fight for civil rights," Dickerson said.

He said filing of slander charges would be dependent on the laws of the state in which the statements were made.

"They might not win, but it would certainly serve to slow up those people who make all manner of accusations," he added.

said that the desegregation movement was "Communist inspired."

"Democracy will never be in danger in this country so long as people have faith in the integrity of their government and the courts. No one has done more to destroy the people's faith in our democratic institutions than Senator Eastland who has been quoted as saying "on May 17th, (the day of the desegregation decision of the U. S. Supreme Court) the constitution of the United States was destroyed. You are not required to obey any court which passes out such a ruling. In fact, you are obliged to defy it."

"In commenting on this statement by Senator Eastland the Christman Social Relation Department of the Episcopal Church, New York Diocese, said "this is subversion just as real, and, because it comes from a U. S. Senator, far more dangerous than any perpetrated by the Communist Party".

"Against this background it would appear that the real objective of District Attorney Perez and Senator Eastland is not Communism at all, but the discrediting of those individuals and organizations that differ with them on the issue of segregation.

"This is a device, of course, made famous by Senator McCarthy.

"One wonders why Mayor Morrison has formed his alliance with Senator Eastland and his entourage at this particular time.

"Surely it is a sad day for the proud city of New Orleans when its Mayor looks to Mississippi for moral leadership."

Civil Rights Speed Urged By NAACP

Associated Press

A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) said yesterday much Southern resistance to racial integration "will disappear" if Congress acts promptly on civil rights legislation.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington office, said "basic civil rights bills" have cleared Senate and House judiciary subcommittees and can be enacted this year if leaders of both parties "really get behind" them.

He gave his views in a statement commenting on President Eisenhower's latest call for a bipartisan commission to investigate race relations problems.

Mr. Eisenhower, in a letter to Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida, said Saturday he may call a conference on the subject if Congress doesn't act on his proposal, still to be presented by the Administration in legislative form. Collins had suggested such a conference.

Mitchell said "it should be obvious to everyone that . . . something is wrong with the election system" when "officials in state like Mississippi, where half the populatino is colored, offer the greatest resistance to integration."

One proposal before Congress would aim at strengthening the voting rights of minority groups.

32b 1956

NAACP

Puts His Money To Work

Journal & Guide

Man Wills Life Savings, Insurance To NAACP Fund

Sat. 2-4-56 P. 1 (sec. 2)

Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — Last Tuesday, Wallace McNab, 42, of 92 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, an unemployed elevator operator, walked into the Harlem office of Atty. Cora T. Walker, of the law firm of Coles, Sandifer and Walker. He told her he wanted to join the NAACP, will his life savings and insurance policy to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., and make a $20 contribution to the Fund.

"I read an article in a newspaper where Mr. Thurgood Marshall said there is no point in us getting mad at the White Citizens' Councils for what they're doing to our folks in the South if we don't put up money to pay the bills for integration and full citizenship," McNab told Atty. Walker.

* * *

HE SAID HE wants to do what he can to help the NAACP Legal Defense Fund in the big fight. He couldn't make a large contribution. He is receiving unemployment insurance, doesn't have a family and needs very little to live on.

Making the Legal Defense Fund beneficiary of his insurance and savings and contributing the $20 now is the best way he knew how to do his part at this time.

* * *

McNAB'S BANK balance was $1,200 and his insurance policy is for $500. Atty. Walker asked him if he was sure he wanted to will all of his assets to the Legal Defense Fund.

"I thought it over carefully since I read the article," he replied. "That is what I want to do."

When he asked Atty Walker about a fee for drawing up the papers and taking care of all the details, she replied:

"Mr. McNab, the highest fee you can possibly pay me is the honor of preparing these papers for you."

HE WANTS TO HELP **New York Attorney Cora T. Walker checks the life insurance policy of Wallace McNab which the man has willed to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., along with his life savings.**

Mr. McNab said he wanted the fund to have his estate be-

cause of the need for "money to pay the bills for integration and full citizenship."

NAACP BOOSTER — Wallace McNab, 42, of Brooklyn, wills NAACP his life savings and an insurance policy to be used by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. In addition, he joined the organization and contributed $20.00. McNab, an unemployed elevator operator, talks with Harlem Attorney Cora T. Walker in photo.

NAACP To Honor Lincoln On His 147th Birthday

Wkly. 2-10-56

Nashville, Tenn.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Commemorating the 147th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, Alan Paton, the noted South African author of "Cry the Beloved Country," will join Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, and Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary, in a nationwide radio broadcast over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company at 1 pm. (EST) on Thursday, Feb. 9.

The 15-minute program, entitled "The Long Shadow of Lincoln" will consist of a discussion and evaluation of the global impact of Lincoln's life and work. Mr. Paton and Dr. Tobias will act as panelists with Mr. Wilkins serving as moderator of this annual NAACP-sponsored program.

At 2:30 p.m. (CST) on Sunday, Feb. 12, "Monitor," the NBC weekend radio program, will pick up remarks by Mr. Wilkins as he lays a wreath on the tomb of the Great Emancipator in Springfield, Ill. Later that afternoon, the NAACP leader will address a Lincoln Day dinner meeting of the Springfield NAACP branch.

NAACP Gets Fund For Miss Lucy

Defender Sat. 2-18-56 P.3

Chicago Ill.

NEW YORK — A 1941 graduate of the University of Alabama living here told the university's Alumni Loyalty Fund last week that she is diverting her intended fund contribution to the NAACP to be used for legal action on behalf of Miss Autherine Lucy.

Miss Lucy, first Negro student to be admitted to the University of Alabama, was barred from classes last week after an enraged mob on the campus showered her with stones and eggs.

OBJECT OF SHAME

In her letter to the Alumni Fund, the Alabama graduate declared:

"Today the university stands as an object of shame and ridicule before the civilized world. Violence and bestiality are not the methods of the free inquiry which is the only reason for a university's existence."

"Therefore, in observance of the 125th anniversary of the University of Alabama," the letter continued, "I am today sending a check to the NAACP and asking them to use it in any legal action in behalf of Miss Autherine Lucy which they undertake for the restoration of her rights as a human being."

HUMANITY LACKING

The Alabama alumna's contribution was received at NAACP headquarters along with several other donations earmarked for legal work to reinstate Miss Lucy at the university.

Another woman wrote: "My heart bled for her and I wondered, where is man's humanity to man. . .This (contribution) is not as much as I would like to send, but it is all that I can do at the present time. . ."

NAACP Listing as Red Is Urged

Dem.-Dixiecrats Thurs. 2-23-56

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 22 (AP) — The General Assembly today adopted a resolution asking the U. S. Attorney General to place the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People on the subversive list.

New Orleans, La.

Fifty-Three of the NAACP's top officers have been cited by the House un-American Activities Committee for "affiliation with or participation in Communist, Communist front, fellow-traveling or subversive organizations or activities," the resolution declared.

Adoption was without comment in both House and Senate.

The resolution said the NAACP "should be classified as a subversive organization so that it may be kept under surveillance and that all citizens of the United States may have ample warning of the danger which lurks in such an organization."

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said "if the NAACP were a Communist front organization it would long ago have been placed upon the attorney general's subversive list."

LOCAL NAACP LEADER URGES 'MORE STORMS'

Commercial Appeal

Pro-Segregationists Flayed In Panel Discussion

Tues. 1-31-56

FOES ARE CALLED 'IDIOTS'

Memphis Tenn.

A Memphis leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Sunday night called on local Negroes to "rock more boats and create more storms in the fight for equal citizenship."

Negro attorney B. L. Hooks of Memphis made the statement during a panel discussion on the NAACP by Negro leaders of the organization at Metropolitan Baptist Church, McDowell and Walker.

P. 17

Others On Panel

Others taking part were H. T. Lockard, president of the Memphis NAACP Chapter; Rev. Van J. Malone, pastor of First Baptist Church on Chelsea and a local NAACP past president; Dr. Vasco A. Smith, dentist, and James T. Walker, attorney.

Hooks said the congressmen who have been preaching nullification and interposition are "idiots who will be dropped in the ashcan of history."

"If it's necessary for us to stir up more tension and more unrest to win our fight, I'm willing to do it," Hooks said.

Rev. Malone said the Negro can make no progress toward equal citizenship by "standing still." He said Negroes should join the NAACP to carry on "not as radicals, but as citizens acting within our God-given rights."

He said pro-segregation groups such as the Pro-Southerners and Citizens Councils are like a snake whose head is "bruised to the death, but his tail keeps wiggling."

Sees Ruling Followed

Walker said the Supreme Court integration decision on schools will eventually be adhered to in all states, "regardless of how long the tail of the snake wiggles."

The Supreme Court, Rev. Malone said, has realized that "Uncle Tom is dead and Jim Crow has left town." The best way Negroes can serve the cause of integration, he said, is to join the NAACP.

During a question-and-answer period after the panel discussion, a Negro in the audience asked what Negroes can do to "change the stand on segregation by public officials, organizations and the pro-Mississippi Commercial Appeal."

Lockard replied that membership in the NAACP and support of the organization's work would be the best approach toward "solving that problem."

Rev. Malone urged those present to attend a meeting at the church Thursday night at which Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, will be speaker.

Carolina Measure Hits At NAACP

Advertiser Fri. 3-9-56 P. 1

COLUMBIA, S.C., March 8 (AP)— The South Carolina General Assembly cracked down on the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in several measures.

Montgomery, Ala.

The Senate was active in handling several bills aimed at integration and the NAACP. It ordered enacted a house measure calling for an investigation of activities of the NAACP at the state college for Negroes at Orangeburg.

The Senate also gave final reading to a bill which would prohibit a member of the NAACP from holding state, county or local government jobs. This bill still must go to the House for concurrence in minor Senate amendments.

Police Uncover NAACP Appeal On Dollar Bills

Commercial Appeal Sat. 3-10-56

ATLANTA, March 9.—(AP)—Police Friday were investigating the circulation of dollar bills stamped in red ink with an appeal to help the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. One bill was seized Thursday night.

Memphis Press-Scimitar

Supt. James F. Brown said the defaced certificates were being sold for $5 each and apparently were most widely distributed in West Atlanta, where thousands of Negroes reside.

Brown said a report of the police investigation and the seized bill would be sent immediately to Federal Treasury officials.

Police obtained the bill at a gasoline service station. It was stamped with red letters about a quarter of an inch on the reverse side with the phrase, "Help NAACP," Supt. Brown said. The letters formed a circle and there was a symbol similar to a British pound sign in the circle's center.

Brown said police had received reports that such bills were being circulated but had been unable to obtain one until Thursday night.

Police Sgt. E. T. Tumlin, who operates a service station in a Negro district, said a Negro man who said he had no other funds gave him the bill as payment for gasoline.

"He asked me to keep it until Friday so that he could redeem it. He said he paid $5 for it," Sergeant Tumlin said.

More Credit Than It Deserves

The N.A.A.C.P. is blamed for everything that happens in the South nowadays. The National Association is to blame because the southern Negro is demanding his rights as a citizen. If it hadn't been for the agitation of the N.A.A.C.P., so the White Citizens Councils say, the Negro south of the Mason and Dixon line would have been content to "stay in his place."

Call.

He would have had neither the nerve nor desire to rise up and demand the right to vote, the right to attend modern, up-to-date schools and the right to sit where he pleases on street cars, busses and trains. No, the White Councils say, Negroes wouldn't have raised a voice in protest against conditions as they are if it had not been for the meddlesome N.A.A.C.P. from up North.

Fri. 4-6-56 P. 18

Well, maybe so. It is true that for 40 years or more the N.A.A.C.P. has fought, always through legal channels, to establish the rights of Negroes as first-class citizens and its magnificent victories in the Supreme Court have inspired Negroes everywhere, even in the deepest of the deep South, to stand up like men and fight for their constitutional rights.

We'll admit the N.A.A.C.P. has done a good job along many lines, but this week it got more credit than it deserves. The White Citizens' Council of Alabama is now blaming it for "rock and roll" music.

The N.A.A.C.P. is a pretty powerful organization, all right, but it isn't strong enough to influence the musical trends of this country. "Rock and roll" is having its day just as other forms of rhythm have had theirs.

Kansas City Mo.

We're sorry to disillusion the White Citizens' Councils about the strength of the N.A.A.C.P., but we're afraid that the folks along Tin Pan alley don't find it necessary to consult the N.A.A.C.P. about the type of music that will "go" among the jitterbugs and jukebox fans. And another thing the White Councils don't know. "Rock and roll" is not the N.A.A.C.P. type.

32b 1956

Why Support NAACP Legal Defense?

Call Fri. 2-10-56

This is another in a series of articles written by outstanding leaders in the fields of education, religion, labor, business and the professions in support of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund special fund-raising campaign.

P. 14 Kansas City Mo

By Judge J. Waties Waring

U. S. District Judge (Retired) noted for his decisions in the South Carolina primary case which gave Negroes the right to vote in the South Carolina primaries and for his opinion favoring desegregation in the original Clarendon County school segregation case. Appointed U. S. District Judge, Eastern District of South Carolina by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and qualified January 26, 1942.

The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund is seeking financial, moral and sp[illegible] support from Americans of good will who have th[illegible]sts of their country at heart.

Why should we do this?

On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a historic decision in which, speaking for a unanimous Court, the Chief Justice declared that segregation in the public schools is violative of the rights guaranteed to all of us by the constitution of the United States.

The opinion is crystal clear and sounds the death knell of all forms of racial segregation. And so it is our duty as true Americans to support all endeavors to prevent evasion of this decision by the subversives who would adopt various devices to cancel its effects.

These persons who would break down the law of the land, as declared by our highest Court, are mostly state officials in the states of the Deep South which formed the nucleus of the Confederacy and nurtured the Ku Klux Klan and other similar organizations which endeavored to oppose the laws of the land and to take into their own hands the enforcement of their own vicious code of discrimination against minorities.

They would set up their own brand of citizenship which gives to them supremacy over their fellow citizens who are of different skin color and racial ancestry, subjecting these people to the status of second class citizens and not protected by our Constitution or laws. Since May 17th we can now class these white supremacists as law breakers and subversives; and we must resist their efforts to hold on to the evil of racial segregation.

It would seem that all free people nurtured in the American way of life would realize the simple fact that our Constitution and laws are color blind and that racial and religious bias have no standing in our country.

But unfortunately there is a large body of selfish and evil men who would retain the inequality of the laws which they and their predecessors in office have decreed and on which they fatten in power and refuse their fellow citizens true equality. This must end.

But it will end only when the right thinking people of our nation awake to the injustice which has been practiced and the determination of the oppressors to hold on to their power to continue to oppress. And this requires that good citizens support with all their resources the people and organizations who are fighting for the cause of humanity and freedom.

It takes effort and money because the oppressors are entrenched in political office in many of our states. They have a losing fight, of course. They can never win this fight against their country's laws.

NAACP

Law breakers never win in the long run, but often they do have temporary success and often delay the eventual impact of law and order.

These underprivileged people who have suffered the indignities of exploitation for so many years are entitled to relief. "Justice delayed is justice denied." We must give our wholehearted support to those who would rescue these people from the devices of the subversives.

That we should support the law of the land should be a sufficient reason for us. But in addition the whole matter is merely one of decency and justice. It is inconceivable that one who calls himself an American or a Christian can any longer tolerate this un-American and un-Christian method of continuing racial segregation. It is flaunting the law of God and men to persecute others and deny them the equal protection of our laws and full opportunity in our civil and religious life. We must recognize that indeed "All men are created equal" and that this means ALL.

If we are not sufficiently moved by patriotism or religion; if neither the mandates of the laws of man or of God convince us, then perhaps the appeal to our own self protection may have some impact.

The whole word is in the throes of change and awakening. The evil and dangerous Communist forces are appealing to the masses of people, especially in Asia and Africa, by showing that this land of ours, which is the great democratic country of western civilization, practice gross discrimination against its large colored population.

This has unfortunately been true in parts of the United States. It must stop. And the best way to meet propaganda is to first clean up our own ways of living as an example that a democracy has within itself the power and above all the will to practice and live in complete equality for all within its borders.

The complete abolition of all forms of segregation and racial bias must be accomplished now. We have but a little time to show to the world what we really mean by democracy. And so it is necessary that we support fully the efforts to eliminate racial bias and discrimination to save our country and to save our souls.

Send your contributions today to NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, 107 West 43rd St., New York 36. N..Y

RED LINK CITED

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 2-23-56

Carolina Assembly Seeking Subversive Tag For NAACP

COLUMBIA, S.C., Feb. 22 (AP) —The General Assembly today adopted a resolution asking the U.S. attorney general to place the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People on the subversive list.

Fifty-three of the NAACP's top officers have been cited by the House Un - American Activities Committee for "affiliation with or participation in Communist, Communist front, fellow-traveling or subversive organizations or activities," the resolution declared.

Adoption was without comment in both House and Senate. Rep. Hart of Union and others were the authors.

The resolution said the NAACP "should be classified as a subversive organization so that it may be kept under surveillance and that all citizens of the Uninted States may have ample warning of the danger which lurks in such an organization."

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said "If the NAACP were a Communist front organization it would long ago have been placed upon the attorney general's subversive list."

"Instaed," he said, "the attorney general's office, under both Democratic and Republican administrations, have cooperated in legal efforts to eliminate unconstitutional racial discrimination an segregation.

The members of the South Carolina Legislature who voted for this resolution are well aware of the NAACP record of constitutional procedure. Accordingly, their resolution is merely designed to confuse the people on the racial issue facing the South. That issue is whether the politicians of South Carolina and similar areas will recognize the authority of the U.S. government or join the Communists in efforts to subvert our constitutional system."

NAACP Cautions Members To Keep Communists Out

Advertiser Wed. 2-22-56 P. 10-A

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 —The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has warned its 1,300 branches and youth councils to use care in selecting delegates to the nationwide Civil Rights Assembly n Washington March 4-6 because of Communist party efforts to infiltrate the gathering.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said unless care in selection of delegates were taken there was a possibility left wingers might capture the Assembly and then "the whole civil rights movement will receive a black eye and we will get very little attention, if any, by the Congress."

Last week the Daily Worker, Communist party organ, urged support of the Assembly which has been called by various organizations to seek legislation in this session of Congress against what sponsors call a "breakdown in law and order in some parts of the South." Montgomery Ala

Desegregation opponents in the South have charged that NAACP was working with Communists.

In his communication to NAACP branches, Wilkins said "you know that our national policy is not to cooperate with any Communist-front or left-wing group. Of course, we do not work with Communists."

Among organizations behind the Civil Rights Assembly, expected to attract about 2,000 delegates, are the Catholic Interracial Council, YWCA, National Council of Jewish Women, American Jewish Congress and American Jewish Committee, AFL-CIO and various church groups.

Shuttlesworth Speaker At NAACP Installation

"It is our job to help make the Southland a place of equality and opportunity," declared the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, in a major speech last Sunday at the installation program of the Birmingham Branch NAACP, held at St. Paul Methodist Church.

The youthful pastor of Bethel Baptist Church, Collegeville, blasted away at those groups, public school officials and leaders who are doing "everything to disrespect the law." He added: "We know that segregation as a way of life is unconstitutional and dead."

He said that the NAACP must plan "to launch a grass roots campaign to reach the masses."

"The NAACP must not live in tree tops or in a maze of grandiose phrases. Its goals and principles must be made clear. Young people and others must be taught the ideals that we all work for and fight," the young minister said.

He declared that: "Negroes are tired of being the political football in America. Negroes are tired of a backdoor status. Negroes are tired of being murdered with nothing done about it. Negroes are tired of being the last hired and the first fired. Negroes are tired of taxation without representation—at City Hall, in Montgomery, and in Washington."

Bitterly he charged: "Negroes are tired and fed up with their own leaders who rise to prominence and then do the Uncle Tom; yes, against those who use their positions for fame or personal aggrandizement. We don't need big shots. Negroes are tired of leaders who will take handouts, sops and pats on their backs. What we need are men who seek not office but service; men who will stand for the right."

He lashed out at those "supposed to be leaders" in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia, who are "in open defiance of the constitutional concepts of democracy."

Meantime E. B. Colvin was inducted into office as the 17th president of the local branch NAACP. H. S. Nordis stated the occasion and Mrs. Lucinda Thelma Brown Robey presided.

Monthly membership meeting of the local NAACP branch is scheduled for 7:30 Thursday night, Feb. 2 in Masonic Temple Building. At that time branch leaders are expected to outline a program for the year.

Measures Designed to Curb Effectiveness of NAACP

New York—Refuting a resolution passed earlier this week by the South Carolina State Legislature, which asked the U. S. Attorney General to put the NAACP on his subversive list, Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary, pointed out that "if the NAACP were a Communist-front organization it would long ago have been placed" on the list.

A public statement issued, on Feb.

A public statement issued, on Ieb. 22 by Mr. Wilkins charged that the South Carolina resolution "is merely designed to confuse the people on the real issue facing the South."

Recognize Authority

"That issue," he said, "is whether the politicans of South Carolina and similar areas will recognize the authority of the United States Government or join the Communists in efforts to subvert our consitutional system."

In another of a series of acts by southern officials and legislatures directed against the NAACP, W. B. Rodman, attorney general of North Carolina, announced on Feb. 17 that he will "insist" to the courts that the Association should pay $500 for failing to register in the state.

The previous day the NAACP had filed a petition in a North Carolina superior court stating the demand that it register in North Carolina is unconstitutional because it violates the Fourteenth Amendment.

Measures Passed.

Measures designed to curb the effectiveness of the NAACP have been passed, invoked or proposed recently in southern states including Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and North and South Carolina.

Some of these are:

Alabama—Over Gov. James E. Folsom's veto the state legislature last August passed a bill aimed at preventing solicitation of NAACP memberships in Wilcox county. The bill requires payment of a fee of $100 for and paid organizer recruiting members in that county and payment of and additional $5 for each member solicited.

Also enacted was a bill permiting a county board of education to cancel the contract of any teacher who favors school desegregation or belongs to an organization which advocates desegregation.

Asks Investigation of NAACP

Georgia — In January, Attorney General Eugene Cook asked the state legislature to investigate the NAACP "for possible subversive influences." He further charged the Association with "fomenting strife and discord."

A bill proposed by Gov. Marvin Griffin would make it a felony punishable by two years in prison for anyone to "threaten" the private school system, after having been approved and set up.

Mississippi—The Mississippi House of Representatives passed on Jan. 25 a bill designed to curb the NAACP's desegregation activities. It was described by Rep. Karl Wiesenburg as "affecting only the NAACP." The measure would make it a misdemeanor punishable by six months in jail and/or $1,000 fine for any to: ". . . incite a riot, or breach of the peace, or public disturbance, or disorderly assembly, by soliciting, or advocating, or urging, or encouraging disobedience to any law of the State of Mississippi, and nonconformance with the established traditions, customs and usages of the State of Mississippi."

Criminal Libel.

Another measure, introduced in the House of Representatives, would enlarge the area of criminal libel so as "to penalize any 'slander' or 'defamation' of the state or a locality, or the inhabitants, institutions or the governmen." Mississippi newspaper publishers have srongly protested this bill.

South Carolina — State Attorney General Callison has announced that South Carolina will file suit against the NAACP for failure to register, and will seek to recover $7,300 in fines from the Association.

Several bills aimed at purging NAACP members from municipal, county and state positions have been introduced in the state legislature. One measure, introduced on Jan. 10, specifies that no person could receive a teacher's certificate without signing a non-membership affidavit concerning the Communist party and the NAACP. Another bill introduced would prohibit teachers or other state and local government employees from retaining their jobs so long as they remained NAACP members.

All 1,300 Branches Warned

N. A. A. C. P. Fears Reds Infiltrate Rights Parley

By M. Jay Racusin

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has alerted all its branches throughout the country that the Communist party is making "intensive efforts" to infiltrate the forthcoming civil rights conference at Washington March 4-6.

The N. A. A. C. P. has warned these groups that every effort must be made to prevent the Reds from capturing the National Delegate Assembly for Civil Rights by barring them from the delegations to the conference. It further reminded the group leaders that if the Reds take over the rally, "the whole civil-rights movement will receive a black eye, and we will get very little attention, if any, by the Congress."

The warning was announced yesterday by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. and chairman of the conference. Mr. Wilkins said the notice was sent to all 1,300 local branches and youth councils of his organization and the fifty other national organizations in the Leadership Conference for Civil Rights which is sponsoring the assembly.

Included among the latter are the Catholic Interracial Council, Y. W. C. A. National Council of Jewish Women, American Jewish Congress and American Jewish Committee, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the A. F. L.-C. I. O., and several church groups. The local chapters of all these organizations, with those of the N. A. A. C. P., will select 2,000 delegates to the meeting.

Mr. Wilkins' letter said "intensive efforts are being made by Left-Wing groups and individuals to get into the assembly as delegates."

Mr. Wilkins added that the Reds were "making a special effort to be elected as delegates by local branches of the N. A. A. C. P." "You know," said Mr. Wilkins, "that the national policy of the N. A. A. C. P. is not to co-operate with any Communist front or Left-Wing group. Of course, we do not work with Communists."

"This letter," it was emphasized, "is to warn you to be very careful in your selection of delegates."

The branches were especially enjoined to beware of "people who offer to be a delegate and pay their own expenses." These people, Mr. Wilkins pointed out, "may have already been told that some one else will pay their expenses."

32b 1956

Composition And Aims Of NAACP

Advertiser
Apr. 2-4-56
Montgomery Ala.
P 2-A

It Claims 1,000 Montgomery Members, About 13,000 In State, 250,000 In Nation; Local President Full Of No Comment; Birmingham GHQ For 7 States

By Tom Johnson

THE NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) is, without doubt, the most hated and most feared of organizations in the minds of Southerners.

What is its gospel? What are its aims and proposed means of accomplishment? Is it uncompromisingly dedicated to extermination of what Southerners fondly call "a way of life?"

JOHNSON

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP regional director for seven states (including Alabama), furnished much of the information printed here. Some came from NAACP pamphlets and official pronouncements which are mailed periodically to members.

To begin with there are more than 250,000 NAACP members in the United States. From 10,000 to 15,000 of them live in Alabama and more than 1,000 in Montgomery.

THE STATED AIMS

The NAACP was born in 1909, following the race riots in Springfield, Ill., the year before. It was conceived by several white citizens bent on achieving "civil and political liberty" for the Negro.

After two conferences in New York—the first one on Lincoln's birthday—the NAACP was officially organized as a permanent body and its magazine *Crisis* established. But it was not until the 1940's that the NAACP, by then led by the incendiary Walter White, began to show signs of achieving its present status.

White, now dead, more than any other person, was responsible for the programs and activities of the NAACP and for the ambitious goals of the organization:

¶ Fair employment practices. "The entire resources of the association are pledged to the campaign for establishment of a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission [FEPC] with full enforcement powers."

¶ A new lynch law. "With the decline of lynchings, the number of unpunished bombings, floggings and shootings has increased in many sections of the country. The NAACP has marshalled all of its resources to meet the challenge of the new lynch law."

¶ Anti-poll tax law.

¶ Desegregated education facilities, to which the NAACP has pledged its "full resources" to "level the barriers" in every American community.

¶ The end of "military Jim Crow" and acquiring equal housing, travel, recreation, and treatment in courts.

Such are the goals of the NAACP. The organization's spokesmen maintain these goals will be achieved by legal means, that is, in the courts and by legislation. Court action is the basic tool.

NAACP MONEY SENT

Obviously, at the bottom of the organization's program is a complete end to segregation. On this, the NAACP recognizes no compromise. For instance, on the subject of education, a group of NAACP leaders who met in Atlanta in 1954 issued the following statement:

"Lest there be any misunderstanding of our position, we here rededicate ourselves to the removal of all racial segregation in public education and reiterate our determination to achieve this goal without compromise of principle."

Because of this view, the regional director says the NAACP does not officially endorse the Montgomery bus boycott "at this particular stage." That's because the boycott leaders claim they are not seeking an end to segregation laws, "merely a *better form* of segregation."

However, says Mrs. Hurley, "The NAACP is sympathetic and is interested."

It is interested to the extent that the national board approved financial assistance to the boycott and Mrs. Hurley says she is "reasonably sure—in fact, I'm sure—that assistance will come from NAACP branches." (There are approximately 34 in Alabama.) But how much money has been sent could not be learned.

She said the state field secretary has been to Montgomery several times and she herself has visited twice. "We certainly will give any assistance—any advice—we can," she added.

She is "encouraged by the reaction of our people in Montgomery. I am proud of the patience of our people. I've been appalled at the bus conditions in the South, particularly in Birmingham and Montgomery, where I've ridden buses."

And she is happy to see the Negro ministers trying to make a better life for Negroes "on this side of Jordan."

Until 1950, the director says the NAACP sought to live with the separate-but-equal doctrine. Then "when we found that we were not getting equal, but continuing to get separate [facilities], the NAACP organization as a whole said that we would then begin seeking full integration."

$2 MEMBERSHIP

In 1953 a regional office was established under Mrs. Hurley in Birmingham, with supervision over Alabama and six other states—Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Tennessee.

From that time to the present, the membership has risen. For instance, Mrs. Hurley says Mississippi in 1953 had 849 members. Today the figure is 5,000.

Memberships cost from $2, the minimum for adult members, to $500 for a lifetime membership. Mrs. Hurley says NAACP members enjoy the same privileges regardless of how much they pay. The only difference is that the $3.50 memberships receive the magazine *Crisis* and other literature free.

(In 1954, E. D. Nixon, a former state president of the NAACP and an active member of the Montgomery chapter, held a $2 membership.)

MONTGOMERY 3RD LARGEST

Last year there was a 25% rise in regional membership and about the same in Alabama, where several new branches were established. Other local chapters reorganized and became more active.

The Montgomery branch is the third largest in the state with about 1,000 members. (Mobile has 1,500, Birmingham 1,200.) There are some white members but the exact number is not known because "we don't keep records by race."

Although the bus boycott here may not carry official NAACP endorsement, all of its leaders and "all enlightened Negroes" are members of the race organization.

COMMENT NONE

Robert L. Matthews, an official of the Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Co., is the Montgomery president. *The Advertiser* called him last week to get information about the Montgomery branch, but Matthews was reluctant to talk, as you will see by the following:

Q. Do you have a statement to make on the Montgomery NAACP?

A. Well, no sir, we don't have anything other than I can say this: I talked with the state president and we came to the conclusion that it wouldn't be advisable to give out anything at this particular time.

Q. What do you base that on?

A. Well, I don't know. I didn't go into full details with him about it because I don't know of anything particular right now that we could give out. I mean, we are not engaged in any particular activities at this time.

Q. Is the local NAACP involved in the bus boycott?

A. We are not endorsing it and we're not taking any active part. The NAACP doesn't have anything to do with the bus boycott at all.

Q. How many members are there in the local chapter.

A. Well, I'll be frank with you. I wouldn't want to give that information.

Q. Did you have any white members in 1955?

A. I'm sure we did. I'm not positive about that, but I'm sure we did.

Q. Do you meet regularly?

A. We meet regularly. We meet on the second and fourth Sundays.

Q. At the NAACP offices?

A. No, we meet at different places. In other words, we meet at churches—places that's convenient to have meetings.

COMMENT NONE

Q. Are you the president of the Montgomery NAACP?

A. That's right.

Q. Would you give me the names of the other officers?

A. Well, I wouldn't want to give out the names of officers unless it was approved by the official family.

Q. Do you think it would hurt them if their names were known?

A. Well, I don't know. I'll be frank with you. I don't know. I couldn't say definitely about that.

Q. Are the NAACP offices open full time?

A. No, they are not open all the time.

Q. Part time?

A. Part time, that's right.

Q. Do you transact much business there?

COMMENT NONE

A. Well, I don't know. I don't think we like to give that information. It's a regular routine organization. That's all. Like any other organization. Legitimate and doing business, just like any other business.

Q. What do you generaly discuss at your meetings?

A. Well, let's see now. I wouldn't want to answer that question.

Q. Would you clarify the NAACP's position on the boycott? Does the NAACP have anything to do with the boycott?

A. No sir.

Q. And doesn't sanction the boycott?

A. Well, I wouldn't say that. I wouldn't go that far with it. I'm just saying we don't have any active part in it. I'll put it like that.

House Votes To Curb NAACP In Its Mississippi Activities

(Additional Stories on Page 11)

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal, Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 25.—The House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly Wednesday to restrict activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Mississippi insofar as it opposes conformity with state segregation laws.

The bill, offered by Representative Karl Weisenburg of Jackson County and Daniel Guice of Harrison County, was approved 121 to 2. Voting against it were Representatives Barron Drewry of Alcorn County and Milton Grisham of Prentiss County.

Immediate transmittal to the Senate was blocked by a motion to reconsider entered by Representative Elmo Anderson of Madison County.

Originated From Coast

Representative Wiesenburg, a New York-born attorney of Pascagoula, said the proposal was offered by the two Gulf Coast members where the white population outnumbers Negroes five to one "to show groups outside Mississippi that there is no difference between the people of the state on the question of maintaining segregation."

"We should take action to say to the NAACP that we don't want it (the organization) in our state," he said. "Equally as dangerous as the disciples of communism are individuals and organizations in this country who specialize in promoting discord between geographical areas of our country and between the races."

"The worst of this lot," Mr. Wiesenburg asserted, "is the NAACP, an organization supposed to be for the advancement of the colored people.

"It has done more to promote the cause of communism in this country than all of the agents of Moscow combined," he said. "It has exploited unfortunate human tragedies for its own selfish ends, and has been guilty of every type of factual distortion against Mississippi and its people."

The proposal makes it unlawful "for any person or persons within the territorial limits of Mississippi or the jurisdiction thereof to incite a riot or breach of the peace, or public disturbance, or disorderly assembly, by soliciting or advocating or urging or encouraging disobedience to any law of Mississippi and nonconformance with policy and the other limiting special legislative sessions to 30 calendar days.

Senator Kelly Hammond of Columbia is author of the homestead proposal which has been advocated by Gov. J. P. Coleman, and adopted on the second of three roll calls, while Senator Dees Stribling of Philadelphia authored the legislative limitation urged by the new Governor, which was adopted on its first presentation.

The Senate meets at 10 Thursday morning, and the House at 2 p.m.

Didn't Favor Prohibition

Representative Bedford Waddell of Copiah County and Elmo Anderson of Madison County asked whether the bill would affect statements made by Dean Robert Farley of the University of Mississippi Law School, relative to asserted non-conformity with state prohibition. Mr. Wiesenburg said that issue was not a "statewide custom."

Mr. Wiesenburg's section permits the sale of liquor, which Gov. Hugh White testified in a coast TV. application hearing is in keeping with local sentiment.

Dean Farley had testified at the same hearing, and according to Representative Waddell said he did not favor the prohibition law.

On a question from Representative Joe Wroten of Washington County, Mr. Wiesenburg said the proposal would not affect a person's opinion as to segregation statutes.

House action on the bill followed adoption of a motion for consideration Thursday afternoon of the first revenue raising bill of the current session, now in its fourth week.

Chairman Hilton Waits of the Ways and Means Committee obtained the order for Thursday consideration after the House voted down a substitute by representative Alton Phillips of Noxubee County, to take it up next Tuesday.

Amendments Adopted

Major Senate action during the morning was adoption of two proposed constitutional amendments, one making homestead exemptions a permanent

NAACP Maps Mixing Push At Meet Here

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People laid plans in Atlanta over the weekend to push court suits for desegregation in eight "rebellious" states and to rely on conferences with officials in other states.

State presidents and counsel representing the NAACP in 14 southern states issued a statement following the meeting declaring, "It is now a plain question of compliance or defiance of the recognized law of the land."

"OPEN REBELLION"

"Interposition" and "nullification" are "merely nice sounding phrases brought out for the sole purpose of trying to put the cloak of respectability and lawfulness upon the defiant attitude of those who continue to refuse to abide by the law of the land," the statement added.

The statement said further that Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia are "in open rebellion against the Constitution and the laws of the United States."

Further, the statement proposed the following two-point program of action:

VOWS SUPPORT

"We will be willing to negotiate with any local School Board in these states with the courage enough to support the Constitution of the United States against state-imposed tyranny.

"We find that in many areas of each of the above-mentioned states Negro parents have filed petitions with local School Boards seeking desegregation and have been rebuffed at every effort to negotiate and have requested the NAACP for support in proposed legal actions to compel compliance with the Supreme Court's decision.

"We are obliged to give each of these parents and each of these communities the full support of the legal staff and the entire staff to the end that desegregation may be accomplished in these communities through legal actions in the federal courts throughout the states involved."

In Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas, the statement continued, "while progress is immeasurably slow, except in small areas of these states, we still believe that much can be accomplished through further negotiations in many areas of these states."

In Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma and West Virginia, substantial areas "have met the problem with due regard for the law of the land and local problems by desegregating in a sensible fashion," the statement said further, adding:

"We are convinced that in these states within a very short time all racial segregation in public schools will be completely removed."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, spoke along the same general lines at an open session Sunday at Wheat Street Baptist Church, saying:

"I don't believe the South, deep down in its heart, felt that it should abide by the federal laws. It still holds to states' rights as being supreme. The states that passed bills in defiance of the Supreme Court decision proved that.

"But in due course of time it will also be proved that state laws passed to maintain segregation will not be worth the paper they are written on."

He said the "Negroes will not be intimidated" and advised his listeners to "go ahead and be prepared for better opportunities."

Roy Wilkins Denounces "Recording" Of Alleged NAACP Meeting As Big Fake

NEW YORK—

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People does not work undercover and has "no secret purpose," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, informed officers of the Alabama State Legislature following reports that the Senate had listened to a recording purporting to reveal "the true aims of the NAACP."

In identical telegrams to Lieutenant Governor Guy Hardiwck, president protem. of the Senate Broughton Lambert, Senate floor leader; Rankin Fite, speaker of the House; and George Hawkins, House floor leader, Mr. Wilkins said that the NAACP has a copy of this recording which "is being peddled to anyone foolish enough to buy it and gullible enough to believe it." As long ago as last November, he asserted, the NAACP denounced the recording as a "fake."

If the Alabama Senate wished to know the facts about the NAACP the telegram said, it could have received the information directly from headquarters. "A written request to this office by any officer or committee of the Alabama Senate will secure without charge our Association's annual report, articles of incorporation, statement of purpose, literature and financial statement. We do not work undercover and have no secret purpose."

Moreover, the NAACP leader declared, "an official representative of the NAACP will respond to any official invitation by a committee of the Alabama Senate to appear and give testimony as to the Association's objectives, methods and finances."

Fairminded Whites Of All States Get NAACP Praise

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Following a radio discussion over WMCA here January 16, Mississippi efforts against desegregation were characterized as "frantic and foolish" by Roy Wilkins, NAACP secretary. Mr. Wilkins said he was sure the hysterical proposals of some of the state legislators and other political figures were not endorsed by the sober white citizens of the state, "even though many of them are opposed to desegregation."

The theme that Mississippi has many "good white people" who are deeply concerned about conditions and who want to do something about them, but who are smothered by heavy pressures was emphasized in the radio discussion by Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers. NAACP spokesman. Dr. Chalmers said he believed, from my talks in Mississippi, that there will be better and fairer law enforcement. The pressure methods and economic reprisals of the Citizens Councils are not as strong as they say they are. Many members were forced to join by high Citizens Councils are not necessarily in line with the thinking of all the members."

32b 1956 NAACP

NAACP Moves Forward On All Fronts

Weekly. P. 3-b

WE can feel justly proud of the reports issued last week by the State NAACP as well as the national office for the most successful financial and membership years in the association's history. Two weeks ago the local branch held installation ceremonies for the 1956 officers, and now it is our task to become a little more active in the one organization in the United States that uses **legal** means to fight for the rights of Negro American citizens despite the fact that these rights are guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution, but are denied them solely because of color and not because of intelligence or ability. New Orleans, La.

Confirmation of Louisiana increases was voiced by Clarence A. Laws, field secretary of the association. Said he: "Last year was the most successful for the NAACP both membership and fundwise along the national level. In Louisiana our membership was 35 per cent higher than the year before and our funds jumped 300 per cent. New Orleans is now the eighth city of the nation in memberships." It is encouraging and significant progress, especially the high rank attained by our city. Sat. 1-21-56

Nation-wide, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the national office, told members attending the 47th annual meeting at New York that despite unconcealed efforts of politicians of both major political parties to evade the civil rights issue in 1956, they will not succeed. He said the issue was thrust into the lap of Congress by the slayers of Emmett Till in Mississippi last August. "Congress must pass bills strengthening the federal civil rights laws and giving the Department of Justice authority to proceed where personal civil rights, especially security of person, are violated. If we had had a federal anti-lynching law last year someone would have been convicted for the Till murder," the NAACP leader declared.

Thurgood Marshall reported to the gathering that after having "deliberately remained as quiet as possible on the school segregation issue since the May 31st ruling, the legal department is **now ready** to file suit in **every community** where such a suit is requested to secure compliance with the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decisions." Stating that the opposition has exhausted all of the tricks, he asserted: "We now know what they intend to do. They can spring nothing new on us. That does not mean that they will not try to continue doing what they have started. But we are prepared for them, ready to meet them down any road they may pick."

Mr. Marshall observed that the efforts of the white supremacists to forestall desegregation will prove more costly to white people than to Negroes. He cited the golf course case in Atlanta in which the Mayor decided to open the course on an integrated basis, after the court had so ruled, because it would be "silly to take city jobs from 100 employees and to deprive a large number of white golfers from the pleasure of playing the game merely to keep a few Negroes from using the golf course." Reviewing the highlights of the past year, the NAACP chief counsel revealed that the legal department "handled and assisted in some 500 cases . . . Percentage-wise this was one of our better years, in that three-fourths of the cases concluded resulted in victories for our cause. The problems faced were varied and novel."

Glancing back on the local scene with high hopes for a successful program this year, we are mindful of the present school suits—Orleans and St. Helena parishes—and are looking for **action** in the dormant city golf course case. Favorable results however cannot be secured without further financial backing from those who gave last year plus those who did not give to obtain the desired objective. It is certain that these rights we seek in all walks of endeavor will not drop in our laps from an opening in the cloud, but instead must be fought for with our greatest and most successful agent—the NAACP. There is no room for the "Uncle Toms, Aunt Sallys" and complacent types of individuals in the present scheme. We need a unified front in our march toward **equality** in all things.

NAACP Says Record Senate Heard Is Fake

Post-Herald Fri. 1-20-56

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—The National Association for Advancement of Colored People today offered to open its records to the Alabama Legislature to disprove what it said was a false statement of its aims. P. 29

No immediate reaction to the offer was available from members of the legislative body at Montgomery, Ala.

The NAACP in a statement branded as a fake a recording which was heard by the Alabama Senate, and which purported to state the true aims of the organization.

The telegram was signed by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary. Birmingham

"We have a copy of this recording in our office as it being peddled to anyone gull enough to believe it," The tegram said. "The recorded speech is a fake denounced as such by us last November. Ala.

"A written request to this office by any officer or committee of the Alabama Senate will secure without charge our association's annual report, articles of incorporation, statement of purpose, literature and financial statement. We do not work undercover and have no secret purposes."

The NAACP also said a representative would appear on official invitation before a committee of the Alabama Senate to give testimony."

The NAACP said it was informed that the Senate listened to the recording on a point of personal privilege by Sen. Sam M. Englehardt Jr. of Macon County.

The Black Belt legislator is a leader in the fight to preserve segregation in Alabama.

Charges Fake In Alleged Red Pamphlets

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 1-24-56

BATON ROUGE, La. — (ANP) — A prominent Louisiana civil rights leader said he believes that an alleged Communist-circulated pamphlet criticizing segregation in the south was mailed by supporters of one of the recent candidates for governor of Louisiana.

The four-page pamphlet, headed "An Historic Moment for the South," urged white southerners to join Negroes in the integration fight "if they wish to secure a richer life in the South for themselves and their children."

It was mailed to Baton Rouge several days before Jan. 17 primary. All five candidates for governor including winner, Earl Long, ran on pro-segregation platforms.

"I wouldn't be surprised if the guilty party turns out to be supporters of one of the candidates for governor," the Negro leader said. "The pamphlets were mailed just before election day, seemingly to get white people to turn out en masse at the polls to register a protest against the Negro and integration."

The Negro leader, who wished his name withheld, made his statement after preliminary investigations by the FBI and district attorney's office at Baton Rouge failed to determine who mailed the literature.

The pamphlets bore a St. Louis, Mo., return address but officials there were unable to find anyone who would acknowledge being a representative of the Communist party or having any knowledge of the literature.

In New Orleans, A. P. Tureaud, an attorney for the NAACP, branded the pamphlets an attempt to link the organization with the Communist party before the Louisiana gubernatorial election.

RECORDING IS 'FAKE' NAACP Says 'True Aims' Are Not Represented

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—(UP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People denounced as a "fake" Thursday a tape recording purported to reveal the organization's "true aims" played in the Alabama Senate last week.

NAACP headquarters sent telegrams to Alabama legislative leaders saying the recording "is a fake denounced as such by us last November."

The telegrams added, "We have a copy of this recording in our office as it is being peddled to anyone foolish enough to buy it."

The telegrams said if Alabama legislators are truly interested in the "true aims" of the NACCP, they can receive them on written request.

FRIARS' CLUB — donation to Naacp from proceeds of recent dinner honoring new member, and first and only Negro, Sammy Davis, Jr., was $2000, given in the name of the entertainer, who recently became honorary chairman of local branch's 1956 membership drive.

George Burns, at right, dean of the famous Hollywood group, presents check to Thomas G. Neusom, president of local branch Naacp as Mrs. Marnesba Tackett, Naacp worker, looks on.

Noted for it charities, the Friars have given more than $750,000 to various causes. Among Hollywood great gathering on recent occasion to honor Davis were Jack Benny, Bob Hope, Gary Cooper, Jerry Lewis, Tony Martin.

Rodman Informs NAACP Law Applies to Its Activities

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People claims it isn't doing business in North Carolina.

Attorney General William B. Rodman thinks it is.

The courts may be called upon to decide.

Rodman said yesterday he has asked the NAACP to comply with two North Carolina statutes. One requires foreign corporation doing business in North Carolina to register with the Secretary of State's office. The other requires organizations engaged in influencing public opinion to register with the same office, disclose their officers and finances and the sources of their funds.

"Unless they do so in a reasonable time," Rodman said, "I shall treat them like everyone else and take action against them."

The Patriots of North Carolina, Inc., a white supremacy organization which first carefully registered under the Gray Act (influencing public opinion), originally called on State officials to require the NAACP to register under the two statutes.

After Secretary of State Thad Eure called the statutes to the attention of the NAACP, national officials of that organization and Attorney General Rodman exchanged letters on the subject.

Rodman said they submitted a copy of the NAACP charter and other records to him.

"They insist that they are not engaged in business in North Carolina," he said. "They say that only local organizations exist in this State, that the National Association does not in any way operate in North Carolina. They cite cases to the effect that State laws cannot apply except to those in and engaged in North Carolina. That is, of course, a sound principle. We cannot make our laws apply to the citizens of New York unless they are down here."

He said he had gone over the NAACP records "carefully" and examined the cited cases "critically."

"With the information now available," he said, "I think they are engaged in business in North Carolina. I have written them I expect them to comply with our laws."

A violation of the Gray Act is a criminal offense, punishable as a misdemeanor. A violation of the corporation registration law is a civil offense.

Rodman said he had not decided which act he would first proceed under if the NAACP continues to hold to its present stand. He suggested he might proceed under both laws at the same time.

Urges Crackdown On Mississippi, 4 Other States

Washington, Jan. 19.—Urging members of Congress to vote for the Powell anti-segregation amendment to the Federal Aid to School Construction bill, Clarence Mitchell director of the NAACP Washington bureau, charges that "five states whose legislatures have been guilty of the most flagrant defiance of the U. S. Supreme Court decisions in the school segregation cases receive, and spend illegally $75,000,000 annually for aid to education."

Mr. Mitchell made the charge in a letter sent to all members of Congress. The states he said, are Georgia which receives $21,943,471; Virginia, $20,596,952; South Carolina $12,725,670; Louisiana $10,825,066; and Mississippi, $9,556,096.

These states, the NAACP spokesman told the congressmen, "will continue their present program of making the entire country underwrite programs of racial segregation if pending school construction legislation passes without proper safeguards."

"Aside from the moral and legal obligation of the Congress to make certain that all citizens will benefit equally from federal grants for school construction," Mr. Mitchell continued, "there is also the question whether it is fair to make the majority of states help to pay for a wasteful system of maintaining two sets of schools—one for white children and one for colored, as now happens."

Zulus Asked To 'Tone Up' Their Gaiety

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3 (U.P.)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will ask the tom-toming Zulus, a colorful Negro Mardi Gras organization, not to stage its parade this year "unless it is toned up," it was learned today.

Clarence Laws, field secretary for the NAACP here, said he planned to confer with members of the Negro organization and ask them not to hold the parade, one of the highlights of the Mardi Gras season, unless they "eliminate a lot of undesirable features."

"There's too much rowdyism, drinking and too much wandering around," Laws said. "It certainly doesn't represent the Negro today and it doesn't help our efforts to better his lot."

At the same time, Laws praised the action of the crack Long Beach, Cal., marching band for refusing to come to the Mardi Gras because he said two Negro members of the band would not be allowed to participate.

A spokesman for the Zulu organization, officially known as the Zulu Sacred Aid and Pleasure Society, had no comment. This year's king is Albert Hamilton, a porter at a local gym, who goes by the nickname of "Snake."

Cobb Officials Say NAACP Inspired FBI Inquiry Into Jury Selection

Cobb County officials "deeply resent" an FBI investigation of the county's method of selecting white and Negro jurors, Cobb Solicitor Luther Hames Jr. said Monday.

The investigation, which followed a Dec. 5 ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court upsetting the conviction of a Negro in Cobb Superior Court on a rape charge, was "inspired by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," Hames said.

The high court reversed the conviction of Amos Reece on grounds that his constitutional rights may have been violated because no Negroes served on the Cobb grand jury which indicted him or on the trial juries which convicted him of the Oct. 10, 1953, rape of a white housewife.

It sent the case back to the Georgia courts for consideration of dismissal of the indictment. The Georgia Supreme Court, which upheld Reece's second conviction, would have to rule on the case before it would go back to Cobb courts.

J. K. Mumford, special agent in charge of the Atlanta FBI office, confirmed that the investigation is being made.

"Warren Olney III, assistant U.S. attorney general, ordered us to investigate all the facts surrounding the choosing of the jurors in Cobb County and we are carrying out his orders," Mumford said.

The special agent said the U.S. Justice department official "cited the Supreme Court ruling in the Reece case in ordering us to make the investigation."

Hames said an FBI agent questioned court officials in Marietta Thursday and Friday about methods of selecting jurors.

"I told him that we had nothing to hide, but we do not concede that he has a right to make the investigation," Hames said.

The agent inquired into the makeup and composition of juries and the manner of drawing grand juries, the solicitor said.

In a joint statement with Georgia Atty. Gen. Cook, Hames said the only purpose of the investigation "must necessarily be to convey a veiled threat to our court officials that we will be involved in some civil rights litigation" instituted by the Justice department.

"We resent the investigation," the solicitor declared. "If they intend it to be a threat or means of coercing our court officials, we resent it even more deeply," he said.

Gov. Griffin was quoted as saying he feels the investigation is a "direct insult" to every Georgian and is "purely a presumption of authority" on the part of the Justice department.

Hames said U. S. Rep. Henderson Lanham had promised to protest the investigation on the floor of the House and that other members of the state's congressional delegation also would be contacted for a protest.

If a new trial results, it will be the third for Reece since his arrest rest in 1953 Reece, who was under sentence as a sex offender at the time of the incident, has twice been under death sentence in the case.

Reece was first convicted Oct. 20, 1953, 10 days after the offense. The first conviction was reversed by the Georgia Supreme Court on a legal technicality. He was again convicted June 22, 1954, and this conviction was upheld by the state court but reversed by the U.S. court.

The solicitor said Cobb uses the same system of selecting jurors as courts throughout the state. A court-appointed jury commission makes up a list of jurors every two years from lists of taxpayers.

C. L. Terry, deputy clerk of Superior Court, said about 20 per cent of the county's taxpayers are put into the petit jury box and about 10 per cent in the grand jury box.

There is no distinction on the name slips placed in the jury box as to race, he said, and therefore, the court has no way of knowing how many white or Negro citizens are up for jury duty.

Court officials recalled that two Negroes served on the Cobb grand jury as recently as December and another was called for service but excused until February. This was not the first time Negroes had been on the grand jury, they said.

The remittitor, or order returning the case to Cobb's jurisdiction, has not yet been sent down from the U.S. Supreme Court, Terry said.

Ike's Rights Probe Called NAACP Sop

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (UP)—Southern Democrats today accused President Eisenhower of offering "appeasement" to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in his proposal for creation of a bipartisan civil rights commission.

They were joined by a Northern Democrat, Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr. of New Jersey, who said such a commission would be ineffective and just result in more delay.

The President suggested in his State of the Union message creation of an investigating body to look into charges that Negroes are being deprived of the right to vote and "subjected to unwarranted economic pressures . . . in some localities."

FOUND DISTURBING

He said that such charges are "disturbing" and should be "thoroughly examined as soon as possible." He said he would later offer to Congress a program designed to "advance the efforts of the government, within the area of federal responsibility" to eliminate all types of discrimination based on color, race or religion.

The President said he was satisfied with the "progress" made toward ending discrimination thus far and singled out the District of Columbia where "through voluntary cooperation of the people, discrimination and segregation are disappearing."

SPECIFIC CHARGES

There was no mention of the specific charges he referred to nor to the localities. However, the NAACP has charged that a "reign of terror" exists for Negroes in some parts of the South, particularly in Mississippi.

Georgia's Rep. James C. Davis said establishment of a civil rights commission would indicate "that Eisenhower has undertaken to appease that radical organization, the NAACP . . . I most certainly oppose the plan."

And Louisiana's Rep. Edwin E. Willis said such a commission "could hardly be expected to resolve an issue as controversial as civil rights."

NAACP joins La. probe of Red pamphlet source

NEW ORLEANS — Communist phamplets denouncing segregation are currently flooding Louisianna. The NAACP has joined the FBI and Baton Rouge district attorney in an attempt to trace its senders.

A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans, NAACP attorney, has denounced the literature "for all that it is worth" because he feels Communists are trying to tie the association in with the party.

The four-page phampleis are signed by "the Southern Regional Committee of the Communist Party," with a St. Louis address, but are being mailed from cities in Louisiana.

* * *

AMONG OTHER anti-segregation comments, the phamplet urges the reduction of "Mississippi representatives in Congress —until all colored and white citizens are permitted to vote;

"Federal investigation of the recent lynchings in Mississippi" and support for victims of the economic squeeze in the Southland.

General Charges NAACP Seeks 'Mongrel' Race

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 12 (AP).—A retired United States Army general blasted the movement toward racial integration and laid it at the door of the Republican Party last night in a talk to the Duval County Democratic Executive Committee. Negro members walked out in protest.

Lt. Gen. Sumter L. Lowry of Tampa called the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "loud and arrogant" and a "Nation-wide propaganda machine" that "has arisen in the South and the Nation talking about equal opportunities, human right, education and religion.

"But they fail to tell you trat their real interest is to fuse the white and Negro blood; to create a mongrel race without courage, morals or principles, which in the end will mean the disintegration of our Nation and the complete victory of the Communist movement," he said.

Negroes Walk Out

After Gen. Lowry's talk, Isadore Singleton, Negro committeeman, asked Chairman Edgar W. Waybright, sr., if the official meeting had ended.

"It has," Mr. Waybright replied.

"Then we Negro members of the committee do not wish to sit in the meeting any longer and be talked about," Mr. Singleton said. "We feel everyting that the general said has been vulgar and against us as members of the committee."

The 22 Negro members present left with a dozen others in the audience. White members stayed for introduction of guests. No business was transacted after the walkout.

The 364-member committee includes 54 Negroes. About 400 persons, including guests, attended the eeting.

Gen. Lowry's comment on the walkout was: "It shows they have no tolerance of the white people's views in this matter."

Mr. Waybright said "I regret that the colored members of the committee would not accept the facts as presented by the speaker.

Mississippi Bill Seeks to Pin Red Label on NAACP

JACKSON, Miss.—The Mississippi Legislature, meeting here this week to consider steps to maintain segregation in the state, will be asked to authorize the establishment of a list of subversive organizations existing here.

The action is particularly aimed at the NAACP.

Considerable debate is expected over the proposals, which would introduce for the first time into state affairs, a home-grown list similar to that now maintained by the U. S. Attorney General.

IN THE past, pro-segregation laders have attempted to pin a "Red" label on any organization seeking to end jim-crow practices.

Another proposal up before the legislature would have it declare null and void the U. S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

Other bills in the legislative hopper would repeal the compulsory school attendance law; force teachers to inform the state of all the organizations to which they belong; prohibit "agitation" for law suits to end segregation, and abolish the common-law marriages.

NAACP lists life members

NEW YORK — Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, has become a life member of the association, it was announced at organization's headquarters here Thursday.

Other organizations and persons enrolling in December, and January were: the National Negro Funeral Directors' Association, Inc., Philadelphia; Judge John L. Flynn, New York Supreme Court; J. F. Laine Jr., Louisville, Ky.; J. H. Shackelford, Los Angeles; James C. Gilliam, Jackson, Miss.

Burrell Memorial Hospital, Roanoke, Va; Cosmopolitan Independent Community Church, Chicago; William Shipley, Cleveland; Ruben L. Bouie, Portsmouth, Va.; the Barnett D. Gordon Family Foundation, Boston; Starling Penn and Herbert Langner, both of NYC.

Wilkins tells Alabama Senate NAACP has no 'secret' goals

NEW YORK — The NAACP does "not work undercover" and has "no secret purposes," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, has informed officers of the Alabama State Legislature.

It had been reported that the Senate had listened to a recording purporting to reveal "the true aims of the NAACP"

In identical telegrams to Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick, president pro tem, of the Senate; Broughton Lambert, Senate floor leader; Rankin Fite, speaker of the House; and George Hawkins, House floor leader, Mr. Wilkins said:

* * *

THE NAACP has a copy of this recoring which "is being peddled to anyone foolish enough to buy it and gullible enough to believe it."

As long ago as last November, he asserted, the NAACP denounced the recording as a "fake."

If the Alabama Senate wished to know the facts about the NAACP, the telegram said, it could have received the information directly from headquarters.

* * *

"A WRITTEN request to this office by any officer or committee of the Alabama Senate will secure without charge our association's annual report, articles of incorporation, statement of purpose, literature and financial statement. We do not work undercover and have no secret purposes."

He added that, "an official representative of the NAACP will respond to any official invitation by a committee of the Alabama Senate to appear and give testimony as to the association's objectives, methods and finances."

RED LITERATURE CITED

NAACP Worker Says Election Tactics Are Suspected

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15. — (AP)—A field secretary for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People said Sunday the flood of Communist anti-segregation literature into Louisiana was "politically inspired" to influence Tuesday's election for governor.

Clarence A. Laws said at first it was thought that the literature was mailed out to embarrass the NAACP or "crystallize opposition to public school integration," but a check of neighboring states showed no similar influx.

"The only thing which these states do not have in common with Louisiana at this time is an important election," he said. "This seems then to be a political plot designed to attract votes to candidates who have waged a campaign of racial hate."

Laws did not name which candidates his remarks were meant to describe.

NAACP wants to deny funds to J.C. states

NEW YORK — NAACP branches throughout the country have been reminded by Roy Wilkins executive secretary, that the association's position in 1956 on the pending federal aid to school construction bill is "as it was last year."

The organization is urging the government to see "that no federal funds for school construction should go to states which do not comply with the Supreme Court ruling."

In a letter dispatched today, Mr. Wilkins called upon all state and local units of the association to write to their congressmen and senators urging the aforementioned policy be passed in the form of a law.

SUCH A CLAUSE, Wilkins said, "will not deny funds to any law-abiding state. It will not "kill" the school bill. The people who would "kill" the bill, if it is killed will be those determined to keep segregation.

Units were asked to urge their representatives to refuse to let federal funds be spent to subsidize states which have "openly stated that they intend to maintain Jim Crow."

Integration Topic For Tues. NAACP Meeting

Whitney Young, Dean of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, will discuss integration at the meeting of the Atlanta Branch, NAACP in Friendship Baptist Church, Tuesday, January 10 at 8:30 p. m. In addition, recent developments such as the golf decision, abolition of segregation on railroad facilities, public schools and some of the incidents involved will also be discussed. An organization meeting of the new executive committee will precede the branch meeting at 7:00 p. m.

In preparation for the organization meeting the campaign committee, composed of proposed leadership for the 1956 membership campaign, held a meeting Friday night in Joe's Coffee Bar. Mrs. B. E. Mays, campaign chairman, presented an outline of campaign subcommittees and secured approval of most of the top leadership. She requests that any supporters who desire to take leadership in the campaign call the NAACP Branch Office, Murray 8-6064. Other top leadership which has been approved include, Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks and Dr. J. H. Davis, general co-chairmen, Charles W. Greenlea, campaign director and Jesse Hill, Jr., assistant campaign director.

In the meantime the advanced gifts and memberships from the Emancipation Day Rally have increased to $3,700 with ministers and churches leading in the amounts of large contributions from $5 up, reporting 20 for a total of $1,000.

Marshall Answers Celler On Habeas Corpus Bill

NEW YORK.—Answering a defense by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) of legislation now pending in Congress which would restrict the avalability of the writ of heabeas corpus in the federal courts, NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall asserted this week that the bill "would nullify what Supreme Court justices have termed the 'best defense of personal freedom.' "

Rep. Celler defended the legislation in a letter published in the New York imes on Jan. 24.

In his response to the Congressman's assertion Mr. Marshall pointed out that "under the proposed legislation, the right to habeas corpus in the federal courts is effectively destroyed, for a petitioner fails to exhaust his state remedies he is barred from seeking federal relief and if he does exhaust them, he is barred by the state court pudgment."

The NAACP attorney noted that "there is a difference of opinion on whether this legislation is an unconstitutional suspension of the writ."

In his letter to the Times, Congressman Celler quoted Mr. Marshall as stating in testimony before the Congressmans Committee that the legislation has no special racial significance and does not contain a threat of racial discrimination.

"This, however, is not the whole story," Mr. Marshall asserted this week. "I followed these statements by saying that the legislation to a degree will lessen the law's protection of civil rights.' "

"In the majority of the relatively few cases where federal courts have sustained applications for habeas corpus," the NAACP attorney continued, "it has been because petitioners did not have adequate counsel in the state courts or because, in ignorance, they waived their constitutional rights."

"These situations occur only where the accused comes from a class which is economically impoverished and poorly educated. Members of minority groups make up the bulk of this class, and to this extent, legislation removing the right to seek habeas corpus in the federal courts, will impose the greatest hardship on minorities."

Dixie's Democrat Politicians Lead Assault On Group

No Tennessee Lawmakers Listed In Among Organization's Enemies, At Present; South Carolina Would Fire School Teachers For Joining Organization And Now Seeks To "Put Bite" on It For $7,300 In Back Taxes; To Probe State College, At Orangeburg

New York, Feb. 23—Refuting a resolution passed earlier this week by the South Carolina State Legislature, which asked the U. S. Attorney General to put the NAACP on his subversive list, Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary, pointed out that "if the NAACP were a Communist-front organization it would long ago have been placed" on the list.

A public statement issued, on Feb. 22 by Mr. Wilkinson charged that the South Carolina resolution "is merely designed to confuse the people on the real issue facing the South."

"That issue," he said, "is whether the politicians of South Carolina and similar areas will recognize the authority of the United States Government or join the Communists in efforts to subvert our constitutional system."

In another of a series of acts by southern officials and legislatures directed against the NAACP, W. B. Rodman, attorney general of North Carolina, announced on Feb. 17, that he will "insist" to the courts that the Association should pay $500 for failing to register in the state.

The previous day the NAACP had filed a petition in a North Carolina superior court stating the demand that it register in North Carolina is unconstitutional because it involves the Fourteenth Amendment.

Measures designed to curb the effectiveness of the NAACP have been passed, invoked or proposed recently in southern states including Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and North and South Carolina.

Some of these are:

ALABAMA—Over Gov. James E. Folsom's veto the state legislature last August passed a bill aimed at preventing solicitation of NAACP membership in Wilcox county. The bill requires payment of a fee of $100 for any paid organizer recruiting members in that county and payment of an additional $5 for each member solicited.

Also enacted was a bill permitting o county board of education to cancel the contract of any teacher who favors school desegregation or belongs to an organization which advocates desegregation.

Asks Investigation of NAACP

GEORGIA—In January, Attorney General Eugene Cook asked the state legislature to investigate the NAACP "for possible subversive influence." He further charged the Association with "fomenting strife and discord."

A bill proposed by Gov. Marvin Griffin would make it a felony punishable by two years in prison for anyone to threaten the private school system, after having been approved at set up.

MISSISSIPPI —The Mississippi House of Representatives passed on Jan. 25, a bill designed to curb the NAACP's desegregation activities. It was described by Rep. Karl Wiesenburg as "affecting only the NAACP." The measure would make it a misdemeanor punishable by six months in jail and or $1,000 fine for any one: ". . . incite a riot, or breach of the peace, or public disturbrance, or disorderly assembly, by soliciting, or advocating, or urging, or encouraging disobedience to any law of the State of Mississippi, and nonconformance with the established traditions, customs and usage of the State of Mississippi."

Another measure, introduced in the House of Representatives, would enlarge the area of criminal libel so as "to penalize any 'slander' or 'defamation' of the state of a locality, or the inhabitants, institutions or the government." Mississippi newspaper publishers have strongly protested this bill.

SOUTH CAROLINA—State Attorney General Callison has announced that South Carolina will file suit against the NAACP for failure to register, and will seek to recover $7,300 in fine from the Association.

Several bills aimed at purging NAACP members from municipal, county and state positions have been introduced in the state legislature. One measure, introduced on Jan. 10, specifies that no person could receive a teacher's certificate without signing a non-membership affidavit concerning the Communist party and the NAACP. Another bill introduced would prohibit teachers or other state and local government employees from retaining their jobs so long as they remained NAACP members. Still another measure, introduced on Feb. 8, would bar NAACP members from state, county and municipal jobs under penalty of a $100 fine for each separate offense.

Rep. Hughes has asked the General Assembly to investigate alleged NAACP activities at the South Carolina state college in Orangeburg.

In addition to the above, suits for libel and related questions have been filed against NAACP officials and branch members in South Carolina, Florida and Alabama. A defendant in the Alabama suit is Mrs. Ruby Hurley, the Association's Southeast regional secretary. Of these suits an NAACP attorney in the national office has commented: "There is a mounting crescendo of legal efforts to stem NAACP activities."

NAACP Girds For Legal Battle

RICHMOND, April 21 (AP).—Virginia leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today formally announced a new all-out legal effort to end racial segregation in the State's public schools.

"We feel we have been more than patient in giving time to comply with the Supreme Court decision," said NAACP Attorneys Spottswood W. Robinson III and Oliver Hill of Richmond.

"No one seems to want to do anything," they added. "We have no alternative but to resort to the courts."

Mr. Hill and Mr. Robinson said the NAACP had decided to push its fight for integration in Virginia "due to the pressure of citizens requesting remedial action."

Intensive Program Seen

"The association is going to initiate a program of intensive litigation" they declared.

Their statement came amid indications the NAACP would enter Federal District Court early next week and petition for integration in Prince Edward County next fall.

Prince Edward was involved in Virginia's test case before the Supreme Court. The District Court permitted the county to continue segregation this session, but directed it to begin working toward complying with the desegregation ruling.

Prince Edward hsa made no move to integrate, and county officials have threatened to close public schools rather than permit white and Negro pupils to attend the same classes.

Broad Implications Hinted

The statement of Mr. Hill and Mr. Robinson, however, carried broader implications than the Prince Edward case.

In accordance with the NAACP's announced policy, the organization apparently is ready to file new suits against other localities.

Last year petitions for desegregation were filed with school boards in Arlington and Isle of Wight Counties and in Charlottesville, Newport News, Norfolk and Alexandria.

In recent weeks, the NAACP has asked the school boards of Norfolk, Charlottesville and Arlington for reports on progress toward desegregation. The plain implication was that a negative answer would precipitate legal action to force the issue.

Arlington Studied by NAACP

(A letter received last week by Arlington Supt. T. Edward Rutter from the NAACP, asks that answers to questions on progress on desegregation be answered by Wednesday. Edwin C. Brown, legal counsel for the Northern District of the Virginia NAACP, said a suit will be filed unless the Arlington School Board gives satisfactory answers to the questions.

One of the questions was whether pupils will be admitted to county schools this fall without regard to race.

Mr. Brown said a suit also will be filed in Alexandria as soon as the State NAACP gives the word.

E. R. Draheim, chairman of the Arlington School Board, said a reply to the NAACP letter will be given next week.)

W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the NAACP in Virginia, said petitions requesting voluntary compliance by local school boards are in various stages of readiness in more than 35 other counties and cities.

All of Virginia's public schools are operating on a segregated basis this year under a policy decree of Gov. Stanley and the State Board of Education. And there have been hints of similar policy might be laid down for 1956-57.

State NAACP chief says court edict gives Negro chance

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 26—(AP)—The president of the Alabama state conference of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People says "This is our chance to leave the bayous and backwaters and get into the main stream of American life."

Dr. Gordon A. Rogers Jr. of Anniston was principal speaker at a memorial service for the late Walter White, for more than 25 years executive secretary of the NAACP. The service was tied in with an NAACP membership drive in the city.

"I was happy about the (U. S. Supreme Court) decision," Rogers said, "but I couldn't avoid a fear that we might lack the guts to see that it is enforced. This is a time of testing for us, when we will prove what we really are. We'll find out whether we're men or craven cowards. This is our chance to leave the bayous and backwaters and get into the main stream of American life."

The Spirit Of NAACP Will Never Die

IN wake of the Louisiana Branch NAACP's fight for continued existence in this state, the attorney general's office jubiliantly believes that the ouster of this civil rights-gaining organization will detour all efforts made in the past by Negro citizens. To the contrary, they have never been so wrong with this line of thinking. It is sheer stupidity to assume that Negro citizens will remain silent and beg to be treated like they have been in the past in questions of educational opportunity, jobs, housing and recreational facilities, economic pressures, and injustices in and out of certain courts.

It is unthinkable that elected officials blinded with racial hatred can bring pressure to bear on the NAACP under an ancient law designed to curb violent and cannibalistic acts perpetrated by the Ku Klux Klan. Certainly, any right-thinking person can see that there is no comparison between the non-sheet wearing NAACP which operates within the frame work of law and order in the courts and the KKK which gained courage by masking and lawlessly spreading terror in the "dead" of night. Elected officials take an oath to uphold the rights of all citizens. And yet they openly refuse to extend them to Negro citizens.

Claims of the existence of amiable relations between the races before the court successes of the NAACP is simply nonsense. It is appalling to hear officials rant and rave about knowing the Negro and what he wants. How can they know when their lives have never been subjected to inadequate educational opportunity, jobs without advancement, poor environments (no concern of city fathers) fear of what may happen in public arguments and injustices by police and in the courts.

No, it is foolish to believe that a ban on NAACP activities will curtail the new Negro's quest for first class citizenship in all things. The front-line fighting Negro soldier in the Korean conflict assumed first-class-citizenship in the performance of his defense duties and cannot and will not continue to be a party to dictatorial policy forcing him to become a piecemeal citizen after endangering his life for all citizens regardless of color.

Who Are Extremists?

Editorial Reprint From The Christian Century

THE CONGRESSIONAL southerners denounced outside meddlers for stirring up racial strife. They are referring to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

But what is the method followed by the NAACP?

It takes the complaints of Negro citizens to the courts.

It organizes Negroes and whites to petition for redress of grievances, as the Constitution provides.

It obeys the laws and seeks to get others to do the same.

It has not organized riots, or incited rebellion, or otherwise violated the rights of the people who do not agree with it.

On the other hand, the white citizens' councils have organized to drive moderate elements into silence or out of the South.

They prefer to work through economic organizations—banks, stores, machinery companies, plantations, marketing associations—but they do not stop there.

They seek to infiltrate and dominate every center of power, small or large.

They try to control the administration of government from justices of the peace to legislators, governors and United States Senators.

They manipulate the authorities in education from local to State boards.

They are out to rule the churches from congregations to State organizations, and openly boast that they have accomplished this aim in some denominations.

MRS. RUBY HURLEY

Sardis Women To Hear Mrs. Hurley April 22

Sardis Baptist Church is celebrating its 26th annual "Women's Day" at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, April 22 with a program which will feature Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP Southeast regional secretary, as guest speaker. The church is located at 1238 North Fourth St.

Born in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Hurley is a graduate of Miner Teachers College. She also attended the Robert H. Terrell Law School. For a while she was employed in the Industrial Bank of Washington, and later worked in the Federal Government.

She came to Birmingham in 1951 on temporary assignment, which resulted in the setting up of the NAACP Southeast Regional Office. She was named as its secretary.

Mrs. Hurley is a member of the Southern Regional Council, the YWCA, YMCA and sponsor of the Encampment for Citizenship. She is an active member of St. Paul Methodist Church and president of its Wesleyan Service Guild.

In 1953 she was cited by the Alpha Phi Chapter, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Her speech is expected to center around the theme, "Christian Women United Today for a Better Tomorrow."

Mrs. Geneva Lee who served as secretary of the Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund which supervised the "University of Alabama Admissions Case," will introduce Mrs. Hurley.

Dr. R. L. Alford, pastor of the church, will give remarks.

NAACP Drive In Detroit Grosses Total Of $31,000; Top Leaders Lay Down Cash

Detroit, April 19.—With the support of the city's top leadership, in the professions, industry, politics, business and organized labor, the Detroit branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took in more than $31,000 at a $100-a-couple dinner meeting here last week.

The dinner, organized by the popular Detroit physician, Dr. Alf E. Thomas, Jr., chairman of the branch's Fight for Freedom Fund drive, was attended by more than 600 persons who turned out to hear addresses by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and Hobson Reynolds, director, civil liberties department of the Grand Lodge of Texas.

The brilliant affair set a precedent being the first large-scale $100 dinner promoted by a group of civic- minded Negro leaders for the benefit of the NAACP or a similar organzation. In New York, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, expressed the hope that the Detroit dinner would inspire branches in other cities to hold such affairs. To Dr. Thomas and members of his committee, the NAACP leader sent "a special word of thanks and congratulations" and said that "the goal we all seek is nearer because of the dedication of the people gathered at this Freedom Fund dinner of the Detroit branch of the NAACP."

A group of twelve couples served as sponsors of the dinner, each contributing $300 in adidtion to the price of their dinner. In addition to Dr. and Mrs. Thomas, the sponsors included Dr. and Mrs. W. H. M. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Melvin Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Howell, Dr. and Mrs. Guy Saulsberry, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Raiford, Sr., Dr. and Mrs. Junius Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Preston, Dr. and Mrs. B. T. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. Rudolph Porter and Dr. and Mrs. Rudolph Porter. The dinner was held on April 15 at Detroit's famed Latin Quarter. Edward M. Turner is president of the branch and Arthur Johnson is executive secretary.

32b 1956

NAACP

UNSEATING PROPOSED

Mississippi Group Under NAACP Fire

Advertiser
Wed, 1-4-56

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), charging "widespread fraud, violence and intimidation" in Mississippi elections, today proposed unseating of the state's congressional delegation.

Members of the delegation promptly replied "demagoguery" and "silly."

The association's Washington bureau said in an annual report:

"Because of widespread fraud, violence and intimidation which are characteristic of elections in Mississippi, it is clear to any reasonable person that members of Congress from that state hold their offices illegally."

"In addition, Sen. Eastland (D-Miss) has a notorious record of fomenting sedition through vicious attacks upon the U.S. Supreme Court.

The report said an NAACP attorney, Francis Pohlhaus, had prepared a technical memorandum on means congress might use to unseat or expel the Mississippians.

Advised of the NAACP report, Rep. Colmer (D-Miss) dean of the Mississippi House members, told a reporter:

"It is a lot of demagoguery on the other side. It won't amount to anything."

Colmer, chairman of a southern group organized several years ago to oppose civil rights legislation, added "we aren't the least bit worried."

Rep. Abernethy (D-Miss) commented "the whole thing is silly."

Committee Formed To Aid NAACP In Equality Fight

Daily World
Wed, 1-4-56

CHICAGO, Ill.—Two outstanding Chicagoans, both natives of Mississippi announced this week the formation of a committee to aid the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its fight against anti-Negro violence in Mississippi and other sections of the South.

Speaking before 3000 persons who gathered in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 4130 South Indiana, in a dramatic New Year's Eve prayer service, Al Benson, veteran disk jockey, and Tabernacle pastor, Dr. Louis Rawls, called on those present to align themselves with the Committee To Save America's Soul.

Atlanta, Ga.

A sensational highlight of the service developed when Benson revealed his intention to charter a plane and to make a flight over the state of Mississippi on Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday. Benson said he would distribute from the plane an avalanche of reprints of the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights.

32b NAACP

The meeting approved a telegram directed to President Eisenhower and signed by Benson and Dr. Rawls. The wire requested that the President send Federal troops into Mississippi to "quell the rising tide of murder and violence now victimizing Negro citizens and NAACP leaders in the state of Mississippi and in other sections of the South.

MISSISSIPPI FLIGHT

Explaining his proposed flight over Mississippi, Benson told the audience:

"I detest the Iron Curtain. But there is another Curtain which I call the Ironic Curtain. The Ironic Curtain has been lowered over Mississippi and other states where your people and mine are being brutalized, lynched and terrorized. It is an Ironic Curtain because it is ironic that a nation, founded on the principles of freedom should deny freedom to its darker citizens. It is ironic that a small group of wilful men should be powerful enough to lead the citizens of the Southern states in revolt against the Supreme Court and against our Constitution.

"The Ironic Curtain must be penetrated. I am going to do my bit to help do just that. I am making arrangements to charter a plane and I am going to fly over the state of Mississippi. If there is no law against educating our people in America about the proud history of their nation, I am going to unloose a barrage of propaganda. Do you know what that propaganda will be? Reprints of the American Constitution and Bill of Rights."

The dramatic airplane trip will take place Lincoln's Birthday—Feb. 1 — Benson declared.

"This will be no publicity stunt, but a sincere effort to dramatically focus America's own eyes on America's own shame," Benson stated. "It will demonstrate to our nation and to the world that the American Negro is unwilling to stand back and see his glorious country embarrassed and the cause of peace endangered.

"February 12. Let that be F-D Freedom Day for Negroes. Freedom day for all Americans."

'Ready to move at full speed'

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
1-14-56

- **NAACP in best year gains 60,000 new members and $138,000 fund for new suits**
- **Association now ready to defend any teachers who lose jobs as result of desegregation**

- **Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Arthur Spingarn preside at 47th annual meeting**
- **Clarence Mitchell reports on plans to deny Mississippi's new members seats in Congress.**

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — "We're going to go down the side roads with them and whip them down there and when they get back on the main road they'll find us there waiting for them—ready to whip them again."

This was the way Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP legal counsel summed up the way his battery of NAACP lawyers face the coming year in the continued fight for equality.

Mr. Marshall made his statement at the 47th annual meeting of the NAACP held in Freedom House last week.

"We are now ready in 1956 for a hard hitting legal program. We've been laying low for a year to draw out the opposition and see what new and original ideas they had with which to carry on their side of the fight.

"We know now that they have run out of ideas, we know now with whom we have to deal and we are now ready to come up out of our foxholes and file every suit that we've been asked to file in the fight for freedom," Mr. Marshall continued.

OTHER SPEAKERS on the program included Roy Wilkins, NAACP secretary; Gloster Current, director of branches; Henry L. Moon, director of public relations, and Herb Wright, NAACP labor secretary, all of whom made their annual reports to the membership.

Following the reports the NAACP national board staged its first election since the death of Walter White. Samuel Williams of East Orange, N.J., and Donald Simmons of Stillwater, Okla., were the only new members added to the 48-man board as the terms of 15 old board members were renewed.

The re-elected 14, all of whom had been recommended by the nominating committee included Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, Dr. Allan K. Chalmers, Boston; Dr. Montague Cobb, Washington; Dr. Nathan Christopher, Cleveland; Earl Dickerson, Chicago; Dr. George D. Flemmings, Fort Worth, Texas; Dr. Buell Gallagher, New York; Dr. Harry Greene, Philadelphia; Mrs. Lillie Jackson, Baltimore; Judge Carl Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.; W. W. Law, Savannah; John G. Lewis Jr., Baton Rouge; Judge Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, New York.

1-12-56 Journal

TWO WRITE-in candidates, Mrs. Anne Aldrich of Great Neck, Long Island, and Eugene Davidson of Washington, D.C., failed to get elected.

The board also re-elected Roy Wilkins to serve as executive secretary and adopted resolutions calling on minority and majority leaders in Congress to pass civil rights legislation, and asking that Attorney General Brownell investigate civil rights violations in Mississippi. Another resolution sent congratulations and best wishes to President Tubman of Liberia on his inaugural.

Mr. Marshall's bristling statements to the annual meeting were typical of the tone of the meeting, which despite the setbacks in the past year, took on a definite air of optimism for 1956.

* * *

MR. MARSHALL stated that a case may have to be filed with the Supreme Court to establish what length of time may reasonably be granted to school boards who are using subterfuges to sidestep its rulings. He indicated a readiness to file such a suit.

Declaring that the NAACP is now ready to defend colored teachers who have lost their jobs in the fight, Marshall said, "The legal staff is now confident of one thing—desegregation in all public facilities is coming and soon to every hamlet and village in the United States . . ."

Mr. Wilkins rapped the President and both houses of Congress for failure to act in such cases as the Mississippi Till case. "Whoever murdered young Till in Mississippi last August, laid the civil rights issue squarely in the lap of Congress," he said.

* * *

THE FINANCIAL statement coupled with the membership report of Mr. Current, was par-

ticularly encouraging. The report showed that the NAACP took in $634,765.23 during the year 1955 as compared with $466,065.48 in 1954 for an increase of $168,999.75.

It further showed that the organization ended the year "in the black" with a surplus of $138,078.75 as compared with a surplus last year of less than $3,000.

"The NAACP had its best year in membership and fund raising," Mr. Current reported. He said the 1955 membership is 300,000 as compared with the 1954 membership of 240,000.

The organization has 1,496 active branches which includes 37 college councils, nine college chapters, and 10 new branches all chartered during the past year.

* * *

OHIO LED the nation in NAACP memberships with a total of 23,450 members. New York is second with 20,243 and California is third with 19,290 members. Virginia is fourth with Michigan fifth in memberships.

A surprise speaker at the meeting was the Rev. Moses Wright, hero of the Till murder trial in Mississippi who is currently living in Chicago and touring the nation on behalf of the NAACP.

The meeting was presided over by President Arthur Spingarn and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, a member of the board, was among those present. A moment of silence was observed in memory of the late Walter White, who was present at the last annual meeting.

* * *

PROBABLY the most interesting report of the meeting was that of Clarence Mitchell, legislative representative in Washington.

Mr. Mitchell outlined the procedure on how Mississippi Congressmen can be denied seats in Congress on the basis of the denial of the right to vote to colored people of Mississippi.

Mr. Hill's report dealt mainly with the NAACP's work in fighting discrimination in labor.

He reported considerable progress and urged NAACP members to watch the upcoming test of the AFL-CIO merger this week when that body will have laid before it the case of the Electrical workers Union's discrimination against colored electricial workers in Cleveland.

Segregation Bills Hold Legislators' Attention

Senators Hear NAACP Talk Via Recording

On a day when segregation bills popped up in the Legislature in rapid fire fashion, the Alabama Senate in an unprecedented action interruped its proceedings to hear a tape recording of a purported address by a Negro NAACP leader.

The recording, played at the request of Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon, reportedly was made at a Negro mass meeting in Jackson, Miss., last year.

Engelhardt said he wanted to have it played so that the senators would see "just what the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is trying to do, what its real aims are."

FIRST TIME

Veteran Capitol observers were unanimous in agreeing that this was the first time in history that the Legislature had interruped its proceedings for usch a purpose.

Meanwhile, these segregation developments transpired in the Legislature yesterday:

Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson reintroduced his "freedom of choice" school bill aimed at maintaining segregation.

Rep. Reginald Richardson of Hale introduced a bill to abolish the teacher tenure act. The admitted purpose was to give county school boards authority to fire teachers who advocate integration.

3 LOCAL BILLS

The Legislature passed three local bills which would authorize boards of education in the counties involved to fire teachers who support a mixing of the races in the classrooms.

The playing of the record in the Senate was given approval when Sen. Engelhardt made the request by raising to a point of personal privilege. When Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston objected, the Senate voted 21-11 to listen to the record.

The bill introduced by Sen. Boutwell is identical to a measure which was dropped in last summer and later died on the House calendar after being approved by the Senate.

ENDORSED BY 22

It has been interpreted to create a three-school system. That is, one for white, a second for Negroes, and a third school for both races. The Boutwell bill was endorsed by 22 senators.

Rep. Richardson's bill is identical to the three local bills passed yesterday except that it would apply all over the state.

Two of the local teacher tenure bills — applying to Macon and Pickens counties — passed the Senate without a word of debate. The third measure which applies to Marengo county won approval in the House by a vote of 62-6, following a brief flurry of debate by Rep. Charles Nice of Jefferson.

Nice charged the bill was uncon stitutional, and said it would give county boards the same kind of power "you might find in Soviet Russia." He also warned it could be used by the board to fire teachers who might have voted the wrong way.

Tenn Ed Congress Writes Bd Of Ed, Gives NAACP $1.000

Mabel B. Crooks

NASHVILLE — An open letter to the State Board of Education and a $1,000 contribution to the NAACP were among the accomplishments of the Tennessee Education Congress' Delegate Assembly last week.

The one-day business session of the state teachers' organization held at Tennessee State University drew some 200 teachers and their representatives from all sections of the state. J. H. Parrish of Jackson, TEC president presided.

"The Statue of Tennessee's School's" was discussed for the delegates by Quill E. Cope. Principal Thomas Dunnigan of Oak Ridge High School addressed the assembly. Much of the activity of his school in its transition from a segregated to a non-segregated school was reviewed with emphasis upon the hopeful climate which the school continues to enjoy.

George A. Key, principal of Orchard High school, Chattanooga, made the report of the Coordinating (Join TEC-TEA) Committee. An account of the legislative program which is supported by both organizations was given by Mr Key. He pointed out that matter of teacher retirement, one of the TEC-TEA programs, had reached such stage that a special study is being conducted. If the findings of the study show cause, a recall of both the TEA representative Assembly and the TEC delegate assembly may be warranted.

Dr W. S. Davis, Tennessee State university president, explained and enlarged upon the special state-wide project to be launched by teachers. The delegates received and approved the plan.

The report of Executive Secretary George W. Brooks, which showed the largest income in the history of the organization, was received with an ovation and special commendation.

The delegates voted a $1,000 contribution to the NAACP and authorized an open communication to the State Board of Education offering the services of teachers on their representatives in the study of integration in the public schools.

Officers elected were William H. Fort, Nashville, third vice- president; G. Y. Russell, Ripley, Recording Secretary; Mrs Evelyn P. Hall, Gallatin, assistant recording secretary; Mrs F. A. Sanders, Nashville, treasurer; John L. Pitts, Chattanooga, parliamentarian; J. H. Stevens, Murfreesboro; E. P. Caruthers, Johnson City; Guy E. Hoffman, Arlington: and M. D. Senter, Knoxville, executive committee members. Mrs F. A. Dobbins, Jackson; Dr H. A. Bowen, Nashville; Mrs Arizona Officer, Oak Ridge; and John Kohlheim, Somerville, were elected professional meetins' representatives.

NAACP Hits A Federation

News & Observer

Calls On Attorney General to Investigate Pro-Segregation Group

Sun. 1-1-56

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP) — The New York Branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Friday asked an investigation of the pro-segregation Federation for Constitutional Government, which it termed "subversive."

Raleigh N.C.

The NAACP group made the request in a telegram to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell.

P. 12

The federation was formed in Jackson, Miss., last January. In Memphis, yesterday, it set up a coordinating group, which avowedly will work with "patriotic organizations throughout the nation for protection of constitutional rights." Emphasis will be on coordinating activities of organizations opposed to desegregation.

The NAACP telegram said the federation's "avowed purpose is the flagrant violation of the U.S. Supreme Court decisions banning segregation in the public schools and interstate commerce."

It quoted Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss), a backer of the federation, as saying its purpose is to "fight the Supreme Court, fight the CIO and fight the NAACP."

Meanwhile, in a year-end statement, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, assailed the Citizens Councils of Mississippi.

He said it appears now that the councils, one of the Southern groups whose activities the federation seeks to coordinate, may be "a threat to America generally."

"They have a frightening resemblance to the pattern made infamous by the Nazi Party in Germany," he said.

"Using the Negro as an excuse, even as the Nazis used the Jews in Germany, the literature and spokesmen for the councils are denouncing all and sundry as communistic or dupes or fronts for Communism."

He said the "smear targets" include the Supreme Court, the Justice Department, the administration, publications, philanthropic foundations, universities and broadcasters.

"In shameless fashion in 1955," he said, "these people are asserting the right of one set of people to rule, exploit, degrade, and terrorize another set of people . . .

"Behind the anti-Negro camouflage, they are tearing at the heart of America."

Wilkins said that despite some advancements, "the bad overshadowed the good in race relations in 1955.

"We had unpunished murders and attempted murders of Negroes by whites in Mississippi, simply and soley because they were colored. . .

"Mississippi gives the United States the distinction of being the only civilized country in the world where men are shot to death merely for insisting on being citizens, not for committing a crime."

Wilkins said the "white councils" were forcing Negroes "from their jobs, homes, farms and little businesses," if they signed petitions, sought to vote or joined the NAACP.

In the face of all this, he said, "the federal government has maintained the role of an observer. . . the White House has been silent. Our government has protested outrages in every corner of the world but has said no word, taken no action, on outrages at home."

Lawyer Hits Red Papers Sent NAACP

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

Thurs. 1-12-56

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11 (AP)—A. P. Tureaud, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urged his people today "not to be influenced by any propaganda issued by or in the name of Communism."

Tureaud said the NAACP "has never had any use for Communism," and denounced alleged Communist literature mailed from Baton Rouge "for all it is worth."

A Louisiana district attorney said yesterday the FBI and his investigators were checking on pamphlets signed by the "Southern Regional Committee of the Communist Party" and received by people in New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

District Attorney J. St. Clair Favrot said he was sure state law had been violated and he was attempting to find out who mailed the pamphlets.

State law bans Communist activity. It provides a maximum penalty of $20,000 fine and 20 years imprisonment for violations, Favrot said.

Tureaud said, "The NAACP has always fought Communists, and will continue to use all of its resources whenever necessary to defeat Communism in America."

"We feel capable of handling our own affairs," he said, "and certainly do not welcome at any time, locally or nationally, any propaganda coming from the Communists."

Tureaud said he believed the pamphlet "may make some people doubtful of the NAACP, but so far as I'm concerned it will have no effect of the NAACP. The organization's objectives," he said, "are well defined, and just don't need Communist propaganda to bolster them."

The four-page pamphlet headed "An Historic Moment for the South," called attention to the Supreme Court decision against school segregation.

ALABAMA SENATORS HEAR RECORDED TALK

Wkly. Star Meridian Miss. 1-29

Purported To Have Been Made To NAACP

Memphis Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 10. —(UP)—The Alabama Senate took 15 minutes Monday afternoon to listen to a tape recording of what was purported to be a speech at the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Jackson, Miss.

Senator Sam Englehardt of Macon County asked for special privilege to play the recording and it was granted by a 21-11 vote.

Wed 1-11-56

Senator Englehardt said the principal speaker was a professor from Howard University, a Negro college in Washington, but the introduction of the speaker was so inaudible that his name could not be heard.

The recording identified the speaker as a person sent by the NAACP to work with Negroes in Arkansas.

Senaotr Englehardt said he obtained the recording from two Arkansas men who came here last week for a meeting of a white Citizens Council. He identified them as Curt Copeland of Hot Springs, publisher of the Arkansas Faith, a pro-segregation periodical, and Jim Johnson of Crossett, a former Arkansas state senator.

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The four-page pamphlet headed "An Historic Moment for the South," called attention to the Supreme Court decision against school segregation.

Cook To Ask Solons Tag NAACP as Subversive

Constitution P. 7

Sat. 1-14-56 Atlanta Ga.

Atty Gen. Eugene Cook will ask the Legislature to declare the NAACP as "subversive to the laws and Constitution of the State of Georgia."

The attorney general this week handed the Senate and House a 400-page report on his investigation of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. He said this included evidence that there are "subversive influences on and in the NAACP."

Cook's report said the NAACP is fomenting trouble between whites and Negroes by agitating for the destruction of Georgia constitutional and statutory provisions for segregation.

The effect of a legislative declaration of policy was not clear.

After Cook blasted the NAACP at a recent convention of the Georgia Peace Officers Assn., there was speculation he might ask the Legislature to try to ban the NAACP from Georgia. He had suggested that NAACP members not be hired as teachers.

The Georgia Legislature next week also will be asked to commend Federal Judge John H. Druffell of the Southern District of Ohio for ignoring the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals order that he "frame decrees providing for immediate desegregation of public schools in Hillsboro, Ohio."

Cook said his office drafted a resolution at the request of Rep. D. E. Turk of Wilcox County.

Spingarn Chosen Pres. Of NAACP; Tobias Re-elected

Globe Fri. 1-13-56 P. 12

NEW YORK, Jan. 5. — Arthur B. Spingarn, long-time president of the NAACP, was reelected to his post at the Association's annual meeting here on Jan. 3, as were Dr. Channing H. Tobias, board chairman, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, board vice chairman, Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, treasurer, and Judge Theodore Spaulding, assistant treasurer.

The full slate of vice presidents also was reelected, with the exception of Samuel Williams who became a member of the board of directors.

Nashville Tenn.

The vice presidents are as follows:

Rabbi Judah Cahn, Norman Cousins, Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Lewis S. Gannett, Oscar Hammerstein II, John Hammond, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. Willian Lloyd Imes, Dr. Allen F. Jackson and Hon. Ira W. Jayne.

Also: Eric Johnston, Eugene M. Martin, Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, the Hon. Wayne Morse, T. G. Nutter, A. Philip Randolph, Ike Smalls, Willard S. Townsend, Bishop W. J. Walls and Andrew D. Weinberger.

NAACP Urges U.S. Action on Civil Rights

Evening Star Washington, D.C.

Wed 1-4-56

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP).— "The present anarchy in the South" can be curtailed by concerted action of President Eisenhower and Congress, a Negro leader said yesterday.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said in a report to the NAACP's 47th annual convention:

"If the President calls for civil rights legislation and the Congress passes appropriate laws in response to that call, most of the present anarchy in the South will be halted.

Failure to act on this legislation will give the green light to trigger-happy hoodlums who are determined to stamp out all recent progress, especially in the field of voting for public officials.

Delegation Challenged

An 18-page memorandum on the possibility of unseating the Mississippi congressional delegation was submitted to the con-

vention. No action was taken on it.

Mr. Mitchell said "because of the widespread fraud, violence and intimidation which are characteristic of elections in Mississippi, it is clear to any reasonable person that members of Congress from that State hold their offices illegally.

"In addition," Mr. Mitchell said, "Senator James Eastland of Mississippi has a notorious record of fomenting sedition through vicious attacks upon the United States Supreme Court."

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, told the convention "the bad overshadowed the good in race relations in 1955."

Congress Pleas Okayed

The convention approved a motion by Mr. Wilkins to send messages to majority and minority leaders of the House and Senate calling for Federal civil rights legislation. Security of the person and the right to vote would be the keynote of the messages, he said.

Mr. Wilkins said the NAACP had the best financial year of its history. He said the organization raised $634,765 in 1955, compared to $466,065 in 1954.

Mr. Wilkins said no member of Congress of either party "will be permitted to dodge on the question posed by the unpunished murders of American citizens in Mississippi."

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel, said the NAACP now knows which Southern States will not desegregate the public schools unless they are forced to, and knows their strategy.

Will File Suits

The NAACP, he said, "will come out of the foxholes and file every lawsuit we have been requested to file."

Mr. Marshall was a leading figure in the waging of the lawsuit that ends with the United States Supreme Court's decision banning racial segregation in public schools.

Senator Eastland said he had no comment on the organization's statement and proposal.

Senator Stennis, Democrat of Tennessee, said that "the charges are groundless and I am sure won't attract serious attention." Other Mississippi members of Congress made similar statements.

Among those elected to the NAACP national board of directors was Dr. W. Montague Cobb of Washington, D. C.

White Attorney Pledges Self To NAACP Cause

CLARKSDALE, Jan. 4 (UPI) — A white attorney of Greenville, S. C., told members of the Coahoma County branch of the NAACP last night he gave up a political career "to try and do something about race relations in America."

John Bolt Culbertson, a former member of the South Carolina legislature now advocating racial integration, told some 150 Negroes he has dedicated his life to "democracy and brotherhood."

"I'm fighting to give meaning to the greatest constitution ever drawn," he said.

NAACP Hits Pamphlets Signed By 'Reds'

Fear Effect On La. Election

By PAUL BURTON

NEW ORLEANS — (INS) — A triple-way investigation is being pressed to uncover the source of anti-segregation pamphlets signed by "The Communist Party" which have flooded Louisiana.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. St. Clair Favrot, Baton Rouge district attorney, and the New Orleans Chapter of the NAACP are attempting to track down the sender of the pamphlets.

The pamphlets, being sent to persons all over the state, are postmarked from cities within Louisiana, while the address of the organization signing them — "The Southern Regional Committee of the Communist Party"—is listed as "P. O. Box 464, St. Louis, Mo."

A. P. Tureaud, an NAACP attorney, branded the pamphlets as an attempt by someone to link the NAACP with the Communist party before the Louisiana gubernatorial election this week.

VOTE FORECAST

Almost 30 per cent more Negroes than ever voted before are expected to cast their ballots.

If those votes all went the same way, they could swing the election.

Tureaud pointed out that his organization has denounced Communism and the Communist party. He added:

"We in the NAACP believe that we are quite capable of handling our affairs without the assistance of any subversive groups."

Meanwhile, Leander H. Perez, state district attorney for the 25th district in southern Louisiana and a pro-segregation leader, declared that the pamphlets "prove unmistakeably that the fight for racial integration is actually the Communist cold war on the home front."

ACTION PROGRAM

The pamphlets contain a "program of action" which Tureaud said, "looks like it was lifted right out of our own program."

The "program of action" urges:

1. "Support of the movement in Congress to have the number of Mississippi representatives in Congress reduced, according to the 14th amendment to the Constitution, until all people in the state, Negro and white, are permitted to vote.

2. "Federal investigation of the recent lynchings and murders of Negroes in the South, such as Emmett Till.

3. "Support for the appeal of Negroes for aid against banks and businesses which refuse them credit, or to sell them food and clothing, and who fire them from their jobs because they have spoken out for freedom."

NAACP's 47th Anniversary Dinner Set

SAN FRANCISCO — Clarence Mitchell, civil rights lobbyist and director of the NAACP's Washington (D. C.) Bureau, will be principal speaker at the association's forty-seventh anniversary banquet, Feb. 11, at the Claremont Hotel, Berkeley, according to secretary-counsel Franklin H. Williams and regional chairman C. L. Dellums.

Due to the limited capacity at the Claremont Hotel's dining room, all persons interested in hearing Mr. Mitchell and attending the NAACP's forty-seventh birthday celebration are urged to make reservations immediately through the West Coast Regional Office, 690 Market Street, San Francisco. Further information may be secured by calling YUkon 6-6992. Dinner reservations are $10 per plate.

Abbie Mitchell, the great singer and actress who began to make a name for herself years ago when she was only fourteen years old, is still teaching youngsters how to sing in New York.

NAACP Has No Secret Goals, Wilkins Tells Alabama Senate

NEW YORK, — (SNS) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People does "not work undercover" and has "no secret purpose," Roy Wilkins executive secretary, informed officers of the Alabama State Legislature following reports that the Senate had listened to a recording purporting to reveal "the aims of the NAACP."

In identical telegrams to Lieutenant Governor Guy Hardwick, president protem, of the Senate; Brougnton Lambert, Senate floor leader, Rankin Fite, speaker floor the House; and George Hawkins, House floor leader, Mr. Wilkins said that the NAACP has a copy of this recording which "is being peddled to anyone foolish enough to buy it and gullible enough to believe it." As long as last November, he asserted, the NAACP denounced the recording as a "fake".

If the Alabama Senate wished to know the facts about the NAACP, the telegram said, it could have received the information directly from headquarters. "A written request to this office by any officer or commttee of the Alabama Senate will secure without charge our Association's annual report, articles of incorporation, statement of purpose."

Moreover, the NAACP leader declared, "an official representative of the NAACP will respond to any official invitation by a committee of the Alabama Senate to appear and give testimony as to the Association's objectives, methods and finances."

32b 1956

NAACP

NAACP Leader Rips Both Parties on Civil Rights

By NICHOLAS P. GREGORY
Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today lambasted with equal vigor the Eisenhower Administration and the Democratic leadership for their "failure" on civil rights.

Addressing the ninth annual convention of Americans for Democratic Action, Wilkins cited the alleged failure of the Administration to break up the "massive disenfranchisement" of Southern Negroes and Mr. Eisenhower's "lack of leadership" on the school segregation issue.

At the same time, he said the Democratic National Party organization was "obsessed with the idea of purchasing what they call unity with silence and inaction on the civil rights of Negroes."

The NAACP leader warned that the Negro who can vote will judge these failures.

"Our highest court," he said, "is branded as being composed of 'fellow travelers.' Nullification resolutions are shouted through State legislatures."

BLAME BOTH PARTIES

The ADA adopted a resolution blaming both parties for "the national crisis" over civil rights. It called on them to include planks in their 1956 platforms pledging "complete and unequivocal" support of the Supreme Court decisions against segregation in public schools.

The resolution also asked the major parties to pledge action by the Executive and Congress to "implement and uphold" Supreme Court decisions. They were asked to pledge "full use of Federal authority to safeguard the right to vote and the security of citizens from violence and intimidation."

REUTHER ADDRESS

In a keynote address, Walter P. Reuther, an ADA vice chairman and president of the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO) said the Democratic Party "cannot compete with the Eisenhower Administration in the middle of the road" and if it attempts to straddle the civil rights question it will not deserve the support of the people.

Reuther said the 1956 Presidential election campaign is threatening to turn into "a contest of competing champions of complacency."

SEN. JOHNSTON SNAPPED

Confiscated Negatives 'Shot' By Negro Shown As Blanks

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP) — Senate Sergeant-at-Arms Joseph C. Duke said today that negatives surrendered to Capitol police by a Negro photographer, on orders of Sen. Olin Johnston (D-SC), had turned out to be blanks.

"They hadn't even been exposed," Duke told a reporter.

Johnston, informed of this, said he thought the photographer, Theodore Gaffney, could be cited for contempt of the Senate if pictures he took at a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing two days ago on civil rights bills were published.

Johnston added, hoever, that he did not think he would request contempt action.

There has been no indication that Gaffney, a free-lance photographer, does in fact have a picture.

In Chicago yesterday, John Johnson, publisher of Jet and other magazines, which sometimes buy pictures from Gaffney, said Gaffney retained one negative but it didn't "come out" when developed.

"We don't have a picture," Johnson said.

The dispute with Sen. Johnston arose when Gaffney snapped pictures of Johnson talking to Clarence Mitchell, Washington representative of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mitchell had gone to Johnston to protest adjouring the hearing. At the time Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, was waiting to testify.

Johnston had announced the committee would recess so that the members could go to the Senate to vote.

In opening the hearing, Johnston had told all photographers that they could take pictures before the hearing started but none during the hearing.

When Gaffney took his pictures, Johnston directed that his plates be seized on the ground that the photographer had violated this order.

TREASURY IS SCORED ON NAACP EXEMPTION

Frank E. Smith Of Mississippi Demands Revocation

WRITES TO SECRETARY

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Representative Frank E. Smith (Dem., Miss.) Saturday renewed his demand that the Treasury Department revoke the tax exempt status of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its allied NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

In a letter to Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey, the Mississippian noted the department has revoked similar privileges from the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Grounds For Revocation

He said he was advised this was upon grounds the IPR had "to a substantial extent engaged in the dissemination of, controversial and partisan propaganda," and that it had "attempted to influence, directly and indirectly, the policies and-or action of governments and officials:"

He declared these are the same reasons he has cited in urging revocation of the NAACP's privileges.

"Surely," he said, "the NAACP has engaged in partisan political propaganda, and their record speaks for the attempts by them to influence actions of the Federal Government.

"As you no doubt know, there is a current drive on by the NAACP to raise a two-million-dollar fund for 'legal and educational work.' From the past record of this organization, it is quite obvious that this fund, which would be tax exempt, will be used for political and propaganda purposes.

"An example of this 'legal and educational work' in which the NAACP, and its subsidiary legal fund, indulge is the current high-pressure newspaper propaganda campaign regarding the Federal Aid-to-Education Bill. I hope the Treasury Department will not continue to condone such high-handed disregard for the tax laws.

'Exemption Is Privilege'

"Tax exemption is a privilege, not a right. The propaganda activities of the NAACP, designed to promote, perpetuate, and actively participate in, racial strife, clearly go far beyond the most lenient limits of the privilege. I believe that the subsidization of this type of disharmonious, trouble-making program should be promptly stopped.

"The tight wall of secrecy surrounding the financial activities of the NAACP, and the patent abuse of our tax laws, certainly seem to call for corrective section on the part of the Treasury Department.

"To that end, that the public may be given a more complete picture, and our tax laws be uniformly enforced, I again sincerely and earnestly urge you to review the record of the NAACP and the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund. I hope to hear from you on this matter."

Arlington Maps Reply To NAACP

Special Meeting Is Scheduled By School Board To Plan Strategy

Arlington school board members will hold a special meeting this weekend to tackle the mechanics of replying to an integration suit filed against them Thursday by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

School Board Chairman E. R. Draheim strongly indicated yesterday that Arlington will:

1. Ask Governor Thomas B. Stanley for support and legal assistance in replying to the suit.

2. Request a special sesion of the Virginia Legislature to provide definite state policy on schools.

Drfaheim said that no definite date has been set for the School Board meeting because he had not yet contacted all of the other four School Board members.

Draheim pointed out that the Board has previously asked the State for advice in answering a recent NAACP petition for integration, and "we expect to continue asking the State for guidance and assistance."

Governor Stanley "would be glad to consider any request they (Arlington School Board) might make," according to Carter O. Lowance, executive secretary to the Governor.

Arlington has until June 6 to reply to the suit. The School Board has $2075 for legal fees in this year's budget and $2500 in the approved budget for 1956-57. Last year Arlington schools spent $648 for legal services.

Newport News and Prince Edward County school boards are receiving legal assistance from Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond in replying to NAACP suits. Almond's office is now preparing an answer to the recently filed Newport News suit, according to C. F. Hicks, assistant to the Attorney General.

Virginia schools are now operating on a segregated basis under a policy decreed by the State Board of Education. Arlington advanced a plan last winter to integrate some of its elementary schools next fall. The plan, based on enactment of the Gray Plan into law, was attacked by State legislators who subsequently changed the Arlington School Board from elective to one appointed by the County Board.

NAACP Life Memberships Are Paid

NEW YORK — Two chapters of Omega Psi Phi fraternity have become NAACP life members while four other chapters of the fraternity have made an initial life membership payment, it was announced here by Miss Marion R. Stewart.

Miss Stewart, who is in charge of the Association's life membership campaign, identified the new Omega Psi Phi life members as the Pi Phi chapter in Charlotte, N. C., and the Nu Alpha chapter in Goldsboro, N. C.

The Omega Psi Phi chapters which made an initial payment on a life membership are: Beta Iota, Cincinnati, Ohio; Theta Omicron, Rochester, N. Y.; Sigma Alpha, Miami, Fla.; and Tau Omega, Greensboro, N. C.

Court Bars NAACP in Alabama

Permanent Ruling May Be Granted

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 1 (AP) Accused of encouraging attacks on segregation laws, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was ordered by a state court today to stop doing business in Alabama.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction at the request of Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson. The restraining order will remain in effect "until further orders of the court."

Patterson charged the NAACP with helping organize and finance the 6-month-old Negro bus boycott in Montgomery and with employing or "otherwise" paying two

Negro women to seek enrollment at the all-white University of Alabama.

"CAUSING INJURY"

Those and other actions, the attorney general declared, "are causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of the State of Alabama."

He said they have "resulted in violations of our laws and tend in many instances to create a breach of the peace."

"We cannot stand idly by and raise no hand to stay these forces of confusion who are trying to capitalize upon racial factors for private gain or advancement," Patterson added.

NAACP DENIAL

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said the NAACP "did not organize the Montgomery bus protest, but we joined the rest of the country in hailing the people who did.

"We did not employ Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster to enroll at the University of Alabama."

Wilkins said the NAACP had received no notice of the legal move, and had no word on it except newspaper accounts, but added:

"These allegations appear to be efforts to deny the right of protest against intolerable and degrading treatment of citizens and to deny also the right of organized protest and legal action in the courts to secure admission of a qualified and accepted applicant to a tax-supported university."

Patterson said the injunction will remain in force indefinitely unless the NAACP asks the court to dissolve it. Unless an answer is filed within 30 days, he said, the state can then request the court to make the injunction permanent. Constitution

The complaint was filed six months to the day after the arrest of a Negro seamstress, Mrs. Rosa Parks, touched off the mass bus boycott. P. 12.

He charged that the NAACP "has by its members and agents engaged in organizing, supporting and financing an illegal boycott by Negro residents of Montgomery to compel Montgomery City Lines to integrate the seating arrangements." 322

The bus company announced on April 23, following a Supreme Court decision, that its drivers would no longer enforce city and state segregation laws.

But the same circuit judge who issued today's injunction against the NAACP ordered the bus company to rescind its integration order because, he said, the Supreme Court hasn't outlawed bus segregation.

A suit is pending in federal court seeking to have city and state anti-race-mixing laws held unconstitutional but no decision has been announced.

100 INDICTED

A Montgomery County Grand Jury in February indicted nearly 100 Negro boycott leaders, including 24 ministers, for violating Alabama's antiboycotting law.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., was fined $500 and has appealed to higher courts. Trials of the other defendants have been postponed pending the outcome.

Patterson charged that the NAACP "has employed or otherwise paid money to" Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster and Mrs. Polly Myers Hudson to seek enrollment at the University of Alabama.

TEST OF POLICY

He said it was done to "test the policy of that institution in denying entrance as a student to persons of the Negro race."

Mrs. Foster, then unmarried, was admitted to the university under a federal court order but was later permanently expelled for making unproved charges against school authorities in connection with mob violence that greeted her arrival.

Journal + Guide P. 3 Sat. 6-9-56
Norfolk, Va.

Royal Knights Pay $75 On NAACP Life Membership

Roscoe Parker, president of the Royal Knights of Richmond, presents a $75 check to Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Richmond Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as the initial payment on a life membership in the NAACP. The presentation was made on May 17 at the celebration of the second anniversary of the desegregation decision of the U. S. Supreme Court at Mount Moriah Baptist Church. 322

The teen-age group includes: James Trice, Robert Turpin, Roland Turpin, Golden Parker, Roscoe Parker, William Durham, Archie Henderson, Monroe Hite, Donald Rozier, Benjamin Ross, Clifton Townes, Everett Miles and George Foster.

32b 1956

NAACP

Montgomery Gets New NAACP Members; Louisiana Seeks Ban On NAACP Activities

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Re Charles C Diggs, (Dem. Mich) sai here Sunday that it looks like Alabama wishes to join "the ignoran state of Mississippi' with laws "which prevents the Negro from freedom to speak and the freedom to assemble in state-supported institutions."

Diggs made this statement in an address during a rally sponsored by the NAACP to recruit new members in this city, where Negroes have boycotted city busses more than 13 weeks in protest of bus segregation and bus drivers cruel-

The Congressman was prompted to compare Alabama with Mississippi after Dr Austin R Meadows, state school superintendent, said he 'suggested' to officials of Alabama State Teachers College that the rally be changed from the college's gymnasium to some other place "to prevent possible criticism of such a meeting being at a state-supported institution."

Even after the unexpected change, however, officials said 1,583 new members were signed by the NAACP. The organization's goal in Montgomery is 10,000, it was learned. Speaking before hundreds at the church, Diggs declared:

"The ignorant state of Mississippi has laws which prevents the Negro from freedom to speak and the freedom to assemble in state supported institutions, it looks as if the great state of Alabama wishes to join in this dubious distinction."

But the Congressman added that the moral climate everywhere in this country will soon assure Negroes "the freedoms of speech and assembly."

BATON ROUGE, La- A state and Federal judge acted almost simultaneously in the state of Louisiana Thursday with legalities affecting the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In Baton Rouge, a state judge issued a preliminary ban against activities of the NAACP in Louisiana, and a New Orleans Federal judge, about the same time, ordered the state to show whetner it should halt its prosecution.

Louisiana accuses the NAACP of violating and old anti Klu Klux Klan law which maks it illegal for an organization to meet unless annual membership lists are filed

Louisiana's pro-segregation state officials have been trying for some time to halt the integration movement in Louisiana. To outlaw the NAACP activities is the latest and boldest step in this direction.

At present, because of successful NAACP law suits, Negroes are attending Louisiana State University graduate classes and three state colleges.

Other desegregation cases backed by the NAACP are pending.

State District Judge Coleman Lindsey, who granted the State's request for a preliminary injunction against the NAACP, ruled that the injunction will remain in effect until the NAACP either files its membership list or a hearing is held on a permanent injunction.

The NAACP insist that at least 65 to 75 percent of the organizations in Louisiana fail to comply with the old KKK state law.

Judge Lindsey's ruling will be appealed to the state Supreme Court, NAACP lawyers said.

In the New Orleans federal court ruling, Louisiana was directed to show cause on April 4 why an injunction should not be issued preventing the state from pursuing its lawsuit against the NAACP in the state court.

W M Shaw, the special assistant attorney general, who heads the prosecutors against the NAACP, is a high official in the Louisiana Association of Citizens Councils.

The NAACP And Extremism

(From the Crisis, April 1956)

ENEMIES of the NAACP, and even some of our best friends and well-wishers, are charging the Association with immoderate and unreasonable haste, of intransigence and extremism, not only in our procedures in public school desegregation, but in other related aspects of our fight for full citizenship. According to these critics, there is no middle group—only the White Council extremists on the one hand and the NAACP radicals on the other. Newspapers in the Deep South are filled daily with the wildest lies of hatred and fear, smears and innuendoes, unfounded assumptions and groundless charges that the Association is stirring up racial tension, is made up of Communists, etc, etc.

Actually, however, our fulminators and defamers are the real extremists, the most stubborn upholders of segregation and racial inequality to be found in the United States. Some of them including some Congressmen, are even trying, it seems, to organize a New Confederacy, not only to fight the NAACP, but also the United States Supreme Court and all constituted authority. These are the people who are openly boasting that they will not obey the law of the land, the people who plan to keep the Federal Courts busy on "nonracial excuses" for continued segregation, the people who rant about the nine Supreme Court justices as the "nine ninnies." These are the real extremists—not the NAACP.

These white Southern extremist groups accuse the Association of being precipitous and thoughtless in action, and guilty of irresponsible rabble rousing.

However, the charge currently being made (and echoed in sections outside the South, is that the Association is "forcing" the issue, "going too fast" and "pushing too hard." The Southern wail now is "go slow!"

Let us examine this "gradualism" warning to see what it means to most Southerners and what it means to Negroes and the NAACP. To most Americans the word has its simple dictionary definition of "changing or moving by degrees." To the defiant Southerner, however, the word, as he uses it, always means "never." What the Southerner wants, it seems, is a gradual improvement of the Negro's status within the segregated pattern. He wants the Negro to advance over on the "Negro's side" of the racial fence as a Negro, but he wants no breaches made in the wall of racial separation. Even the slightest change arouses his fears and he begins to rant about "outside pressures," "gradualism," "our Negroes want segregation," and all sorts of twaddle which has not even the remotest connection with the issue under discussion.

Take the case of Autherine Juanita Lucy which provoked the mob action at the University of Alabama. Did the NAACP act precipitously in her case, since many of our friends, as well as our enemies have accused us of pushing her entry into the University? Miss Lucy applied for admission to the University of Alabama, not under the recent United States Supreme Court rulings of May 17, 1954, and May 31, 1955, but under the Court's ruling on the admission of Negro students to southern graduate schools, a decision handed down in June 1950. It was not until two years later in 1953, that Miss Lucy applied for admission to the University of Alabama. And she spent two years in the courts seeking admission. No court action is ever hurried or precipitous and neither Miss Lucy nor the NAACP can be accused of unreasonable haste in her case. Miss Lucy was patient. The NAACP was patient. NAACP

lawyers were patient. Surely this was gradualism to suit the most technical interpretation, but what happened when the Court, on February 1, 1956, ordered Miss Lucy's admission to the University of Alabama?

The whole world knows of the rioting, the mob rule on a university campus, and the threats of lynching when she applied at the beginning of the semester in February. We ask, who were the gradualists in this case. Who were the unreasonable, precipitous groups? The incitement to mob action, the stirring up of racial ill-will, the hasty actions were all on the part of the whites, not on the part of Miss Lucy or the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Or let us take the case of segregated housing in the United States. The Negro ghetto, offspring of segregated housing, is one of the most flagrantly prejudiced and unconstitutional practices leveled against Negroes. Though Negroes had long been segregated in housing, it was in 1917 that Louisville, Ky., passed an ordinance to perfect housing segregation. This led to the famous case of Buchanan vs. Warley (1917) and the United States Supreme Court decision declaring the Louisville and all such ordinances illegal. But it was thirty-two years later before the Supreme Court outlawed the restrictive covenant in 1949. Again the NAACP and Negroes were patient, relying on the orderly processes of the courts.

Negroes worked for thirty years to be allowed to purchase Pullman accommodations in the South, to be permitted to eat in dining cars without being hidden, like lepers, behind a curtain. And the ICC ruling banning segregation of interstate passengers in rail and bus transportation and waiting rooms of station was handed down only last fall—November 25, 1955.

Segregation, "the Southern way of life," is doomed. It is doomed legally; it is doomed morally. The Negro masses are in revolt against it. They know from bitter experience that separation always means inequality. They know that Southerners have never done anything effectual to bring them equality, that outside pressures and the courts—perfectly legal procedures—are always needed to achieve even the modest gains we have made. And these the NAACP and Negroes shall continue to use. No time is gained by settling a great question wrong. And the NAACP and Southern Negroes are resolved to settle it right—by legal and constitutional means.

$32,000 WINNER LAUDS NAACP:

Afro-American Sat. 2-11-56 P. 1

'I Don't Apologize'

Baltimore, Md.

UNIVERSITY, Miss. — "I neither renounce my membership, nor do I apologize for being a member of the NAACP. In fact I have been a member for years."

This terse paragraph from a letter by the $64,000 question $32,000 winner on the TV program, the Rev. Alvin Kershaw, resulted in the cancellation of his scheduled appearance at the University of Mississippi, Friday.

The letter was published in the school's student paper, The Mississippian.

* * *

THE REV. MR. KERSHAW, had been invited to appear here this month as Religious Emphasis Week speaker.

University Chancellor J. D. Williams telegraphed the Episcopal expert on jazz, that "for your own safety, you had better not come to our campus."

"I had hoped the controversy would end in the general agreement among people of Mississippi that a true university is a matrix of open academic discussion and free inquiry," Dr. Kershaw wrote.

* * *

"I HAVE substantially contributed to the NAACP, the bishop of the diocese in which I work is a member. The Oxford Branch of the NAACP meets in the parish house of my church.

"As a Christian; I am convinced that at the core of religious faith is love of God and neighbor, which has to do with all men. Equal needs to be respected and accepted as of equal worth."

The debate over Dr. Kershaw's appearance here began when two Mississippi legislators, acknowledged members of White Citizens Council, protested his announcement over a nationwide TV netowrk that he intended giving part of his $32,000 winning to the NAACP.

The school administration at first had rejected the protests and refused to cancel his appearance.

But after Dr. Kershaw's letter to the school publication appeared, pressure grew so great the the school backed down.

NAACP Branch Accepts Challenge from New York

Call Fri. 3-11-56

Kansas City, Mo.

The Kansas City branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week accepted the challenge of the New York City branches to obtain 4,000 members during the current membership drive. P. 2

The challenge was unanimously accepted at the first report meeting Monday night when the campaign workers were informed of the New Yorker's boast. The challenging branches boasted that they would sign up eight members for every one member obtained in Kansas City. The New Yorkers have also set themselves a goal of 30,000 which means that the Kansas Citians must get approximately 4,000 members.

Monday night's meeting, held in the Paseo branch YMCA, got the campaign off to a good start. Veteran observers said it was the largest attendance at an opening report meeting since the war years of 1942-43.

The special groups team lead by the churches under Mrs. Polly Jeff Bobo, took the lead in the number of membership reported, with Mrs. Pearl Hishaw, of the Southwest district, leading the district reports, Mrs. Jessie Powell of Southeast and Mrs. Martha Allen, acting for Harold Mack, general tied for first place in having the highest number of workers out.

A total of 800 members and $2000.00 have been reported the first week of the campaign. Report meetings will continue each Monday night with a program and singing featuring leading city talent.

At the opening kick-off dinner last week seventh grade pupils from the D. A. Holmes school set the pace for stellar performances throughout the campaign. About thirty of them staged a little playlet built around the efforts of the United Nations to create a world of peace. Parents attending the meeting made it an overflowing success. The children were under the directions of Mrs. Joyce Dotson, seventh grade teacher at the school. Much generous and favorable praise came from the workers for the fine performance of the school children.

The next report meeting will be Monday night at 8 p.m.. YMCA. All workers and the public are urged to attend.

Get Tough Policy Denied By NAACP

Post + Judges Herald Sun. 3-11-56 P. 6-B

Implication of force "legal or otherwise" in a recent statement on school integration were disavowed yesterday by the Montgomery County chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Washington, D.C.

In a letter sent to the Montgroup chided the board for not cation March 5, the civil rights group chided the Board for not hastening integration throughout the county. The letter said, "Many parents have indicated that they intend to send their children to the schools nearest their homes in September, 1956."

However, Alphonzo Lee, executive secretary of the county NAACP, declared yesterday: "We would not attempt to force our children into schools—integrated or unintegrated—which are already overcrowded."

"We went along with the county school board in planning integration," Lee continued, "and we don't feel we have any reason to proceed in any manner than we already have."

Lee said he "appreciates" the fact that "our county is far ahead of many counties in Maryland" and his group "commends the school board for steps they have already taken."

"We are going to try as far as possible to maintain the good relationship that we feel exists between us and the school administration," Lee's statement concluded.

BIAS SEEN IN CONGRESS

Times P. 19-C

Segregationists Guide Many Bills, N.A.A.C.P. Aide Says

Sun. 5-22-56

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 21—An official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people asserted tonight that pro-segregation groups in the South controled many of the bills and treaties pased by the Federal Government.

Tribune Work D.C.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the N. A. A. C. P., told delegtes to the American Unitarian Association annual meetings that Senator Walter F. George, Democrat of Georgia, had not dared to run for re-election this year. To win, he said, Senator George would "have been required to prove that he is just as much in favor of racial segregation as the meanest backwood politician in his state."

Mr. Mitchell added that in three House committees whose chairmen were "politically affected by the same racial prejudice" bills had been watered down so that they would not offend those favoring segregation.

NAACP gets 14,406 in Detroit campaign

Afro-American Sat. 5-26-56

DETROIT — An NAACP campaign in this city has closed with 14,406 members and $38,970.09, it was announced last week by Leon M. Wallace, campaign chairman. He noted that the drive last year closed with 9,301 members.

Baltimore

Mr. Wallace said approximately 1,000 persons, including Gov. G. Mennen Williams, attended the closing program, May 11. Entertainers at the affair included Billie Holliday, the Buddy Breco trio, Soupy Sales. Gloria Lockerman of Baltimore was honored.

Equal Rights Key Issue of Generation

AFL-CIO News P. 15 Sat. 6-23-56

New York—The question of equal rights and of the abolition of legally-sanctioned second-class citizenship based on race or color is the dominating issue of our times, Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.) declared. Washington, D.C.

"It is not only the issue of this day and hour," he said. "It is the issue of this generation, which has come into critical focus in 1956."

Speaking at a banquet in his honor sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at which he was presented the organization's Philip Murray Award, Lehman hit at those who have "unfairly" called the NAACP an "extremist" group.

Praises NAACP

"In my judgment, the NAACP is the spokesman for a truly moderate viewpoint," he said. "And it is, above all, a responsible champion of the law, an amicus curiae in the truest sense of that classic Latin phrase.

"The NAACP does not speak only for Negroes. It speaks also for that vast number of white people in our country, both North and South of the so-called Mason and Dixon Line, who advocate no more and no less than equal justice under law for all Americans."

Terming the Philip Murray award one of the "most cherished honors" he has received, Lehman said he was "very proud" to receive an honor in the name of the late president of the Steelworkers and former CIO.

He called Murray "a man whose deep human compassion was united with an unshakable resolve to achieve justice for all, and especially for those to whom social and economic justice was denied in whole or in part."

Struggle for Rights

"In a true sense, Philip Murray's mature life was dedicated primarily to the struggle for human rights," Lehman said. "In this struggle his battlefield expanded with his horizon, beginning with his local union and spreading in ever-widening sweeps until it embraced all America and even the world."

Lehman said that the "stamp" of Murray's ideology is "clearly marked today on the great united labor organization—the AFL-CIO." He called the new labor federation "one of the principal forces in the continuing battle for justice and equality, under law, for all Americans."

"As far as organized labor is concerned," Lehman declared, "I am sure that the ideological heritage of Philip Murray has served to strengthen the resolve of the present leadership of the AFL-CIO in setting a course of determined advance toward the goal of equality, and of determined resistance to the forces of discrimination and nullification."

Alabama Court Enjoins NAACP From Doing Business In State

News & Observer Sat. 6-2-56 Raleigh, N. C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 1 (AP)—Accused of encouraging attacks on segregation laws, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was ordered by a state court today to stop doing business in Alabama. P. 1

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction at the request of Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson. The restraining order will remain in effect "until further orders of the court."

Charges Against NAACP.

Patterson charged the NAACP with helping organize and finance the 6-month-old Negro bus boycott in Montgomery and with employing or "otherwise" paying two Negro women to seek enrollment at the all-white University of Alabama.

Those and other actions, the attorney general declared, "are causing irreparable injury to the property and civil rights of the residents and citizens of the State of Alabama."

He said they have "resulted in violations of our laws and tend in many instances to create a breach of the peace."

"We cannot stand idly by and raise no hand to stay these forces of confusion who are trying to capitalize upon racial factors for private gain or advancement," Patterson added.

NAACP spokesmen declined to say immediately what action they would take, but Fred Gray, Montgomery Negro attorney who also is counsel for the bus boycotters, said he felt sure "some answer will be filed."

Patterson said the injunction will remain in force indefinitely unless the NAACP asks the court to dissolve it. Unless an answer is filed within 30 days, he said, the state can then request the court to make the injunction permament.

The complaint was filed six months to the day after the arrest of a Negro seamstress, Mrs. Rosa Parks, touched off the mass bus boycott.

He charged that the NAACP "has by its members and agents engaged in organizing, supporting and financing an illegal boycott by 100 Negro boycott leaders, including 24 ministers, for violating Alabama's antiboycotting law. P. 2

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., was fined $500 and has appealed to higher courts. Trials of the other defendants have been postponed pending the outcome.

Autherine Lucy Case.

Patterson charged that the NAACP "has employed or otherwise paid money to" Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster and Mrs. Polly Myers Hudson to seek enrollment at the University of Alabama.

He said it was done to "test the policy of that institution in denying entrance as a student to persons of the Negro race."

Mrs. Foster, then unmarried, was admitted to the university under a federal court order but was later permanently expelled for making unproved charges against school authorities in connection with mob violence that greeted her arrival.

She later married a Dallas, Tex., minister and has said she intends to seek readmission to Alabama this fall.

Mrs. Hudson was rejected as a student because of "conduct and marital record." She had sued her husband for divorce.

Jones' temporary injunction prohibits the NAACP from conducting any further business "of any description or kind" in Alabama; from soliciting membership or contributions or collecting dues, and from filing any papers with the State Revenue Department or secretary of state "for the purpose of qualifying to do business" in the state.

In other action, the board approved a request from Western Carolina College for an expansion in water facities. The college had told the board an "emergency April 23, following a Supreme Court decision, that its drivers would no longer enforce city and state segregation laws.

But the same circuit judge who issued today's injunction against the NAACP ordered the bus company to rescind its integration order because, he said, the Supreme Court hasn't outlawed bus segregation.

A suit is pending in federal court seeking to have city and state anti-race-mixing laws held unconstitutional but no decision has been announced.

News & Observer

A Montgomery County grand jury in February indicted nearly

Patterson also charged that the organization has never complied with state law in filing articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

It was the second such injunction granted within recent weeks in a Southern state. Louisiana used an old anti Ku Klux Klan law against the NAACP there, contending it had failed to file certain information required by state statute.

The Alabama attorney general is the son of the late A. L. Patterson, the crime-fighting Phenix City lawyer who was slain June 18, 1954, after winning the Democratic nomination for attorney general. He had pledged to clean up vice in Phenix City.

C of C leader says NAACP is slowing up racial gains

News 6-16 Biloxi, Miss. Sun 6-17-56

BILOXI, Miss. —(AP)— The board chairman of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce says progress toward racial understanding came to an abrupt halt when the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People took over Negro leadership.

Boyd Campbell, a Jackson, Miss., executive, told the Mississippi Theater Owners Assn. yesterday "great progress" was being made on both sides before the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision two years ago.

The ground that has been lost in racial understanding, he said, is not likely to be regained.

Neither legislation nor abusive language, he said, will bring closer understanding between the races. It is up to the local people of both races who are leaders in their communities to discuss their problems without name calling, he said.

In New York, Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, commenting on the Campbell speech, said his organization "is not responsible for the racial tensions existing in the South nor is the Supreme Court decision of 1954."

Local Issues Are Studied By NAACP

Post & Times Herald P. 33 Thurs. 6-28-56

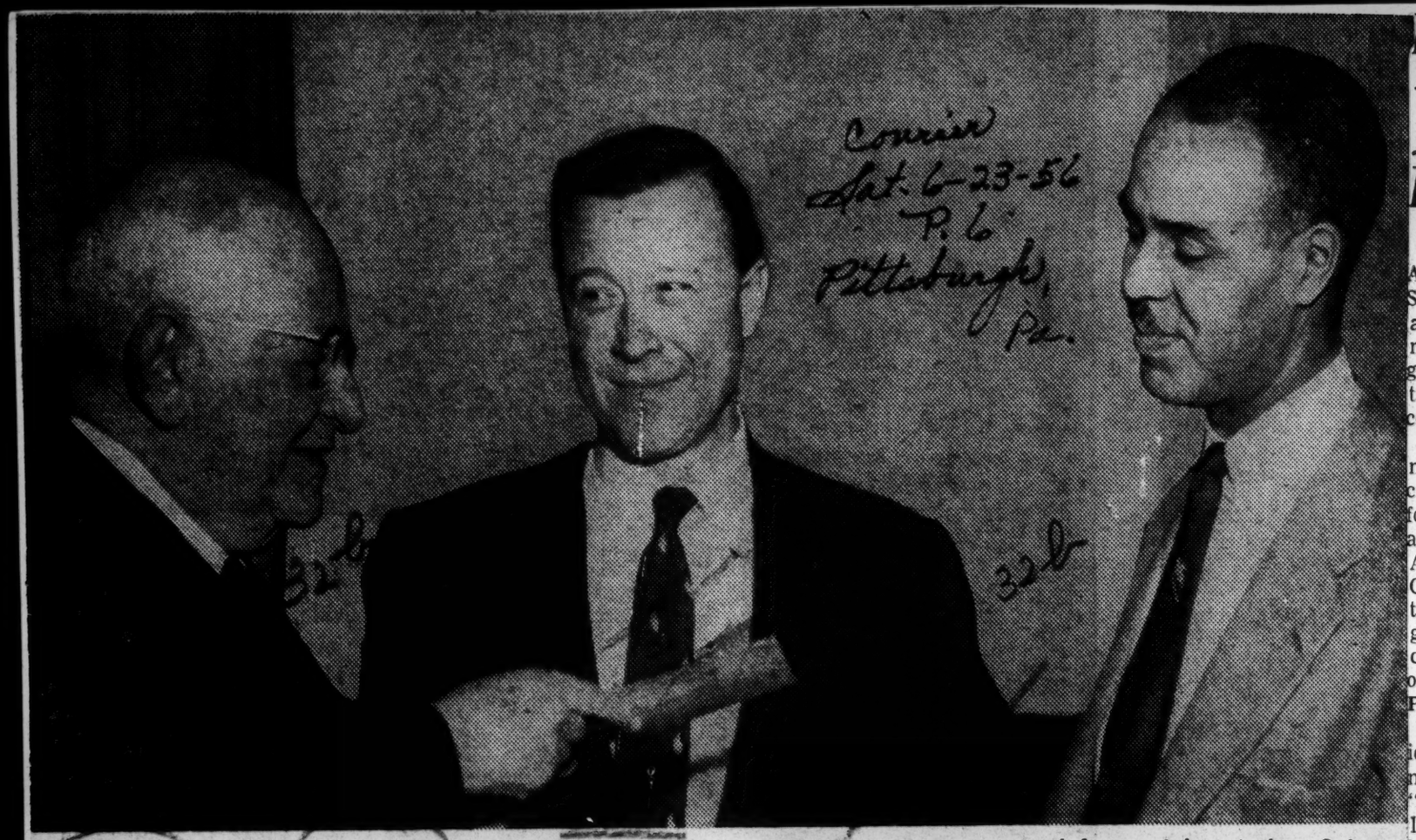
SAN FRANCISCO, June 27 (UP) Delegates to the 47th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People worked today on the problem of solving civil rights issues on the local level. Washington D.C.

The 4000 delegates divided into workshop groups to hear lectures on how to work on the local scene toward ending segregation in housing, recreation and transportation.

An Association spokesman said the purpose of the meetings was to "help our people at the local level proceed to secure voluntary compliance of anti-segregation laws."

He said delegates would be instructed on how to make use of community action and to seek cooperation from churches, labor unions and civil organizations.

Thurgood Marshall, chief lawyer for the NAACP, warned the Association's 300,000 members last night that they must be on guard against the efforts of racists and Communists to infiltrate their ranks.



$75,000 for the NAACP—The Philip Murray Foundation gives $75,000 to the NAACP at New York ceremonies. Shown, during presentation are, left to right: Arthur Spingarn, NAACP president; Walter Reuther, then president of the CIO, and Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

Bus Protest Leader Speaks at Naacp Meet

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, leader in the Montgomer, Ala, bus protest, will be a principal speaker at the annual convention of the NAACP in San Francisco, California, next month. Seven hundred delegates are expected to attend.

The convention, to be held June 26 to July 1 in the Civic auditorium, will have as its general theme, community action for civil rights.

This theme will be emphasized in daytime workshops dealing with the elimination of segregation and discrimination in housing, public education both north and south, employment, transportation, recreation and public accommodations. Other workshops will be concerned with political action and improving branch activities for community civil rights.

The Spingarn Medal, annually awarded to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, will be presented during the convention. A "Freedom Fund" dinner will feature awards to NAACP state and local units for outstanding achievement during 1955.

INJUNCTION AGAINST NAACP—Alabama Attorney General John Patterson (left) hands Register in Chancery George Jones at Montgomery, Ala., a petition for an injunction against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Shortly afterward Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones granted a temporary injunction stopping the NAACP from carrying on any further business in Alabama. (AP Wirephoto.)

King Proposal Would Boycott Dixie Schools

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26 (AP)—A Negro boycott of segregaed Southern schools to force compliance with the Supreme Court's nonsegregation ruling was suggested here today by a leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.

The Rev. Martin Luther King made the suggestion at a press conference in advance of the formal opening tonight of the 47th annual convention of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. He said Negro action like the six-month-old Montgomery bus boycott "might become the pattern in many areas of the South."

PASSIVELY RESIST

He said he had not thought the idea through fully, and was not making it as a formal proposal. "But somehow we are going to laws" that defy federal court laws" the defy federal court rulings, he said.

Dr. King said a school boycott would likely lead to legal action similar to his own trial and conviction for his part in the bus boycott. But, he added, "it is interesting to have legal action from the other side."

Dr. King, who came to the convention prepared to advocate wider use of passive resistance in the fight against segregation, said "a willingness to go to jail for right or righteousness" is an essential part of his program.

He said other forms of action should be used simultaneously and indicated hope of more support from sympathetic Southern whites.

Marshall advised an audience at a $100-a-plate fight for freedom dinner sponsored by the NAACP not to be "too angry at the South."

"They (southerners) don't intend to do anything about desegregation," he said. "But one Sen. Eastland (D-Miss.), can't stop an entire Congress."

Detroit has mixed schools, Marshall said, and at the same time "the darndest residential segregation in the country."

Referring to a manifesto signed by Southern senators in which they declared they would resort to all legal means to prevent desegration, Marshall said the NAACP members "don't mind" such actions.

"We could expect nothing else," he said.

"What we don't like," he continued, "is the Northern congressmen who either support them or don't oppose them. Neither party has done enough for civil rights and none of the congresses has done anything about it."

Marshall said Southern "citizens committees" have singled out the NAACP as their primary target in their battle against desegregation.

"They are trying to get us off into expensive legal side alleys that will exhaust our funds," he said. But, he added, "in the Montgomery (Ala.), bus boycott we had 148 lawyers from all over the country volunteer their services to aid the Negroes hailed into court."

Marshall said the NAACP was fighting a combination of all the "best people" in the South.

"We are not going to be pushed either right or left," he declared, "and if we stay within our framework we can win."

NORTHERNERS HIT BY NAACP LEADER

Urged to Fight Segregation in Own District

DETROIT, April 18 (AP) — Thurgood Marshall, special counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Northern congressmen should

NAACP Sued For Four Million

4 Alabama Citizens File Damage Suit

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS)— Four men who charged they had been falsely accused of participation in mob action have filed damage suits totaling $4 million dollars against Autherine Lucy, Thurgood Marshall, other attorneys and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The suits, based on a petition filed in Birmingham federal court Feb. 9 by Miss Lucy, first Negro student in the history of the University of Alabama, were filed Friday March 2.

The suits asking one million dollars each were filed by Earl Watts, Ed Watts and Kenneth Louis Thompson, all of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and R. E. Chambliss of Birmingham.

The Feb. 9 petition was filed as part of Miss Lucy's battle to gain readmittance to the university. In it she named the four men as members of rioting mobs that drove her from the school Feb. 6 to climax three days of wild demonstrations protesting her presence on the Tuscaloosa campus.

The damage actions were filed a short time after Miss Lucy said in New York that she will continue her court fight to become the University of Alabama's first Negro student.

The defendants, in addition to Miss Lucy, Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, and the NAACP itself, included Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, Marshall's assistant from New York and Arthur Shores, Miss Lucy's Birmingham attorney and Mrs. Polly Ann Hudson, who was originally ordered admitted to the university along with Miss Lucy.

The four similar suits accused the defendants of "maliciously and without probable cause" bringing the plaintiffs into court on criminal accusations.

The names of the four men were dropped from Miss Lucy's petition when it was heard in federal court Wednesday, Feb. 29. At that time she was ordered readmitted to the university.

But several hours later Miss Lucy was "permanently expelled" from the school as a disciplinary measure by the university board of trustees. The trustees said the action was taken because Miss Lucy had made "outrageous" charges that school officials conspired with the mob in order to get her out of school.

Mrs. Hudson was denied admission to the previously all-white university by its trustees because of her "conduct and marital record."

That term was not explained until when the suits were filed. They charged that Mrs. Hudson, then Polly Ann Myers, was "with child although not a married woman" when she sought admittance to the university, Sept. 20, 1952. She later married Edward Hudson but has filed suit for divorce. The couple has a small child.

In addition to the damage suits, the NAACP was under attack in two southern states as legislators fought to preserve the South's traditional way of life.

In Louisiana, a hearing has been set for March 19 on a suit filed in Baton Rouge asking that the NAACP be dissolved under a 31-year-old state law originally passed to outlaw the Ku Klux Klan.

The law prohibits meetings or organizations unless their membership lists are made public.

Clarence Laws, one of the defendants listed in the suit and the field secretary for the NAACP in New Orleans, said:

"The NAACP has no secrets and the NAACP obeys the law."

The suit was filed by State Attorney General Fred LeBlanc and two members of the pro-segregation Citizens' Councils.

In the Alabama legislature, a house-passed resolution calling for an investigation of the NAACP to see if it is "communist-controlled or directed," was in the hands of a senate committee.

NAACP Not Worried Over Damage Suit

THE CALL sent a telegram to the New York office of the N.A.A.C.P. asking for its reaction to the four-million-dollar damage suit filed against the association by four Alabamans.

Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel for the N.A.A.C.P., sent the following reply:

"We consider the damage suit merely another of the series of efforts to harrass us and interfere with the work of the N.A.A.C.P. In our view, the complaint is frivolous on its face and our friends need not be concerned."

Mitchell says government underwriting segregation

WASHINGTON

"There will never be any real progress in—housing until our government makes up its mind to stop underwriting segregation."

This is what Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the NAACP, told the housing sub-committee of the Senate banking and currency committee last week. Text of the statement was released Monday.

Mr. Mitchell testified before the committee in an effort to get an effective non - segregation clause in Housing and Home Finance Agency contracts.

MR. MITCHELL specifically requested that the following amendment be written into any housing act bill reported out by the committee.

"The aids and powers made available under the several titles of this act are not to be conditioned or limited in any way on account of race, religion or national origin of buildings, lenders, renters, buyers or families to be benefited."

He further stated, "As long as our chief emphasis on clearing the slums without making adequate provisions for displaced families, we shall never be able to do a real job in eradicating blighted areas.

"Unless we halt the building of new all white cities under FHA auspices, we shall soon find that the government housing program has driven an unwholesome wedge between our citizens at a time when we most need to be united."

* * *

MR. MITCHELL told the committee that the chief effort of the HHFA as administered by Alber Cole has been "much talk, no results." He cited the case of Eufala, Ala., where a housing program is being used to promote and extend racial segregation.

According to a special report on the city, "an urban renewal program is being used to preserve racial segregation in education and, in fact to initiate an all-colored residential area in a city where racial containment did not exist before."

NAACP SUIT OPENS TODAY

Louisiana Reinstatement To Be Siught

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—(INS)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People goes into Federal Court Wednesday in an effort to stay in Louisiana.

The organization was temporarily outlawed last week by a state court injunction.

THE NAACP is asking Federal District Court in New Orleans to stop the state action on the grounds it violates freedom of speech and other constitutional rights.

In his ruling against the NAACP last week, state Judge Coleman Lindsey ordered the organization to halt all activities until a hearing on a permanent injunction could be held.

Labor Leader Says Negro's Struggle Benefit To South

NEW YORK, March 29— "White southerners may one day look on the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision as the beginning of their own liberation." Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, says in an article entitled "The South in Conflict" in the current issue of **The New Leader**, a weekly magazine published in New York City.

The decision, Mr. Hill's article asserts, makes it possible for white southerners to "put down the burden which comes with constant tension over an unresolved moral issue and social conflict." When this realization comes it will "be remembered that it was the Negro who fought so well with so little to free the South—and perhaps all America--from its own evil."

Already Carter's campaign is beginning to backfire as white teenagers in Birmingham have sent him letters informing him that if anything has got to go then it's the White Citizens Council because "rock and roll" is here to stay, regardless if the voice coming from the jukebox is black or white.

Whites, Not N.A.A.C.P. Foster Rock And Roll

NEW YORK — The recent blast by an Alabama White Citizens Council leader that Rock and Roll music was an NAACP plot was disputed by a Harlem disc jockey who pointed out that most of the rhythm and blues records were performed by white singers.

Recently Asa Carter, head of the Birmingham local of the anti-Negro group, said this type of music was "a plot by the NAACP to lower American youth's morals." He said his outfit would blacklist cafe owners and storekeepers who carried such discs on their jukeboxes.

Tommy Smalls, the foremost rock and roll disc jockey in the city and the owner of Small's Paradise, said that a check of music polls revealed that it wasn't the Negro artists that were on an R & B kick but such stars as Perry Como whose "Hot Diggity" is a jukebox hit and Gloria Mann who is riding high with "Why Do Fools Fall in Love."

"If Carter would only check he would further discover that if anyone is guilty of lowering white kids morals, as he says, then it's people of his own race like Kay Starr with her "Rock and Roll Waltz" or Bill Haley's Comets with their "Rock Around the Clock," "Shake Rattle and Roll" and "Crazy Man Crazy."

"Even on the juke box in my cafe I find patrons spinning more white artists than Negro. They go for Pat Boone's "Tutti Fruitti" and Carl Perkins "Blue Suede Shoes."

"I phoned a white friend of mine in Birmingham and got him to check the top tunes on the juke boxes there in the white cafes. His report was that everyone of the performers I named had four and five rock and roll tunes on the music vendors. The only Negro artists with records were King Cole and Sarah Vaughan singing sweet songs, not rock and roll."

NAACP Enjoined In Louisiana

BY JACK GOULD

BATON ROUGE, La. — (INS) — A State District Judge enjoined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Thursday from holding any meetings in Louisiana "until they have complied" with an old law requiring submission to membership lists with state agencies.

Judge Coleman Lindsey said he would announce later a date for hearing a suit for a permanent injunction against the NAACP.

In announcing the preliminary (temporary) injunction this afternoon in Baton Rouge, Judge Lindsey said there were only three points to be decided. One was whether the NAACP comes under the 1924 law, second, was whether it had operated in Louisiana, and third was whether it failed to file a list of members as required by law.

The temporary injuncton did not apply to 11 individual defendents named in the state's suit along with the NAACP as an organization.

NAACP attorneys argued that the statute invoked by the state was passed only to curb activities of the Ku Klux Klan.

Judge Lindsey noted that he himself was a member of the legislature that passed the law and said its purpose was to wipe out the KKK. He commented that along those advocating its passage was the NAACP.

The judge in issuing the njunction that when the state suit was filed in his court on March 1, he had assumed the NAACP would immediately comply with the membership registraton law. If the organizaion had done so, he said his inclination would have been to dismiss the suit.

NAACP attorneys who said they will appeal to the U. S. Supreme court if necessary, declared the purpose of the state's suit was "an obviuos attempt to intimidate" members of the organization. They said the attorney-general had "dusted off" the old law for that purpose and had not applied it to anyone else.

A. C. P. Women's Committee.

The gracious and attractive widow of the late Walter White displayed charm, wit and sincerity in speaking before small groups such as Saturday's informal press conference, as well as the very large and elaborate NAACP tea on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. White, who has held the position of food editor of House Beautiful magazine for the past five years, has long been a prominent figure in literary circles. She is now completing "A Gentle Knight", which she describes as a "passionately partisan story of Walter White."

OTHER WORKS

Her other literary works include "The Can-Opener', which was a best selling cook book, and the "Bride's Cook Book", which she dedicated to her late husband, Walter White. Both of Mrs. White's culinary works deal with quick methods for fine cooking.

Working closely with the national office of the NAACP, Mrs. White is well informed on all phases of the current fight for civil rights, and expressed alarm at the fact that the NAACP is being called an "extremist" group by certain legislators and segments of the daily press.

She pointed out that the N. A. A. C. P. has always used conservative procedures, working thru the courts, to gain results.

Referring to Walter White's last book, "How Far the Promise Land", Mrs. White made particular comment about the chapter, and Alabama.

LEADS BUSY LIFE

Having met Autherine Lucy on her recent visit to New York City, Mrs. White was greatly impressed with Autherine's calmness and poise following her hectic experiences of last month on the University of Alabama campus. She also pointed out many untruths which had appeared in the newspapers about Miss Lucy.

Of the South, Mrs. White said that what most of us want is to have Southerners obey the law. She is optimistic for the future, believing that even the worst bigots in the South know within their hearts that they are wrong in their anti-Negro feelings and actions . . . and since there are Christians among them, they will one day admit that they are wrong and do something about it.

Mrs. White leads a busy life, dividing her time between her New York City apartment and her lovely country home in Connecticut, where she is an attentive mother and companion to her three children. Aside from her magazine work and her own writing, she devotes great amount of time to civic and charitable causes.

Needless to say, Mrs. White gives the NAACP priority, giving her time and efforts unsparingly to the organization for which her late husband worked and fought for most of his lifetime.

Mrs. White's visit to Detroit greatly stimulated the interest of Detroit women in the current membership campaign of the NAACP, which opens officially April 2.

Dunford said the Council, after studying the NAACP constitution, decided the NAACP fell into the category of a political action group—a type that has never received official sanction on the campus.

There are about 20 Negro students attending the UT graduate school.

Dunford said as he recalled it the petition contained only the names of white students. But he added: "We don't make any distinction between whites and Negroes."

mies who are trying to embarrass us."

"The NAACP would have nothing to do with stamping anything on a dollar bill," he declared. "We know that mutilation of currency is against the law."

Hurl New Threat At S.C. Teachers

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A bill obviously aimed at intimidating 6,550 Negro teachers was passed by the General Assembly ordering the firing of all public employes who are members of the NAACP.

The bill, which was authored by twenty-five representatives, banned from state, county and local employment any person belonging to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The measure was passed without opposition and sent to Gov. George B. Timmerman Jr. for his signature. Though he has been silent on the bill, it is plain here that any act which might be construed to be favorable to the NAACP would mean committing political suicide.

Another segregated connected bill which was sent to Timmerman was one calling for a special committee to investigate NAACP activities at State College in Orangeburg, S. C.

A spokesman for the Palmetto Education Association hinted here last week that when the teachers meet March 22-24 it is possible that they will take out a group membership with the NAACP.

NAACP Believes Evil Forces Plotted Defacing Currency To Injure Negroes

ATLANTA, GA. --Irked by the implication that it has been responsible for defacing U. S. currency, the Atlanta NAACP has expressed impatience with U. S. Secret Service agents for being unable to find the persons who stamped the bills with the inscription, "Help NAACP."

J. H. Calhoun, president of the Atlanta NAACP branch, has said of Secret Service work on the case: "I cannot see why in six months they could not track down the perpetrators of this fraud as they would have done in the cases of counterfeit and stolen currency."

Noting that he had written to the U. S. Treasury Department concerning the matter, Mr. Calhoun disclosed that he also had communicated directly with the Secret Service and the Atlanta Police department.

The NAACP official aserted in a statement to the press that the stamping of currrency with the initials of his organization "appears to be a trick of some of our ene-

Students Denied Right To Form NAACP Chapter

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 22 (AP)—The University of Tennessee has denied a group of students permission to organize a chapter of the National Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored people (NAACP) on the campus.

Dean of Students Ralph E. Dunford said today the University's Administrative Council, composed of deans and major professors, had rejected a request by several students for permission to form a chapter.

Mrs. FDR stays on NAACP board

NEW YORK (ANP) — Following a conference here last week Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has decided to remain on the board of directors of the NAACP after a conference with Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, and others.

Mrs. Roosevelt resigned two weeks ago, stating that she was too busy with other affairs to devote enough time to the position.

Rumors circulated here said she quit because of anger over a Chicago speech by Mr. Wilkins who suggested that colored citizens consider leaving the Democratic Party for the GOP.

Henry Moon, pub.ic relations director, discounted the rumors. He said as far as he knew Mrs. Roosevelt had no basic difference with NAACP objectives.

Poppy Cannon White Captivates Detroit; Talks For NAACP

By GRAYCE SADLER

DETROIT—Poppy Cannon White captivated all who saw and heard her during her two day visit in Detroit as the guest of the N. A.

"Why the Negro has Resisted Communism". Ralph Bunche, Judge William Hastie, and others, agree that White's book is not too optimistic, even in the face of recent happenings in Mississippi

NAACP Sees Segregation On Way Out

Post-Herald Fri. 2-3-56 P. 20

September End Expected By Lawyer

MEMPHIS, Feb. 2 (U.P.)—Thurgood Marshall, legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, says he sees an end to segregation in most of the South by September.

Marshall on a visit here, believes that only Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia and South Carolina will carry on the fight into 1957.

The Negro attorney who masterminded the legal fight which resulted in the U. S. Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling, said there is no longer a "Solid South" against integration.

"As we see it, he said, "it is now a state by state proposition, and in some cases, a county by county proposition."

Marshall said the NAACP now is pointing for an end to segregation in the state universities of Georgia, Mississippi, Florida and South Carolina. Only yesterday, a Negro student was admitted to the University of Alabama.

Marshall lashed out at Mississippi's reaction to the Interstate Commerce Commission ruling against segregation in railroad stations.

Said Marshall:

"As for those Jim Crow signs Mississippi won't take down in the railway stations, I guarantee that will be settled in the courts."

Marshall said Tennessee "is not a bad state in regard to integration progress."

"Everything is being done on a local basis with the NAACP leaders. We would like to see every county act on its own. We would like to see this problem solved without lawsuits.

"Say a county says they have a new school which will be ready by September, 1956, but another says they also have a new building, but it won't be ready until February, 1957. The NAACP wouldn't holler because one community wanted to delay for another six months, with good reason.

"On the other side, states like Mississippi which are saying they are not even going to start —well, we will take them to see the man. I mean we will go to court."

Klan Calls NAACP Red Tool

Herald Mon. 2-6-56 Miami, Fla.

ORANGEBURG, S.C. — (AP) — With a chilling rain threatening to extinguish a huge burning cross, members of the United Klan, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan condemned the national Association for the Advancement of Colored people as a Communist front organization determined to mongrelize the races in America.

P. 18-11

Robed Klansmen from Georgia and South Carolina, under the leadership of Wizard E. L. Edwards, of Atlanta, gathered in a vacant lot near the city limits of Orangeburg for what Edwards termed "rebirth of the Klan."

The meeting, highlighted by a parade down Highway 301 through Orangeburg, drew several hundred local citizens as spectators, some of them Negroes.

Edwards, an Atlanta doctor, told the group "this is a rebirth of the old Knights of the Ku Klux Klan" but added that the present Klan has nothing to do with any of the past Klan groups.

An unidentified Klansman, making opening remarks stated that the Klan had not come to Orangeburg to harm any race nor to discriminate against any person.

"We are here to appeal to the good colored people to break away from the NAACP and organize among themselves for a better way of life," he said. "We cannot tell you everything that is evil about the NAACP for time does not permit."

The man commented that the NAACP is led by a white man and said many of the organizations national leaders are known to have Communist affiliations.

Edwards, speaking in a hard downpour of rain, said the Klan believes "God created races and meant for them to remain segregated."

NAACP Asks Alabama Gov. To Halt Violence Against Negroes

World-Tel Birmingham, Ala. Times 2-4-56 P. 32

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 — Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary has called upon Gov. James E. Folsom of Alabama to halt violence against Negroes in Montgomery, Ala.

The homes of two Negro leaders in the current protest movement against bus segregation in Montgomery were bombed this week.

Meanwhile, NAACP attorneys filed suit in the U. S. District Court in Montgomery on behalf of Negro plantiffs seeking a decree declaring the Alabama statute requiring racial segregation in public buses unconstitutional.

The suit, filed on Feb. 1, also asked the court to enjoin Mayor W. A. Gayle, Frank Park and other city commissioners, Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers, and Chief of Police Goodwin J. Ruppenthal from interfering with the plaintiffs in the exercise of their constitutional right to ride public buses without state-imposed racial segregation.

Representing the plaintiffs were NAACP attorneys Fred D. Gray of Montgomery and Robert L. Carter of New York City.

In his message to Gov. Folsom, dispatched on Feb. 2, Mr. Wilkins specifically called upon the state official to "take appropriate investigative and police action to restore law and order in Montgomery, to protect Negro citzens there from further intimidation and violence, and to see that those responsible for the bombings are brought to justice."

NOBODY INJURED

The persons whose homes were bombed are the Rev. M. L. King and E. D. Nixon. Mr. King's wife and baby and Mr. Nixon's wife all were at home when the bombings occurred but were not harmed.

No arrests have been made in the attempted murders.

Mr. Wilkins pointed out in his telegram to Gov. Folsom that "these bombings follow a "get tough" policy announced by Mayor Gayle last week as a means of ending the protest movement against city bus segregation."

Mayor Gayle, Mr. Wilkins noted, "is reported to be a member of the notorious Citizens Councils."

"It would appear," the NAACP leader continued, "that the 'get tough' policy of the Montgomery city administration has created an atmosphere inciting to violence and riotous disorder which is a threat to the lives of all Negro citizens in the community."

"Further, all this indicates the existence of a conspiracy to injure Negro citizens who are protesting peacefully against municipal bus segregation. We are confident your office appreciates the danger.

The bombing of the King home took place on Jan. 30 and that of the Nixon came on Feb. 1.

NEGRO BLAMES FIRING ON NAACP ACTIVITY

Commercial Appeal Sp. 2-10-56

Coahoma County Hospital Hit By Ex-Worker

P. 30 Memphis, Tenn.

Special to The Commercial Appeal

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Feb. 9. —A Negro woman formerly employed at the Coahoma County Hospital said Thursday she was fired because of her activities in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Gussie P. Young said hospital administrator Reid Hogan told her he was not dissatisfied with her work but dismissed her "because of my activity with the NAACP and definitely because I signed a petition . . ." asking for racial integration in public schools.

Mr. Hogan, who said the woman was fired last September, had "no comment" to the statement released by the Coahoma County NAACP Chapter. However, he denied the woman's charge that he warned her "if I exposed this situation I am afraid it might affect Negro patients admitted to the hospital."

"I made no such statement. We have a good hospital here, and we will continue to give the same care to patients, white or Negro, no matter what happens," Mr. Hogan said.

NAACP RALLY BACKED BY RED PUBLICATIONS

Commercial Appeal

Washington Demonstration Called To Put Pressure On Congress

Thurs. 2-9-56

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Communist publications have joined in promoting a big rally here next month which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has called to pressure Congress and the Administration for civil rights legislation.

The communist New York Daily Worker newspaper and the Political Affairs Magazine, a monthly theoretical Marxist publication, have both joined in promoting the demonstrations, which will include a series of meetings here March 4-6.

Expect 2,000 To Attend

The NAACP announced it "anticipates an attendance of about 2,000 delegates."

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said the drive was being launched by "the leadership conference on civil rights" in anticipation of "a showdown fight for enactment of civil rights legislation in this session of the 84th Congress."

He said the "leadership conference" is composed of 50 national church, labor, fraternal, civic, and minority group organizations.

Program Outlined

The delegates will seek support for an eight-point program which the NAACP described as "job equality through the establishment of an effective Federal FEPC, withholding of Federal funds from any institution which defies the constitutional prohibition against segregation in public facilities, making lynching and other race-inspired acts of violence Federal offenses, abolition of the poll tax and protection of the right to vote, establishment of a civil rights division in the Department of Justice with authority to protect civil rights in all sections of the country, creation of a permanent Federal commission on civil rights, elimination of remaining segregation and other forms of discrimination in interstate travel, and provision for majority rule in the Senate and House."

FOLSOM SAYS NAACP IS HURTING NEGROES

Commercial Appeal

Alabama's Governor Flays 'Professional Agitators'

Mon. 2-14-56

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 13.—(UP)—Gov. James E. Folsom Monday blamed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and "professional agitators" for creating the recent racial situation at the University of Alabama.

The Governor, in a strong denouncement of NAACP policies, said:

"If the NAACP and professional agitators, with local professional help, would leave our problems alone in Alabama, we would be far better able to cope with them."

Governor Folsom said: "If the professional agitators had been interested only in entering a student at the University of Alabama solely for the purpose of routine classroom work, then they would not have come with their own cameramen and newsmen to the campus. They would not have made such an exception out of the student's routine activities.

"I still maintain that the professional agitators are the worst enemy the Negro people have and I strongly believe history

will bear me out on this," Governor Folsom said.

He said nothing can be done by force.

"If it could have been, then it would have come about during Reconstruction Days," he said.

NAACP Launches 'All-Out' Campaign

Commercial Appeal
Thurs. 2-9-56

Little Rock Schools Target Of Top Negro Lawyers In Integration Suit — Marshall Is Signer

Memphis Press
P. 33

By KENNETH JOHNSON
From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 8.—Parents of 33 Negro children, represented by top Negro lawyers of the NAACP, Wednesday filed court action here asking for an immediate end to segregation in Little Rock's public schools.

It was the most significant filing yet made by the NAACP on the integration question in Arkansas. Little Rock is the most populous school district in the state and is also the nerve center of the state's education system. Any rulings on the petition probably will be used as a gauge for future actions.

Thurgood Marshall, New York attorney who is general counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was one of four Negro lawyers signing the petition filed in Judge Thomas Trimble's court here.

The other three were Wiley A. Branton, Pine Bluff Negro attorney and local NAACP spokesman who did the actual filing, U. Simpson Tate of Dallas and Robert L. Carter of New York.

Named Defendants

The petitioners asked for a three-judge court to hear their arguments, and a permanent injunction to bar segregation in Little Rock schools.

Named as defendants were Dr. William G. Cooper, board president, Mrs. Edgar Dixon, board secretary, and Little Rock School Supt. Virgil T. Blossom.

The filing followed a recent attempt by Negro students, led by local NAACP leaders, to enter white schools here at mid-term of the preesnt school year. At that time, they were told by Mr. Blossom they could not be admitted.

The Little Rock School Board has adopted a plan of "gradual" integration within the next few years, starting first at the high school level. But it still hasn't approved admittance of Negroes.

All-Out Attempt

The petition is asking for a Federal Court judgment which will declare null and void "all constitutional provisions, statutes and ordinances of the State of Arkansas, and all rules and regulations of the Board of Trustees of the Little Rock Independent School District, and all other state or local laws that require, permit or sanction the segregation or separation of students in the public fee schools of the defendant school district on the basis of classification or race or color."

Assistant State Commissioner Ed McCuiston said the filing was undoubtedly the most all-out attempt to date in Arkansas to end separate classrooms since the Supreme Court's decree of last year which declared segregation unconstitutional.

Van Buren On Notice

However, in cases heard so far, United States District Judge John E. Miller has put Van Buren schools on notice they must make a "proper and reasonable" start toward integration. The Van Buren board was ordered to report to him by Aug. 15 on its progress.

Judge Milleralso has indicated he will order integration for Bearden schools before start of the next school year.

There was no reference to equal facilities in the petition. Federal Court hearings prior to the Supreme Court decree of last year had dealt largely on that question.

NAACP Files Key Case For 32 Minors In Ark

Memphis Press-Scimitar P. 1
Sat. 2-11-56

LITTLE ROCK — The NAACP filed last week a petition for a declaratory judgment on behalf of 32 minor children, asking that they be admitted into the public schools of Arkansas, without segregation, throughout all grades. It is a key case to test delaying tactics that are being employed in various schools districts, and brings the school authorities of Little Rock under the scrutiny of the federal judge with the obligation of pleading any and all reasons that they may have for delay.

Houston, Texas

Judgment is asked on two questions: Whether defendants, school authorities, denying plaintiffs the right to enter the schools without segregation is constitutional, and

Whether denying the plaintiffs the right to register and attend classes, at the same time and under the same conditions of other

Each of the minor plaintiffs comes into court supported by a properly related adult, and each says that he has petitioned the defendants to cease and desist from the unlawful discriminatory practices, and to permit the plaintiffs to enter classes without restriction on account of color.

Informer P. 1

The adult representatives of the minors say that they have met in conference with the defendants and made efforts to negotiate, and have tendered the minor children to the respective schools, which are set out. They point out that the schools that have tendered the children are within closest distances to the homes of the respective children, but allege that in spite of this the defendants have refused to let the children register in the schools.

P.1

These adults further point out that the board of trustees have rules and regulations, and through control of the public free schools has, and do threaten to continue to, deny plaintiffs their right to equal educational facilities.

The petition closes with a prayer for a declaratory judgment by a three-judge district court, defining their rights, declaring all Arkansas laws sanctioning segregation void, and entering a permanent injunction against the acts complained of.

Lawyers in the case are Wiley A Branton of Pine Bluff, Arkansas; U Simpson Tate, regional counsel for the NAACP; Robert L Carter and Thurgood Marshall of the New York office.

In essence, the petition is asking the court to require that the defendant (school board) show cause why it should not be enjoined from further discriminating against Negro children. In order to show such cause it will be necessary for the school board to bring in its defenses. The suit is calculated to make the school board get on the line with evidence as to why it has not complied with the May 31, 1955, decision.

It is expected that other school boards throughout the South will be faced with similar suits in the coming months. Besides bringing the defendants to taw, it is calculated to determine the question as to how long is "reasonable promptness."

TREASURY ASSAILED ON NAACP TAX SETUP

Commercial Appeal
Sat 2-11-56

Representative Smith Urges Exemption Study

WELFARE STATUS CITED

P. 9

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

Memphis Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Representative Frank E. Smith (D., Miss.) declared Friday that Treasury Department tax-exemption regulations "seem to be specifically designed to cover the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

He made the charge in a letter after the Treasury Department had written him defending the tax exemptions of the NAACP, the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, and the National Urban League.

Regulations Cited

"The proposed regulations promulgated by your department," Mr. Smith wrote Treasury official Fred C. Scribner Jr., "concerning social welfare organizations, seem to be specifically designed to cover the NAACP, and I do not believe they are in conformity with the law. I urge that this unsatisfactory situation be clarified.

"The NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund appears to be primarily interested in political issues, and can hardly properly be called a social welfare organization."

Mr. Smith said that in respect to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund that he is "convinced the letter and spirit of the law are not being applied."

He said he is pleased with the Treasury Department's plan to propose legislation which would provide more public information on the activities of tax-exempt organizations. He noted he has introduced a bill "designed to help accomplish this purpose."

Problem Outlined

Mr. Scribner said the "department agrees the public is entitled to more information concerning tax-exempt organizations." He also said:

"The problem of determining whether an organization is an educational organization or a social welfare organization is most involved and difficult. Last month the Treasury Department published tentative regulations on the sections of the internal revenue code dealing with tax-exempt organizations. These regulations attempt to give to the public and to the internal revenue personnel more detailed guidance on the interpretation of these sections than has heretofore been available."

He said all three of the organizations cited by Mr. Smith were granted tax-exempt status "several years ago."

NAACP presses discipline issue

Afro-American P. 8
Sat. 5-26-56

WASHINGTON

Eugene Davidson, president, Washington branch, NAACP, has requested a conference with Commissioner Robert McLaughlin on the manner two police shootings were handled by Police Chief Robert V. Murray in the past seven months.

Baltimore, Md.

The NAACP president also said he plans to confer with heads of civic associations to study ways to prevent the occurrence of similar incidents.

* * *

THE ACTION follows Mr. Davidson's criticism of Chief Murray last week. At that time, Mr. Davidson stated he received "unsatisfactory" correspondence from the police chief regarding the fatal shooting of Harrison Finley last April 21.

Finley was killed in Logan Court, during a struggle with three policemen who sought to arrest him for a misdemeanor. The officers who admitted the shooting, Pvts. Dale Phenici and Robert Rosenberg, precinct two, were cleared when a District Court grand jury refused to indict them.

* * *

FOLLOWING THE grand jury's ignoramus, Chief Murray reportedly stated no disciplinary action would be taken against the two officers by the police department.

"The case has been settled to our satisfaction," Chief Murray was quoted as saying in a daily newspaper.

* * *

MR. DAVIDSON, in announcing his decision to confer with Commissioner McLaughlin, released the context of a letter sent to Chief Murray this week. The letter stated:

"Since two killings by policemen in the space of about seven months have not been inquired into by your police trial board, policemen can certainly conclude that your own orders are not to be enforced and violations will be considered 'unfortunate incidents.'

"We think seriously that police trial board action is called for as an implementation of your own order."

* * *

IN A previous letter, Mr. Davidson called upon Chief Murray to clarify his position and the quote attributed to him in the daily press.

The police chief responded that the published remark had been taken out of context.

32b 1956

NAACP CHAPTER HEAD CAN'T RECALL NAMES

Commercial Appeal P. 25

Quizzed In Suit Against Little Rock Board

Dat. 5-5-56

MIXED SCHOOLS SOUGHT

Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, May 4. — The president of the Little Rock chapter of the NAACP said in a Federal Court deposition Friday that he couldn't recall any of the group's 600 members.

Rev. J. C. Crenchaw said he had no official records available.

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A list of members and minutes of meetings may be in the possession of the chapter secretary, he said, but she has been ill since December. If they are not in her possession, he said, they may have been destroyed.

Wants Immediate Integration

Rev. Crenchaw, a Negro, appeared in connection with a suit filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against the Little Rock School Board. Attorneys for the school board questioned him.

The suit was filed shortly after Supt. Virgil Blossom refused to admit about 35 Negro children to all-white schools at the start of the spring semester. The Negro children, accompanied by several adults, marched on schools of all levels seeking to enroll last February.

In the suit the NAACP asks for immediate racial integration.

Rev. Crenchaw said there are 22 members of the chapter executive board, but he declined to name them. He said the vote to file suit was unanimous.

Board Plan Gradual

Answering an earlier plea for integration, the school board adopted a plan for gradual mixing of the races. It said the plan would get under way when a new high school building is completed, possibly in September, 1957.

Rev. Crenchaw said the NAACP executive board never discussed the school board's plan. He said the Negro group never received a copy of the plan and talked only informally with Mr. Blossom about it after reading newspaper reports of the plan.

When the suit was filed, Federal Judge John E. Miller of Fort Smith ordered the School Board to report to him in September on progress made toward integration.

He then permitted depositions to be taken in the case, saying they may be relevant to the sufficiency of the school board plan.

NAACP TELLS BUS STAND

Commercial Appeal

No Special Area, Pine Bluff Leader Says.

Dec. 3

PINE BLUFF, Ark., April 29. —(AP)—The Pine Bluff Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Saturday issued a policy statement advising the public to consider as void all segregation laws concerning public transportation vehicles operating here.

The policy statement was issued after a special meeting of the branch's executive board Friday night.

George Howard Jr., an attorney and the president of the Pine Bluff NAACP branch, said the intent of the committee is "that there is no restriction as to where anyone is to sit while riding on buses or trains. We presume that the rear seats of transportation vehicles are now available to anyone, just as the front seats are available to white or Negro patrons."

United States Supreme Court ruling which in effect banned racial segregation on intrastate transportation was handed down last Monday.

Stanley McNulty, owner of the Southeastern Arkansas Bus Co., which operates Pine Bluff city buses, had said earlier that no action had been taken by his firm toward compliance with the high court's ruling.

Mr. McNulty added that, as his firm understood it, the new Supreme Court ruling will not become efective for about three weeks. He said there had not been enough time for the bus company to interpret the new ruling properly.

32b 1956 NAACP (BY- JOE AZBELL,CITY EDITOR MONTGOMERY AD_RTISER)

An Interview With NAACP Brass

Discrimination Against Negroes In The North Is A Fact Negro Leaders Admit, But They Insist The South Is Still Their Primary Target Area

By Joe Azbell
City Editor, The Advertiser

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

OVER the door of Freedom House at 20 West 40th St. an American flag hung wilted in the muggy heat.

On two and half floors of this concrete and brick building, looking down on the Grecian temple of the New York Public Library and a neatly laid out park close by, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the controversial dusturber of the southern way of life, pursues its master plan to integrate the colored and white races of the land.

AZBELL

The neat lobby of the modest sized building is illuminated with the idealism of the social and labor organizations which occupy its seven floors. The whole concept of freedom from the Magna Carta to the United Nations theme in enshrined on the walls, documents of freedom that are as famous as American democracy itself.

Perched atop a low base in one corner, a bust of Abraham Lincoln, not the wrestling railsplitter but bowtied, dignified Lincoln of the brown penny, watches over this extravaganza of freedom scrolls.

On this side of the room, nothing of the race mixing bugaboo is evident. This could be a wall in the civic room of a white class in a Black Belt school. From this display, Freedom House, a memorial building to the late Wendell L. Willkie and his "One World" idea, gets its name and significance.

On the opposite wall, the doctrine of integration is the repeated theme. There is attached a plaque that to the Negro is as important as the Emancipation Proclamation and to the South as incendiary and dispised as Sherman's March through Georgia. The plaque proclaims: "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place." Underneath this "commemoration of a historic decision by the U. S. Supreme Court May 17, 1954" are listed the names of the justices who agreed without dissent.

Near the elevators in huge letters again is emblazoned the equality idea in the words of Willkie: "We Must Establish Beyond Any Doubt The Equality Of Man."

The Sanctum

A NEGRO man in his late 40's or early 50's, the grey hairs of his chest showing through his open collar and matching the sprinklings on his head, operates the elevator. His tired, weary face, like the faces of so many people in New York, has no humor, it seems, only the weight of time and meaningless existence. He leans against the elevator's wall as it moves to the fifth floor and stops with a jerk like a car with a tight brake.

The lobby which the opening elevator door unfolds is a part of the NAACP offices. It is H-shaped with executive offices at each end. A partition with a glass top divides the chasm filled with desks and clerical machinery. A teen-age Negro girl, her shiny face the color of night, looks up from the flickering switchboard and asks the visitor what he wants. She calls a secretary of Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, and points to a row of wooden back seats lined up facing a bronze "NAACP Life Membership" scroll bearing the names of individuals and organizations that have planked down $500 in contributions.

Shades Of Uncle Tom

THE seat is an arm's length from a plaster creation that bespeaks the abolitionist spirit of the NAACP, a statuette by John Rogers entitled "The Fugitives' Story," as demonstrated by John O. Whittier, Henry Ward Beecher and William Lloyd Garrison listening to a bandana-bonnetted Negro woman with babe in arms. A card explains that the Rogers creation was presented to the NAACP by the family of Oswald Garrison Villard, a NAACP founder.

Henry Lee Moon, a round-faced Negro who once frequented Montgomery each weekend while serving as a public relations attache at Tuskegee Institute, emerges from behind the partitions as the light skinned secretary to Wilkins, obviously the office's Girl Friday, escorts you from the lobby. At once, it is evident that Moon, although of northern training, has the open face and easy mannerism of the Southern Negro.

At first impression, Moon seems a most docile, helpful, industrious aide. But as he talked it was obvious he possessed a remarkable storehouse of knowledge, uncanny memory and grasp of racial facts. He had the enthusiasm and excitement of a bettor as the horses move down the stretch.

"At an early age, my father fled with me and the family as a refugee from the native fascism of South Carolina," he said, "But I have been back. I worked at Tuskegee Institute but I received most of my training in Ohio." His reference to the flight from the fascism of South Carolina sounded as if it came from a book. Moon's office has many pictures on the wall, a large one of Ted Poston, the Negro reporter of The New York Post, an artist's portrait of Muriel Smith in Carmen Jones' costume, a clever impressionist's work of a Negro emblazoned against the "hold-out" states of the Southeast with the discrimination, a la NAACP. A row of books, most of them on the race question, fill a bookcase.

Segregation Is Doomed

MOON, his infectious smile gleaming, looked down from behind his littered desk at the open windows of the library building, and said:

"I read that you are a segregationist. That you believe in separate but equal. That is your privilege. But you can't win. Segregation is doomed; you can only delay it. You who believe as you do and the Citizens Councils. Segregation contains basic immorality, basic illogic, and is completely un-democratic. I know that the southern white man doesn't want to change his mode of living. But he can't win. He will change for it is the law of the land. Time and law are on our side."

Moon paused, "I suppose you wonder when will integration come. That is difficult to answer. The length of time depends on the success and the strength of the Negro counterbalanced by the strength and power of the white southerner. This, of course, includes the allies of both segment."

Enter Roy Wilkins

AT this point, Roy Wilkins was ushered into the room by the Girl Friday. He is younger than most imagine, a tall, ginger-skinned man, a cigar smoker, with neatly trimmed mustache and the cocksureness of the experienced public relations professional.

Wilkins is a high-powered social worker, scenting opportunity in race matters which on the surface might seem perfectly innocent. He has been at this sort of thing since college and it would appear that he has become conditioned to his job yet he still lives under the tall shadow of Walter White. He, like Moon, is extremely courteous and affable. Wilkins reels off from an eloquent tongue racial incidents from Garvey to Lucy. But you sense he is a northerner who does not altogether comprehend the South because it is his target; in fact he appears to think of Southerners as a bucolic tribe of Bible-beating hate mongers who lounge about the general store tying lyncher's knots but who, like the town's drunkard can be saved.

Wilins said: "When the South mounts the first hurdles of integration, integration then will happen faster in the South than anywhere else. For it is a historical fact that the Southern white and the Southern Negro like each other. I believe it is this friendship between the Southern white and the Southern Negro that will make possible the faster integration there than possibly here"

WCC Is Backfiring

WILKINS twirled his cigar as he was asked about the White Citizens Councils: "The Citizens Councils have delayed integration. But it is merely a delaying tactic. They have only stampeded the white people to their way of thinking. They have not stampeded the Negro or intimidated him."

(After returning to Montgomery this reporter received a telegram from Wilkins stating approximately the same thing, that the Citizens Councils were the largest opposition group and were intimidating whites and not Negroes and that in effect the Citizens Councils have stirred the Negro on to greater ambitions. In essence he said the whites, not Negroes were being bullied by the Citizens Councils.)

Moon observed also that the Citizens Council is a "delaying element" but unlike Wilkins, his statement was more dogmatic: "The only way for the Citizens Councils to succeed is for this country to take a swing to the right to fascism The average Southerner isn't a fascist in my opinion. They could succeed if a Hitler arose here but I don't see any possibility of that. No, they are doomed to failure."

In the intervening conversation, the subject of northern Jim Crowism arose and Wilkins immediately declared: "The Look article is a complete misrepresentation, in fact, it is a very poor job of reporting. In the North, a Negro may ride the bus, he may eat in restaurants with whites, stay at hotels with whites, he has voting rights, and he is a much freer human being than in the South."

"You mean," he was asked, "that you have no segregation in the North. What about the incidents of discrimination we hear of?"

"Oh, hell yes, we have discrimination," he retorted. "We are the ones, the NAACP, who have gone about exposing it. We are not parading the North as a land of perfection, far from it. But I contend that anybody except a blind man and even he could to a degree see that there is a fundamental difference between the way the Negro fares here and the way he fares in the South."

Wilkins picked up a book and replaced it on the desk: "Housing is the crux of the thing up here. The ghetto system is as bad or worse in some places in the North than in the South. We have weak points and we're trying to cure them."

The North Confesses Its Sins

WILKINS apparently had read every chapter of The Advertiser's series of Negro discrimination in the North. He referred to the articles as "sophisticated writing" (in New York everything is sophisticated or not). "But what has hap-

pened," Wilkins said, "is that northern editors are pouring hot ashes on their heads saying we're guilty too. It doesn't solve the problem. The South is the primary 'holdout' area and certainly the North has made more progress than the South. It just doesn't stand up to reason that the North can be compared with the conditions in say, Mississippi, and we certainly re-emphasize that we do not consider the North as a land of perfection."

He was asked about the publication of brides' pictures in New York newspapers and seemed to burn emotionally:

"We don't give a damn if a Negro bride's picture ever appears in a New York newspaper. But we are concerned with whether that New York newspaper has Negro employes. Personally I think that society pages are a waste of newsprint. That is a personal reaction."

The Negro leaders agreed that several incidents in the North such as Trumbull Park, are "phenomena" and certainly are "exceptions" to the general rule. Moon said he was a director of a white housing settlement that included several hundred whites and only a fistful of Negroes. But as they talked, they agreed discrimination was far from abolished North of the Mason & Dixon Line. They added: "We are not unaware of that and we are constantly working on it." (Afterwards a Negro secretary explained that the NAACP was organized as a result of racial disturbances in Springfield, Ohio, the home of Abraham Lincoln, and not as a direct result of discrimination in the South.)

A Matter Of Conditioning

FROM the conversation on northern discrimination envolved only the claims that it did exist in lesser degrees than in the South but that segregation was not fashionable in the North as it is in the South—that in fact the average northern white was conditioned to integration whereas the southern white was conditioned only to segregation.

"The Look article as many of the articles was not representative of the true situation," Wilkins reiterated.

The Martyrs

OF the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, the dapper pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery and heralded by writers here as the "Moses of Negro liberation," Wilkins had only praise but as if he was fearful he would "kiss the boycott to death" he quickly explained the NAACP did not borne it or plant the seed of the idea. "We have cheered King on, we have helped him out on consultations, we have assisted him legally but it is his movement, the movement of the people who participate in it. I do not think anything I have seen in my days as a social worker has captured public imagination as the valiant and almost heroic stand of the Montgomery Negroes against Jim Crow transportation."

The Autherine Lucy incident was glossed over, much as if it had lost significance, and only a bare comment that the Negro girl, like Daniel, had entered the lion's den at the University of Alabama and had proved heroism if nothing else.

32b 1956

article by- Joe Azbell, City Editor
Montgomery Advertiser

An Interview With NAACP Brass—II

Advertiser 6-24-56

Despite Setbacks And Resistance, NAACP Leaders Look For Complete Integration By Jan. 1, 1963, Centennial Of Lincoln's Proclamation

Montgomery Ala
Wed. 6-27-56

By Joe Azbell

City Editor, The Advertiser

NEW YORK, N Y.

TALL, easy mannered Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has a way of making himself seem to be a spokesman for all Negroes.

But unlike many lobbyists and association big shots, Wilkins reels off the names of other Negro leaders who are participating in the civil rights cause and heaps credit on them lavishly.

He doesn't talk of what he has done—but what others have done — NAACP Attorney Thurgood Marshall, Senator Herbert Lehman, Senator Wayne Morse, the Rev. M. L. King, Autherine Lucy, and many others.

AZBELL

It is obvious that the NACCP welcomes competitive forces as long as they dovetail into the program of integration. Maybe it is an illusion, but the NAACP seems to be attempting to parcel out to unattached Negroes part of the integration campaign

The nation might tire of the shout and tumult of integration. That is, unless there is a dramatic action among the Negroes that could keep the integration campaign colorful.

The Subversive Charge

BOTH Wilkins and NAACP Public Relations Director Henry Lee Moon perspiring in the hot national office of NAACP in New York's Freedom House, which has wall fans but no air conditioning, spoke of the charges of "subversive" against the NAACP with compassion. "Henry (Moon) wants to sue those who make these charges but I don't go along. It is so silly up here that the NAACP is communist dominated. It is incredible to the Northerner. But to the Southern politican, it is another tool in his waging of war to maintain the status quo."

Of all the Southern white men, it now emerged that the most feared is not Senator James Eastland or Herman Talmadge or Asa Carter or Sam Engelhardt although all of these are on a NAACP watching list. The eloguent speaker on segregation, Eugene Cook, attorney general of Georgia, has thrown a monkey wrench into the NAACP order of things in the South especially. Last year, Cook charged the NAACP was infiltrated with reds and pinks. He was followed with other charges by Lt. Gov. Ernest Hodges of South Carolina, Senator Eastland and North Carolina Asst Atty. Gen. Beverly Lake. The Negro integrationists at first ignored their charges as "gnat flutterings"

Cook's Canard

BUT slowly the members of the NAACP felt the impact of the charges and began to ask national headquarters how to answer them. Then was printed Roy Wilkin's three-page "NAACP Reply To The Cook Canard." He charged: "Mr. Cook's speech is full of distortions, word juggling, free translations and untruths." He further attacked Cook as dreaming up the entire speech: "This string of inaccuracies suggests the whole speech is concoction."

Wilkins' reply did not down the outbursts of "subversive." This month the NAACP printed a red, white and blue pamphlet showing its Americanism, its origin, and its connections with J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI and Presidents of the United States. (The frontispiece contains the pledge of allegiance to the flag.)

While in the office, letters were opened from members who wanted to know how to reply to the "subversive" charge. It is a prime requisite of the NAACP today to throw off this brand lest it spread and affect adversely its integration program.

Battle Of Untruths

THE Cook charge was made on Oct. 19, 1955—and now in June, 1956, the NAACP has had published the pamphlet to answer the mail and questions on it. Of course, the charges of subversive against the NAACP is as untrue as the charge of fascist against the White Citizens Council. The untruth of the fascist charge against the WCC in the North apparently is offset by the untruth of the charge of "subversive" against the NAACP in the South. Both are political action groups, one for the white, the other for the Negro.

The Negro has, of course, been a major target of the Communist Party (this factor has been outlined in at least three books on the subject) and the Reds have taken over a few Negro organizations, including the Garvey Back To Africa Movement. International Labor Defense and the National Negro Congress.

"There have been instances—most of them occuring on the West Coast — where locals of the NAACP have been infiltrated by communists. Some persons prominent in NAACP affairs have been identified with one or another of the various communist front organizations. But on the whole, the leadership of the association and the great majority of the NAACP branches have followed a vigorous anti-communist policy." *The Winston-Salem Journal Sentinel* observed recently.

Hoover's Testimonial

BUT factually, J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI has frequently praised the NAACP. The Attorney General of the U. S. has named 12 Negro organizations as being communist fronts. The House Un-American Activities Committee has listed seven such organizations. The NAACP has never been named on either list.

Getting down to the Alabama level, Wilkins couldn't recall, and made no effort to get his membership director to look up the figures of NAACP membership in Alabama. He bypassed with "no comment" statement the outlawing of the NAACP in Alabama. But he did let drop the fact that the closing of the Birmingham office of the NAACP would disrupt all Southern NAACP activities as it is the Southeastern branch headquarters — not merely the headquarters of Alabama. The kayo of the NAACP in Alabama thus would force a removal of that office to some other regional spot. He said that NAACP activities had been suspended temporarily in Alabama

Migration Is No Answer

THE migration of the Negro to the North, in the opinion of Wilkins, would not prove a racial panacea but certainly would ease the attitude of the white psychologically in the South. He did not visualize an intensification of the problem of discrimination in the North as a result of this migration except in the field of housing where already exists a problem. "It is wishful thinking on the part of the South to think the Negro problem is going to flutter away on the wings of the census. It may relieve the problem and make it easier to work with from an integration standpoint but the problem will stay in the South." Another of the NAACP officials noted the continuance of the Southern problem despite the vast migration of the last 10 years.

Amid this conversation, Wilkins was asked about the integration status of the NAACP staff as I had seen no white person, up to that point, roaming the corridors of this integration center of the nation. Within minutes, a young white girl, not more than 20, appeared in Moon's office. She was not the bouncy, chic secretary of the skyscrapers but appeared a reticent studious girl who would be efficient at her job. She was introduced as Moon's assistant in his public relations role. This white girl was the symbol of integration, so it seemed, in this Negro organization.

Although there were those Negro-blooded staff members who were as white as the late Walter White, (whose huge framed portrait and a second large photograph, were in the lobby) race-mixing appeared to be of little concern here. I discovered in the talk with Wilkins that of the 75 employes only every fifteenth person was white. The labor secretary, Herbert Hill, the only white among the 21 top executives, occupies an office on another floor. Of the 48 directors, only 12 (including Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Herbert Lehman and the CIO's Walter Reuther are Caucasian. In fairness to Wilkins, he almost apologetically explained: "We have had more whites on the staff in the past."

"Mississippi-ism"

THE NAACP, which Moon admitted had inaugurated (and has been partially successful in developing) a campaign to prohibit the use of "nigger" and "darkie" and other derisive appellations, has coined derisive terms to describe Southern segregation. "Mississippi-ism," intended to label the "lynch law" of the South, apparently is a hangover from the Emmett Till trial. A huge poster, "Stamp Out Mississippi-ism" with a tombstone listing the names of George W. Lee, Lamar Smith, Emmett Till and Clinton Melton, hangs in the outer office with the campaign cry, "Join NAACP" beneath it.

Mississippi again is used as the goat of NAACP literature in a poster, entitled "Mississippi Commandment" showing a Negro bo yof about eight with a thuggish cigar smoking white mobster holding a pistol. Above this tombstone background are the words, "Thou Shalt Not Whistle." (The thought runs through the mind: the Rev. King handles Alabama, the NAACP has Mississippi.)

The literature of NAACP, carefully designed much in the style of national brand advertising, preaches the doctrine of integration. Says one pamphlet:" . . . Economic pressure, the denial of jobs and the withholding of credit from Negro homeowners, farmers and the busi-

ness and professional men has been used increasingly to replace the cruder and bloodier forms of intimidation and terror."

Integration Membership Records

ONE pamphlet by Wilkins takes up the Southern states which practice segregation. Its title: "The War Against the United States."

The NAACP has 310,000 members — only the Lord knows how many are white and how many Negroes for the records are integrated. If all these were Negroes, it would be two per cent of the 16,000,000 U. S. Negroes. There are 1,300 branches—at least one in every state but New Hampshire, Vermont, North Dakota, Wyoming and Maine. How these states escaped the NAACP's drive isn't known.

Publicity and education are the main tools of the NAACP. Besides a monthly magazine, *The Crisis* (50,000 circulation) and *The NAACP Bulletin*, its office got out 124 pamphlets and brochures last eyar—altogether 1,500,000 pieces of literature Last year's educational budget came to over $600,000. The total income, including branches and other activities, reached $1,200,000. Included was $311,000 for NAACP's Legal Defense & Educational Fund, Inc., a separate unit which is tax exempt. (Headed by Thurgood Marshall, the fund has a staff of six full-time paid attorneys and a reservoir of at least 40 volunteer lawyers around the country. About 500 requests for legal support passed through the fund's office for screening in 1955.)

Mississippi Again

AGAIN hitting at Mississippi, the NAACP's legal arm claims, "Segregation in public places and recreation has been banned largely. Negroes are voting freely in most states except Mississippi."

The NAACP, more than any other group, claims the victor's laurels in education integration and points out that more than 2,000 Negro students are now attending white Southern colleges. A quarter of a million Negro boys and girls now attend public schools with white boys and girls in states that separated them less than two years ago. Marshall, now 47, joined the NAACP in 1938 at $2,400 a year; he now draws $14,000 a year.

The "holdout" states as listed by Wilkes are those Southeast provinces of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, who, he says, are attempting to circumvent the Supreme Court decision.

"Even some of our best friends and well wishers," the NAACP concedes, "are charging us with immoderate and unreasonable haste, with intransigence and extremism . . . of going too, too fast and pushing too hard to bring together white and Negro children in the same schools." As a New York reporter put it, "It's this reaction that makes the NAACP's leaders suspicious, to put it mildly, of gradualists."

In its integration planning, the NAACP has set Jan. 1, 1963, the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation as target date for the "complete integration of all vestiges of second class citizenship under which Negro Americans still suffer."

16 Named To Board Of NAACP

Defender. p.3 Sat. 1-21-56 Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — Sixteen persons were elected to three-year terms as members of the Board of Directors of the NAACP after a counting of votes cast in a nationwide referendum of NAACP branches.

Results of the voting was announced at the Association's 47th annual meeting here.

Elected to the board were:

Kelly M. Alexander, Charlotte, N.C.; Dr. Allan K. Chalmers, Boston; Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Washington; Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Cleveland; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago; Dr. George D. Flemming, Fort Worth, Tex.; Dr. Buell Gallagher, New York City; Dr. Harry J. Greene, Philadelphia; Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore; Judge Carl R. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.; W. W. Law, Savannah, Ga.; John G. Lewis, jr., Baton Rouge, La.; Donald Simmons, Stillwater, Okla.; Judge Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, New York City and Samuel Williams, East Orange, N.J.

16 Comprise NAACP Board

Courier Sat. 1-28-56 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK — Sixteen persons were declared elected to three-year terms as members of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People after a counting of votes cast in a nation-wide referendum of NAACP branches. The votes were counted and the results announced at the Association's forty-seventh annual meeting.

Elected to the board were the following:

Kelly M. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Boston, Mass.; Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Cleveland, Ohio; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. George D. Flemmings, Fort Worth, Tex.; Dr. Buell Gallagher, New York City; Dr. Harry J. Greene, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore, Md.; Judge Carl R. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.; W. W. Law, Savannah, Ga.; John G. Lewis Jr., Baton Rouge, La.; Donald Simmons, Stillwater, Okla.; Judge Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, New York City, and Samuel Williams, East Orange, N. J.

32b 1956

NAACP

ATTY
MISS SERENA ELIZABETH DAVIS
NAACP FIELD SECRETARY

Mrs. Davis Accepts Post With NAACP

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Oct. 8-1956

NEW YORK — Miss Serena Elizabeth Davis, an attorney, has joined the staff of the NAACP as a field secretary, it was announced here by Roy Wilkins, Association executive secretary.

Miss Davis will be assigned to NAACP work in the state of Ohio. Previously, she practiced law in Washington, D. C., and worked with the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Born in Selma, Ala., Miss Davis studied at Howard University and School of Law, and at Georgetown Law School. She is a member of the American Bar Association.

32b 1956

NAACP

NAT (KING) COLE

Cole Says He Will Cooperate With NAACP

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs 4-26-56

NEW YORK --(ANP)-- Singer Nat (King) Cole, told the NAACP this week that he is "in accord with" its work and that he will "cooperate ..to the fullest extent" with "the work that you and all right-thinking organizations are doing to help all of our causes."

Cole's telegraphed message was sent to NAACP national headquarters in response to an invitation sent to him by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, inviting Cole to enlise in the NAACP and its crusade against racism.

Cole was attacked by several men on April 10 while performing at the Municipal Auditorium in Birmingham, Ala., allegedly as part of a decision made by White Citizens Council members to stop "Negro music." The entertainer escaped injury, and subsequently said he will no longer perform in the Deep South.

On April 18 maximum penalties were given to four of Cole's attackers by a Birmingham municipal judge. The defendants received sentences of at least 103 days in jail and fines of $100 and costs. Two other attackers are awaiting trial in Birmingham on charges of assault with intent to murder. The latter charge carries a penalty of from two to 20 years in prison.

In his message to the NAACP, Cole stated he was misquoted in "certain newspapers" that he would not support the NAACP. "They are utterly wrong in saying this," he declared.

32b 1956

NAACP

BOGUS - "MRS GUS COURTS"

Beware bogus 'Mrs. Courts,'

afro-american p.6 sat. 6-9-56

Wilkins warns Okla. NAACP

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — NAACP branches in Oklahoma were warned by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins last week that a woman reportedly touring the state claiming to be the wife of Gus Courts is a fraud.

Mr. Wilkins was recently informed by Mr. Courts, NAACP leader in Belzoni, Miss., who last year narrowly escped assassination, that such a woman was visiting NAACP units in Oklahoma and soliciting funds in Mr. Court's name.

In a letter to James Stewart, president of the Oklahoma City NAACP, Mr. Wilkins warned against giving any support to any woman "fraudlently representing herself as the wife of Gus Courts."

ROY WILKINS, national executive secretary of the NAACP, chats with MISS AUTHERINE LUCY at the Leadership Conference for Civil Rights in Washington.

Conference Proposes to Utilize Constitutional Laws Against Mob Rule

Butler Pa
Des Moines Iowa
Inform 3-15-56

ngton—Because "present federa l rights laws are not adequ e the protection of the rights of s," new laws will have to be p y Wilkins, executive secret ne National Association for the dvancement of Colored People, warned in a keynote address before 2,000 delegates from 38 states attending a three-day Delegate Assembly for Civil Rights which closed here March 6.

Mr. Wilkins is chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights under auspices of which the delegate assembly was called in a drive to secure enactment of civil rights measures during this session of Congress. Participating in the conference are some 50 national civic, religious, labor and fraternal organizations.

Seek Action.

Speaking at the Sunday night session, March 4, in the Interdepartmental Auditorium, the use of which had been granted the co e despite objections of a gr outhern congressmen, the eader made plain the mood o gates when he declared: seek now is action and ort of action—final action g in enactment—will suff Reduced to their simplest terms, our proposals are merely proposals to utilize constitutional government as against the rule of the mob—the mob of men and the mob of the mind."

Civil rights advocates, he asserted, have had enough of "hearing after hearing" and "promise after promise.' Now is the time for action, he said. "The responsibility is squarely up to the Congress of all the people."

Two Points Stressed

The organizations supporting the assembly, Mr. Wilkins indicated, have agreed upon an eight-point program. While each item, he said, "is important, we are concentrating on the protection of the person, that is, on strengthened federal civil rights laws and improved enforcement powers for the Department of Justice; and protection of the right to vote."

He cited the developing tensions and the violence of recent months which have made it necessary, he said, to concentrate upon these two points. He blamed the White Citizens Council for "much, if not all the atmosphere of violence in which the rights of individuals have been repressed or extinguished completely."

Butler Pa

The election of Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Mr. Wilkins characterized as a grim travesty on democratic government." He noted that Senator Eastland is a "leading spokesman for the White Council who has publicly charged that the United States Supreme Court is 'corrupt.' Repeatedly, Senator Eastland has urged defiance of the Court's ruling in the public school cases."

Warning against "trades and deals" through which civil rights legislation "time and time again, has been sold down the river," Mr. Wilkins said that despite the filibuster in the Senate and the bottleneck of the Rules Committee in the House there can be "final action in this session of Congress . . . if the leaders and individual members of Congress have the determination."

5,000 Hear Marshall Plead for Vigorous Campaign Against Badges of Slavery

State Press Fri. 7-6-56 Little Rock, Ark.

P. 1

Boycott Leader Tells Group, Boycott Is A Creative Method Which Might Be Added to Several Methods Which we Must Use to Make Integration A Reality

SAN FRANCISCO—Keynoting the six-day 47th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which closed here Sunday, Thurgood Marshall, the association's special counsel, reviewed the year's legal, political and social developments in the area of civil rights and submitted a series of recommendations to speed up the desegregation process.

Addressing the convention's opening session, Mr. Marshall denounced the "open attacks upon the Supreme Court" as attempts "to destroy the validity of the Supreme Court's decision" in the school segregation cases for "the sole purpose of trying to sell to the normally law-abiding southerners the impression that there is still some possible validity left in racial segregation."

During the past year, he pointed out, "we have been witnessing the most unbelievable types of criticism of the Court ranging from political tirades by southern senators to deliberate distortions by southern governors and attorneys general. Countless words have been written in magazines of national circulation, including one very recent article by former Governor James F. Byrnes. Although this article was ostensibly written by Mr. Byrnes as a 'former justice of the Supreme Court,' a reading of the article demonstrates that it was not written as a legal document, a law review article, or the type of critical legal analysis customary for former members of any bench. It was . . . in fact, an article not by a former justice of the Supreme Court, but rather an article by a former governor of South Carolina and a leader in the Dixiecrat movement who is, at present, an exponent of white supremacy, come hell or high water."

In an effort to cripple the NAACP, Mr. Marshall charged, "southern politicians laid out a pattern of using state legislatures and the state courts either to outlaw the NAACP or to make it difficult to continue operating. By doing this they rightfully recognize the effectiveness of our NAACP as an organization dedicated to enforcement of the law . . . Despite this elaborate strategy, the proponents of these acts know that racial segregation will eventually be removed from this country."

The NAACP chief counsel called for an accelerated registration and voting campaign, continuation of efforts to secure voluntary compliance with Supreme Court desegregation orders with recourse to legal suits only as a last resort, "re-examination of our strategy in cases on the university level," development of a "more vigorous campaign against the remaining badges of slavery wherever they exist," a study and evaluation of the Montgomery bus protest technique "to determine to what extent it may be used in addition to our other means of protest," and intensification of the drive to eradicate residential segregation.

Montgomery, Alabama bus protest, now in its seventh month, told the delegates and visitors that success in this struggle "will be a victory not merely for the 50,000 Negroes, but a victory for justice, freedom and democracy. This is at bottom the meaning of Christian love. It us understanding good will for all men . . . Also basic in the philosophy of our movement is a deep faith in the future. We have a strong feeling that in our struggle we have cosmic companionship. We feel that the universe is on the side of right."

The 27-year-old clergyman warned against resort to violence. The Montgomery protest, he said, is based on "a philosophy of non-violent resistance. It is simply a refusal in a non-violent sense, to cooperate with the evil of segregation. We, as a race, cannot think in terms of retaliatory violence. The attempt to use the method of violence in our struggle would be both impractical and immoral. Violence creates more problems than it solves."

Montgomery Negroes Seek Justice, Dr. King Tells Naacp Convention

State Press Fri. 7-6-56

By

In an eloquent plea for "understanding good will for all men," a youthful and dynamic leader told a cheering audience of 5,000 persons attending a mass meeting of the 47th annual convention that "our struggle in Montgomery is not to win a victory over the white man" but to eradicate injustice.

Little Rock, Ark.

Addressing the second public session of the convention on June 27, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, leader of the

NAACP To Use Political Action For Full Equality

Call & Post Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 7-6-56

By KENNETH C. FIELD

SAN FRANCISCO.— A plea for intensification of political action in the "final surge for full equality" was made Sunday, July 1, by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, as that organization ended the largest convention in its history.

"It must be obvious to all that we must intensify the use of political action in the final surge to full equality," he told 800 delegates assembled in vast Civic Auditorium here for the final session of the NAACP's 47th annual meeting.

"The use of purely political action against us by certain Southern States is ample evidence that we, too, should resort to this activity in our behalf."

Resolutions Adopted

A sheaf of resolutions adopted Saturday by the conventioneers, left clear the implication that NAACP leadership has found no solid solution to their most pressing problem—how to implement in eight "defiant" southern states legal battles won in public schools desegregation cases.

Nowhere was anything new suggested, though the resolutions vowed continued pressure on legislative, legal and educational fronts for a solution of the problems.

Formal approval of strategy advocated by Thurgood Marshall, fered with the resolutions committee of that organization and threatened to quit over the issue.

Call P. 4

The eminent civil rights lawyer stalked out of the convention and boarded a plane the following morning for Denver where he spoke at an annual meeting of the Links, a national women's club.

Kansas City, Mo.

Though Marshall was unavailable for comment, those attending the closed resolutions meeting said a row developed concerning a proposed increase in membership on a committee set up to study public housing. Marshall is reported as saying any increase in the housing study staff was a matter to be

decided on the administrative level and apparently the committee differed.

Not Coming Back

The San Francisco News quoted members of the resolutions committee as saying Marshall told them as he strode from the room:

"I'm going to quit and I'm not coming back."

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, issued a quick denial before delegates that any "major division" had developed as reported by the New.

"There is no split in the top NAACP leadership as reported by a local newspaper, nor is there any split or division between Mr. Marshall and myself.

"He (Marshall) is speaking at a banquet of the National Links in Denver — an organization that has contributed $30,000 to the NAACP fund. The speaking engagement was set in April.

"The story is based on rumor and unfounded fact."

Nonetheless, the convention hall bustled with speculation and increased activity. Wilkins had interrupted a debate on proposed resolutions laid before the convention as a whole to issue a denial and emphasize "NAACP unity."

Left unclear is Marshall's future role in NAACP affairs if he actually quits the organization. A high NAACP source said he had been informed Marshall sent a telegram to NAACP Board Chairman Channing Tobias resigning from the organization. This lacks official confirmation.

Marshall is special counsel for the NAACP and counsel and director of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, which pays the expense of litigation. It is a corporation separate from the NAACP itself.

The News reported Marshall is ready to accept a private post at a salary of $24,000 a year.

According to the published report, Marshall contended the new housing program was not in keeping with the best interests of the NAACP and "was going over some administrative heads."

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Marshall, in the keynote speech at the annual session, called for:

1. Federal legislative and executive action to attain desegregation.

2. Court suits in school and bus cases in eight states — Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

3. Community education and negotiation elsewhere, including areas of discrimination in the North and West.

4. "An accurate appraisal" of whether Democrats and Republicans are doing the most for civil rights.

5. "Strong uncompromising planks on civil rights" in both party platforms.

The program outlined by Marshall was approved by a conference of NAACP state presidents and the legal staff.

"The professional politicans of the South know that it is just a matter of time until even the thick veil of apparent legality will be stripped from their baseless cold rebellion against the law of the land," Marshall said.

Marshall cautioned that "the wave of anti-Negro terror in the Deep South" and the "unwillingness of state officials" and "inability of groes was "self-determination," which simply means that all Negroes are to be set aside in a separate 49th state.

"This convention must examine this new effort of the Communists to infiltrate our organization," Marshall added.

At Wednesday's session a coalition of white and Negro workers was advocated to meet a common problem — "getting the southern political demagogues off their backs."

A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president and head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, added that both racial and laboring groups also had another problem:

"Liberating themselves from the economic clutches of exploitation of city industrial and financial capitalists of the South and a semi-feudalistic plantation oligarchy."

Randolph declared that illiterate and emotional white and Negro workers were "still played off against each other" in the South.

Actually, he asserted, "white workers have more in common with Negro workers than they have in common with White Citizens Councils and the Eastlands."

This was a reference to Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), one of the south's leading spokesmen for racial segregation.

Another speaker at the general convention session Wednesday was Dr. Martin Luther King, president of the Montgomery (Ala.) Improvement Association, an organization which supports the Negro boycott of Montgomery buses.

In reciting details of the Montgomery situation, King told the convention there was "a brand new Negro in the south, with a new sense of dignity and destiny."

The 25-year-old minister, who holds a doctorate degree from Boston university, called the bus boycott "more than 99 per cent effective." He estimated that only about 25 of Montgomery's 50,000 Negro residents now were riding the buses daily.

At a pre-convention press conference, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins accused the Eisenhower administration of a "passive, neutral attitude" toward the fight over racial segregation in the south.

Wilkins said: "It seems strange that the White House advisors assume the role of mere observers—let's see how this is coming out — hoping for peaceful solutions rather than taking some affirmative action.

"The White House seems to feel if it stays quiet everything will be alright.

"It is incumbent on the White House to help give respect to the Supreme Court decision.

"We feel the President can lend the prestige of the White House through numerous ways open to him, to the side of forcing compliance with the Supreme Court decree.

"The White House ought not to be passive at a time like this."

Segregation's End Mapped By NAACP

San Francisco (ANP) — Negro leaders at the 47th annual convention of the NAACP have recommended a many-sided offensive against racial segregation and communism.

Broad outlines of the drive were made in speeches before the convention by Thurgood Marshall, the association's special counsel; A. Philip Randolph, a vice president of the AFL-CIO; the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, a leader of the Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott, and Roy Wilkins, NAACP's executive secretary.

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Marshall cautioned that "the wave of anti-Negro terror in the Deep South" and the "unwillingness of state officials" and "inability of federal government to protect" Negroes had given new weapons to the Communists for their propaganda.

But the Communists, he declared, "are no more interested in Negroes or the NAACP than they are in tht United States." He said the Communists' master plans for Negroes was "self-determination," which simply means that all Negroes are to be set aside in a separate 49th state.

"This convention must examine this new effort of the Communists to infiltrate our organization," Marshall added.

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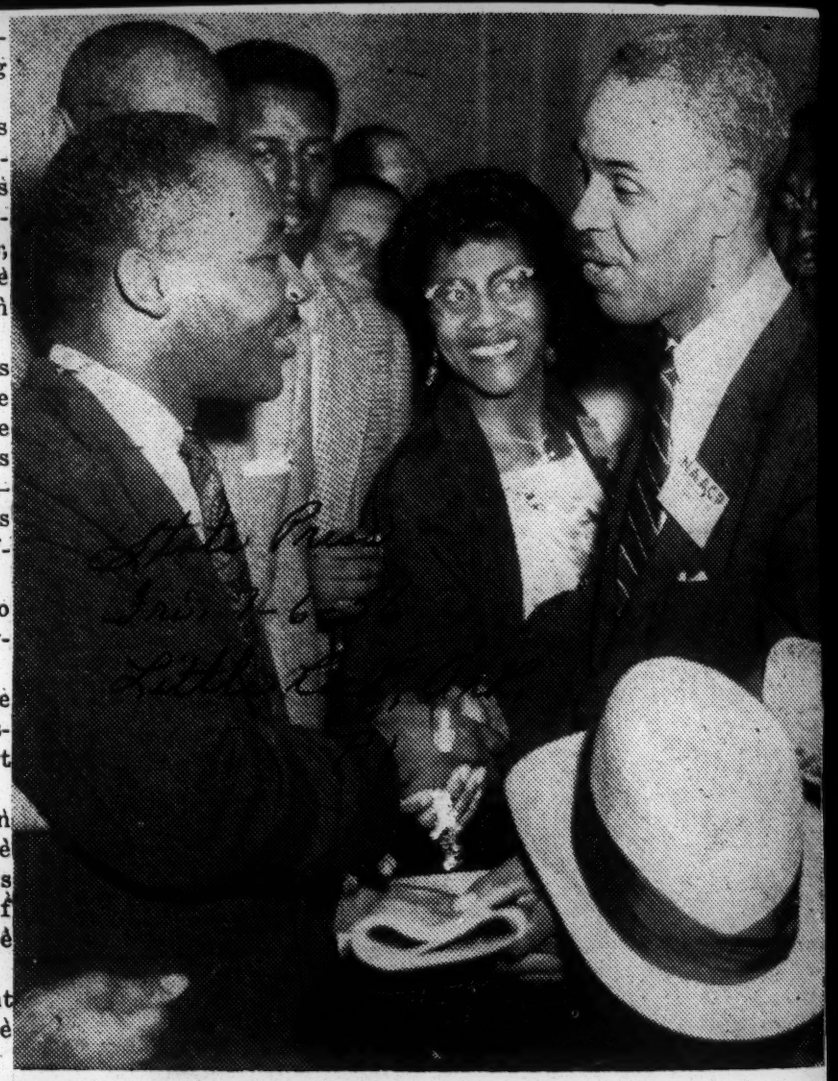
"The White House ought not to be passive at a time like this."

NAACP expects Afro-American labor delegates

NEW YORK — Numerous trade union groups are sending fraternal delegates to the 47th annual convention of the NAACP in San Francisco. The six-day convention opens on June 26.

Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, said 37 international unions, the national AFL-CIO, many state federations of labor and CIO industrial union councils, as well as other labor groups, will participate in the NAACP convention.

Among leading trade union figures taking part in the sessions will be Emil Mazey and Leonard Woodcock, secretary-treasurer and vice president, respectively, of the UAW, AFL-CIO, and Theodore E. Brown, assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany.



Reverend Martin Luther King, left, gets a warm hand shake from Roy Wilkins, following his masterful address, as an admiring crowd looks on.

32b 1956

NAACP Resolutions Spell Out Negroes' Demand for Equal Share of Citizenship

San Francisco — The demands of the Negro for an equal share in the rights and privileges of American citizenship were spelled out in a score of resolutions passed at the 47th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which met here June 26 to July 1.

The delegates, 1,000 strong, from 38 states, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Alaska, called upon the Congress to pass the Powell amendment withholding federal funds for school construction from areas refusing to take steps towards school desegregation, to enact fair employment practices legislation, to establish a bi-partisan commission on civil rights, to set up in the Department of Justice a civil rights division, and to prohibit racial discrimination and segregation in any federally aided housing, schools or health services.

Assume Responsibility

They urged local NAACP branches to "assume the responsibility of conducting effective registration and voting campaigns" and called upon the national office to "distribute to all local, state and regional units and, through them, to the membership and general public, information on the performance of the major political parties, branches of government, senators and congressmen, on the broad issue of civil rights."

Communists Barred

The 1950 resolution against communism was reaffirmed and extended to include a ruling that "Communists and/or persons who are prominently identified with the Ku Klux Klan, White Citizens Councils, or Communist front of Communist-line organizations, are ineligible for membership in the NAACP."

Expressing the conviction that the NAACP program "must be broadened to the point of using all lawful means available to obtain our objectives," a resolution recommended that the NAACP Board of Directors and national staff "give the most careful consideration" to non-violent resistance as carried out in Montgomery, Ala. and Tallahassee, Fla., "for possible inclusion in our expanding action program for civil rights." branches of government are under obligation, both moral and legal, to preme Court in its construction and interpretation of the law."

support the mandates of the Su-

A program of action for school desegregation, adopted at a southern regional conference of NAACP leaders in February, was approved by the convention. This program calls for continued effort to secure voluntary compliance with the Supreme Court's school desegregation decree where possible, and the filing of suits at the request of parents in those states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia) in which "constructive negotiations have been found to be impossible."

Citizens Councils Condemned

Condemning the White Citizens Councils and similar groups for creating an "atmosphere of terror and intimidation," a convention resolution called upon "all officials, federal state and local, to make immediate independent investigations of these Citizen Councils and similar groups, and to prosecute in all instances where violation of the law is uncovered."

Also condemned were actions by state legislatures and state courts "to ban the NAACP from operating in their states . . . to destroy its existence and effectiveness." The convention further resolved "to fight with every resource at its command such unlawful and unconstitutional action."

Petition Urged

Decrying continued residential segregation, a resolution called upon the Association "to petition the President to issue a directive that the Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration require, as a condition of mortgage insurance and loan guarantees, that all housing utilizing such federal assistance be made available to all applicants without regard to race or religion, and that all lenders and builders granted such assistance be required to covenant with FHA or VA that they will not discriminate in the sale or rental of such housing."

State and local units of the NAACP were urged, "wherever possible, to seek the support of responsible trade unions for measures that we favor and, in turn, give our support to such measures supported by organized labor as are consistent with our policy and program."

"Let those who cry 'moderation'," the delegates asserted, "realize that moderation requires sustained action. Stagnation is not moderation. Stagnation is death. Action is what we seek. Action to eradicate the manifestations of racial prejudice. Action to demolish the whole Jim Crow structure. Action to assure forever the equality of rights and human dignity proclaimed in all the great ethical and political documents of humanity."

NAACP Convention Hears Message from Eisenhower At Opening in California

San Francisco, Calif.—A hope that Congress will enact Administration-sponsored pending civil rights legislation was expressed by President Eisenhower in a message of greetings to the NAACP's 47th annual convention which opened formally June 26.

A telegraphed message from the Chief Executive declared that the civil rights measures, if enacted, "will materially assist the government in discharging its responsibility to safeguard the Constitutional rights of every citizen in this country, including the right to vote."

Not Enough

"But laws on the stature books are not enough," the presidential message continued. "Patience and forbearance and wisdom are required of all of us if we are to solve effectively and perplexing problems of this trying period of adjustment. As you turn your attention to these problems, I wish all of you a most successful meeting."

President Eisenhower's greeting noted that since 1909, NAACP members "both white and Negro, have been striving to secure for all persons regardless of color their full measure of Constitutional rights."

"A Badge of Honor"

A telegraphed greeting from Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the American Jewish Congress, asserted that the "label of 'extremism' placed on" the NAACP is "a badge of honor won in the fight against the shameful badge of Jim Crow."

"Generations of Americans to come will benefit from your firmness in refusing to accept any substitutes for full attainment of Constitutional rights," Dr. Goldstein added.

Greetings to the assemblage from the president and Board chairman of the Association singled out for special praise southern NAACP members who have refused to yield to pressures and threats during the past year. The messages were received at convention headquarters in written form since President Arthur B. Spingarn and Board Chairman Channing H. Tobias were unable to attend the proceedings.

Mr. Spingarn and Dr. Tobias predicted new NAACP victories during the coming year. The latter said that "new tactics and methods have been developed to meet the present crisis in the South." He indicated the Association may "develop additional methods for dealing with the present situation."

Enemies' Tactics Are Desparate

Of the Association's members Mr. Spingarn declared: "It is in large part due to their devotion to the democratic way of life and to their belief in the ideals set forth in our American Constitution that the NAACP has become at this time a significant and, in fact, a powerful in-

CALIFORNIA:

Test of Tolerance

To many of the delegates to the big convention in San Francisco's Civic Auditorium last week, it was like breathing different air. Wearing their lapel badges, they and their families strolled the steep streets and made their way, a little nervously at first, into the picturesque restaurants of Fishermen's Wharf and the statelier hotel dining rooms of Nob Hill. For those who had never been out of the Deep South before, this first experience in a city without segregation crystallized the burning issue before the convention, the 47th annual gathering of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"It's been a revelation," said S.W. Boynton, a real-estate broker from Selma, Ala. Otis D. James, an insurance man from Miami, felt himself "relieved of a burden," added: "You think: 'Maybe they do want me here'." A stronger sentiment was voiced by 74-year-old Q.A. Blackman of Elloree, S.C. (who claimed that his activities for the NAACP had lost him his profitable contracting business): "Going home, you feel like you've been in the free world and going back to the slave world."

Actually, the traditional tolerance of San Francisco has tautened considerably since postwar migration swelled its Negro population from 4,500 to 65,000. But last week the city was going all-out to make the visitors feel at home. "San Francisco isn't perfect," said Mayor George Christopher in his message of welcome, "but we're trying hard." Most of the nearly 1,000 delegates agreed.

The Imperfections: Still, there were reminders of racial lines. Herman Cameron, the beaming Negro doorman at the Hotel Whitcomb (across Market Street from the auditorium, and where some 200 delegates stayed) had a word of admonition, as a fellow NAACP member, for those who wanted taxis: "Don't take the Yellow Cab." The city's Yellow Cab Co. hires only white drivers.

Cameron's "little boycott" reflected the fact that far and away the most popular convention speaker was young (27) Baptist pastor Dr. Martin Luther King, leader of the seven-month-long bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala.* Hundreds in the audience of 3,000 flocked to shake his hand after his impassioned call for "a philosophy of nonviolent resistance."

But, as the convention closed at the week end, formal resolutions gave no blanket approval to the passive-resistance doctrine. The delegates said they were "not yet ready to take a position on this as a national project," and they voted to study it further. At the same time, they warned both the Democratic and Republican parties that the Negro voter would expect integration pledges and civil-rights planks that really meant something.

*After 33 days, the boycott last week forced the Cities Transit Co. of Tallahassee, Fla., to suspend operations. The boycott had cut revenues by 60 per cent. The city offered to permit the company to employ Negro drivers on predominantly Negro lines and to end segregation on these routes except for a three-passenger front seat reserved for whites. The Negro Inter-Civic Council, demanding complete integration, rejected the offer.

Harry L. Co

In nonsegregated San Francisco: A NAACPer has lunch

San Francisco Thronged By 1,000 Negro and White Delegates from 38 States

San Francisco, Calif. — With the conventions of the major political parties at hand, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, warned that Negroes would demand "strong civil rights planks in the platforms of both major parties" in an address at the closing session of the Association's 47th annual convention here July 1.

"Because much has happened since 1952, these planks must be much stronger than those of four years ago," he told the 1,000 NAACP delegates as they prepared to depart for their homes in 38 states across the nation.

Open Defiance

"We now have the Supreme Court decision in the school cases, and the rulings on public recreation and travel discrimination," the NAACP leader pointed out.

"We have had Montgomery, Alabama, with all of its implications. We have had open defiance of the Supreme Court and the Constitution. We have had nullification resolutions and a congressional manifesto insulting the highest court in the land and advocating virtual rebellion.

"We have had U. S. Senators traveling up and down the land urging the people not to obey the Supreme Court. We have had villification, terror and violence visited upon sections of our population who have asked merely that the law of the land be observed.

New Situation

These devetlopments, Mr. Wilkins declared, have created a new situation calling for affirmative action. "No party platform that ignores these developments and pretends that 1956 is the same as 1952 can command the allegiance of Negro voters and of other Americans who love their country," he asserted.

"It will not be sufficient to state that the Supreme Court has spoken and that its decision is the law of the land," he warned. "There must be a declaration pledging affirmative action to see that the Court's de

cision is made effective, that prompt beginning in good faith are made toward school desegregation. The use of the power and prestige of the federal government, especially those of its executive and legislative branches, must be pledged toward this end."

Bystander p. 6

Must Show Way

Quoting President Truman's declaration to an NAACP convention in 1947 that "the federal government itself must show the way," Mr. Wilkins said: "This is in sharp contrast to the neutral role being played on school desegregation by the White House. The White House cannot be neutral when our Supreme Court is under attack. It cannot be neutral when the very foundation principles of our domestic government are being challenged in crude and arrogant fashion. It must lead the way toward law and order."

Des Moines Iowa

Mr. Wilkins reviewed the history of the Negro's struggle for his rights in this nation. "This struggle is not new," he said. "It has simply become sharper in recent years and attracted more public attention."

Thurs 7-5-56

Largest Convention

With a registration of 1,000 delegates and alternates, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People closed its largest convention. Negro and white delegates from as distant points as Alaska and Florida assembled here to map the course of NAACP action on the civil rights front. Thirty-eight states, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Alaska were represented among the 1,000 delegates.

In addition to the mass meetings which attracted 5,000 visitors nightly and on Sunday afternoon, a series of workshop sessions were held during the six-day convention which opened in San Francisco's famed Civic Auditorium on June 26. The workshops were devoted to study of ways and means of developing community action programs to secure desegregation of all public facilities, accommodations and services, to eliminate housing segregation, and to secure new job opportunities.

Also covered by the workshops were discussions on political action for civil rights and on public relations, membership and fund raising. Discussion leaders and consultants included specialists in their respective field. The sessions were scheduled so that all delegates had the opportunity to participate in all of the workshops.

At the opening of the convention the delegates were welcomed by Mayor George Christopher; C. L. Dellums, chairman, the NAACP's West Coast Regional Committee; and R. J. Reynolds of San Francisco who served as general chairman of the branch's convention committee.

Convention Called Tops

Bayonne p. 12

Deny NAACP Split!

Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.— **As 1,000 delegates and alternates streamed homeward from what has been described as the NAACP's "most successful" convention, the big meeting left in its wake rumors of a split between the leaders of the huge organization echoing amid demands that the Republican and Democratic parties adopt "strong" civil rights planks in their 1956 convention platforms.**

Bayonne p. 7-14-56

Although Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, denied the rumors, they persisted in the wake of stories printed by a San Francisco daily. The rumors claimed that Thurgood Marshall had stalked heatedly from a resolutions caucus, stating that he was quitting and would not return.

Mashall's abrupt departure for Denver was explained by Mr. Wilkins who said that the NAACP's chief legal counsel had been slated to address a Denver meeting back in April.

Later, Mr. Wilkins added fuel to the rumors when he said that he was not referring to what had appeared in local newspapers, because they had given the NAACP wonderful cooperation, and he felt that the stories which appeared were written on information received by the writers.

Carmel Courier

THE NAACP's 47th convention also heard rousing addresses from Messrs. Marshall, Wilkins, the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., and A. Philip Randolph, an international vice president of the AFL-CIO.

The Rev. Mr. King commented: "We have a strong feeling that in our struggle we have cosmic companionship."

Group Warned On Changes In Pres. Election System

Daily World

BY KENNETH C. FIELDS

SAN FRANCISCO — A warning against proposed changes in the presidential election system was sounded last week by Clarence Mitchell, Washington NAACP Bureau director.

Atlanta, Ga.

He said passage of legislation that "would give Dixiecrats greater strength in the electoral college at the expense of key States" such as California, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois, was narrowly averted in the present session of Congress.

P. 1

Mitchell claims Sen. Kearl Mundt (R) S D., told a group in Jackson, Miss., that support of a Mundt-Daniel resolution would "go a long way towards keeping Negroes and other minorities in their place."

The NAACP's chief lobbyist made these assertions during a workshop discussion of "Political Action for Civil Rights."

Mitchell urged his listeners to swamp their congressmen with demands for passage of various civil rights legislation sent to the floor yesterday by 8 to 3 vote of the House Rules Committee.

He also called for support of an amendment to the school aid bill which would deny funds to States refusing to comply with the high court rulings on public schools desegregation.

Daily World

Meanwhile, NAACP convention activities during the day resolved into a series of workshops with discussion leaders laying future plans before delegates broken up into seven "regions" representing 43 States and Alaska.

P. 4

In other convention highlights:

1. The Albany, N. Y., NAACP branch was presented the Ike Smalls Award for the greatest branch membership increase—822 per cent—during a Freedom Fund banquet at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel attended by 800 persons.

2. Mitchell predicted that the Negroe vote could swing elections either way in six congressional districts in 16 Northern States and predicted Negroes will be a major factor in determining the control of Congress.

3. Asked what the Negro position would be in the coming election, Mitchell cautiously commented there apparently is "strong sentiment" against Democrats by Negroes for failing to curb Senator Eastland of Miss.

parties in regard to civil rights legislation and present to both political parties minimum demands for strong uncompromising planks on civil rights."

He was preceded to the rostrum by Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco, who extended the city's greetings; C. L. Dellums of the NAACP West Coast region, and R. J. Reynolds, of the San Francisco NAACP branch, the convention general chairman.

NAACP Stronger Now Than Ever Before In Its History, Says Marshall

Call p. 13

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri 7-6-56

BY KENNETH C. FIELD

SAN FRANCISCO. — The N.A.A.C.P.'s special counsel said Tuesday night that the organization is stronger now than "ever before" in its history in keynoting the 47th convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He added that the association is also enjoying the "outspoken support of more Americans of both races."

"Behind all of this," Marshall went on, "we have the basic equalitarian principle which undergirds true democracy."

Lists Gains, Losses

The keynoter and rampart of the NAACP legal battery devoted his hour-long speech to a rundown of association gains, losses and hopes before the alternately hushed and boistrous delegates.

He said that the strength and growth of the association is demonstrated in increased memberships and public awareness.

Marshall said that State after State is using its legislature or its courts in efforts to bar the NAACP from operation He said that campaigns of "intimidation" had succeeded only in building up "the strength of our organization."

In an earlier press conference, Marshall asserted he expects convention delegates to extend the legal aspects of the schools desegregation fight into other forms of action including "ballots, boycotts, and general protest."

Should Examine Records

Devoting a considerable portion of his speech to what he described as the "political front," Marshall said, "We should at this convention carefully evaluate the records of other senators and congressmen to determine what, if anything," they have done to counteract the obstruction tactics of Senator Eastland and others in his group."

"We should leave this convention with an accurate appraisal of the action and inaction of both

Just As Bad In North

At the press conference, Marshall said he is renewing the position taken at last year's convention. "Segregation in the North is just as harmful as segregation in the South," is that attitude, Marshall admonished.

"Neither the North nor the South can be excused nor consider the problem is their own affair," he concluded. "The race problem is a national one."

During his keynote address, Marshall implied that citizens of the eight States still fighting Supreme Court dictums are tired of bucking the high court.

"The good people of the South — including the many good white people of the South — must by now realize that the governments of the eight States we have been talking about are part and parcel of this open rebellion against the fourteenth amendment."

Ends On Hopeful Note

He was referring to the hard core of resistance being exerted in Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and North Carolina.

Marshall concluded his speech on this hopeful plane:

"...to all concerned we should say: Certainly the ending of racial prejudice and segregation is a tough job; each step toward complete democracy has been tough; every move toward this end has met some opposition; however, one of the sustaining characteristics of our democracy is that it has always survived these crises and moved ahead stronger than ever before.

Interracial Press Sat. 8-4-56
Houston, Tex. P. 11

"WE MUST CARRY ON in the name of the NAACP and Freedom", Mrs Rosa Parks of Montgomery, Ala told 8,000 persons at the closing session of the 47th annual NAACP convention in San Francisco, recently. Mrs Autherine Lucy Foster and Gus Courts look on.

NAACP Stronger Than Ever, Marshall Says

World Bham, Ala.
Wed. 7-4-56 P. 11

BY KENNETH C. FIELD

SAN FRANCISCO — The NAACP's special counsel, Thurgood Marshall declared that the organization is stronger now than "ever before" in its history in keynoting the 47th convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He added that the association is also enjoying the "outspoken support of more Americans of both races."

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"We should leave this convention with an accurate apprasial of the action and inaction of both parties in regard to civil rights legislation and present to both political parties minimum demands for strong uncompromising planks on civil rights."

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"Neither the North nor the South

TWO PARTIES VIE FOR NEGRO VOTE

Times-Picayune
NAACP Parley Hears Civil Rights Claims
Sun. 7-1-56

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29 (AP) — speakers clashed over their respective parties' civil rights records, vying for the election year Negro vote in speeches before the NAACP's biggest annual convention.

Republican Rep. Hugh Scott of Philadelphia criticized the Democrats as geographically "two-faced." He pictured them as under the thumb of Southern-wing party leaders to whom the quickening trend toward racial desegregation is anathema.

'A Vote for Eastland'

"A vote for any Democrat in a federal election is a vote for Eastland," he said in a speech prepared for a session of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) is a leader of Southern opposition against U. S. Supreme Court decisions outlawing segregated schools.

Rep. Sidney R. Yates (D-Ill) of Chicago asserted his party was "standing firmly on the side of equality—human rights."

Ike, Truman Contrasted

"In contrast to the righting leadership given to the civil rights program by Harry Truman, President Eisenhower has done nothing in its behalf," Yates charged.

"Two years ago, the Supreme Court came out with its magnificent decision in the school cases. What has the President done to help the courts implmeent that decision?

"Why has he not called a meeting of men of good will from the school districts affected, as he has been urged to do?"

'Prayers and Dollars'

Herald Trib. G-C
Miami, Fla.

It 'Rains' Greenbacks At Negro Convention

Mon. 7-2-56

SAN FRANCISCO — (AP) — Singing, cheering and shelling out greenbacks, some 8,000 Negroes pledged their "prayers and dollars" Sunday to the cause of racial desegregation, at the closing session of the NAACP's 47th and biggest convention.

They cheered their top national spokesman's demand for major political parties to promise quick and "affirmative" action to put racial integration of schools into nationwide effect.

West coast regional leader Franklin Williams decried "election year claims of politicians that their parties have greatly aided the cause championed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

"You and you alone have made the gains," he shouted.

"Amen!" cried an elderly Negro leaning on a cane in the front row of seats filling the ground floor of civic auditorium.

The delegates crowded around Autherine Lucy Foster, the first Negro student to register — and be expelled — at the University of Alabama, as she stood beside a huge paper box into which Williams urged them to put "only 5, 10, 50 and 100-dollar bills."

They filed by in long lines to do so. And they roared approval when Mrs. Foster took the microphone and said in a low voice.

"I'm going back to Albama next week and if need be I'll be back at the University of Alabama."

Also posted by the collection boxes were Mrs. Rosa Parks, who resisted segregation on buses in Montgomery, Ala., and Gus Courts of Belzoni, Miss., who told of being shot after he had tried to register as a voter.

The NAACP national spokesman, executive secretary Roy Wilkins, warned both political parties "this is their last chance to keep their pledges (to pass civil rights bills) before they go to their national conventions in August."

"We are tired of standing still," he said.

"We are tired of standing still," Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins told the closing convention session of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in the Civic Auditorium.

"We are tired of crawling and having some people try to tell us we are 'going too fast.' We are tired of having them tell us to wait."

Wilkins said that since the U.S. Supreme Court schools desegregation decree of May 17, 1954, has been met in some Southern states by "open defiance," Negroes have a "right to expect" stronger civil rights planks in both party platforms this year than those of 1952.

Citing the growing strength of the Negro vote, Wilkins criticized civil rights records of both Republican and Democratic parties. Neither one "has passed a single civil rights bill," said he.

Wilkins ventured no direct recommendation to the 1,000 delegates on how to vote in November.

Shower of Money Marks NAACP Windup Rally

Evening Star 7-1-56
Washington, D. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2 (AP).—Proclaiming intent to press hard for more and faster racial desegregation, NAACP convention delegates headed for home today after their six-day meeting here.

Cheers, jeers and a shower of money marked a mass meeting windup attended by some 8,000 yesterday in the Civic Auditorium.

The Negro population of San Francisco and surrounding bay cities swelled the ranks of the 1,000 delegates who since last Tuesday had been attending convention and workshop sessions of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Both visitors and delegates donated $5, $10 and $20 bills in response to fervent appeals sparked by appearance of Autherine Lucy Foster and others whose names have figured in what the NAACP terms the "fight for full freedom."

Shout Approval

They shouted approval when Mrs. Foster announced her intention to return to Alabama from Tyler, Tex., and possibly to the University of Alabama campus, where she was expelled after enrolling there as the first Negro student.

The money shower was started by Franklin Williams, NAACP West Coast regional secretary-counsel. He exhorted the crowd to line up and toss bills into huge paper boxes behide which he had posted Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Rosa Parks, NAACP figure in bus segregation resistance in Montgomery, Ala., and Gus Courts of Belzoni, Miss.

Courts drew vigorous applause when he told of registering to vote despite threats, and of being blasted by shotguns afterward.

The crowd joined Mr. Williams in jeering election-year claims of help and interest from some party politicians.

Rights Planks Demanded

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary from New York, called on both major political parties for stronger civil rights planks and warned both they have a "last chance" to pass civil rights bills before the national party conventions in August.

"We'll see what the next four weeks bring forth," he said.

The convention chose Cleveland, Ohio, for its 1958 convention. Next year's convention will be in Detroit.

A seven-member committee to select 16 candidates to the organization's board of directors in September was chosen, including John H. Calhoun of Atlanta, Ga.; Edward Turner of Detroit, W. W. Law of Savannah, Ga.; Dr. Harry Greene of Philadelphia and Samual Williams of East Orange.

NAACP REJECTS RED-TINGED AID

Times-Picayune
'Non-Violent' Resistance' to Be Considered
Mon. 7-2-56

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Saturday rejected any help from organizations smacking of communism and resolved to consider "nonviolent resistance" as a national weapon against segregation.

The NAACP said it was aware the Communists had sought to use the organization in a "united front" program.

"We know that the Communist leadership in America has directed its representatives to seek to involve NAACP units in a 'united front' program," said a resolution.

"This we absolutely reject."

Among other resolutions adopted, the NAACP ruled that "Communists and-or persons who are prominently identified with the (Ku Klux Klan), White Citizens Council, Fascist or Communist front line organizations are ineligible for membership in the NAACP."

Delegates sidestepped specific adoption of a national policy of "nonviolent resistance" to segregation such as the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott but resolved that the NAACP will "give the most careful consideration to this new technique for possible inclusion in our expanding action program for civil rights."

In other resolutions, the NAACP:

1. Called for integration on all fronts.
2. Asked for elimination of "racist-based provisions" in the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.
3. Condemned racist policies of the Union of South Africa and the "white Australian policy."
4. Reaffirmed its support of "democratic trade unionism and the principle of collective bargaining," deplored use of unemployed Negro workers by "a few employers" for strike-breaking purposes.

2 Parties Warned on Race Stand

Herald
Miami, Fla.
Tues. 7-3-56

NAACP Leader Hits 'Weaseling'

P 1-7-H

SAN FRANCISCO — (UP) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was pledged Monday to press Republicans and Democrats alike to stop "weaseling" on civil liberties.

The 800 delegates ended a week-long NAACP convention after hearing several speakers condemn both political parties for failing to carry out their platforms.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said both political conventions must forego "weasel words or half statements" and write a "strong civil rights plank in the platforms of both parties."

He told 5,000 cheering delegates and visitors:

"There must be in these planks a pledge to review the federal civil rights laws, to protect the right to vote, to wipe out the filibuster rule in the United States Senate and the dictatorial power of the House Rules Committee over legislation in that body."

He said there is a "special urgency" in enforcing the U. S. Supreme Court decisions on school desegregation handed down two years ago.

"Two years after the decision, Negro citizens in eight states are exactly where they were before the decision," he said.

"Elements in those states have used politics and political party machinery not only to deny us our rights, but to defy the United States of America.

"The answer to this political rebellion must come from the major political parties."

He charged that neither political party has passed a single civil rights bill, "not the Republicans when they controlled the 83rd Congress and not the Democrats thus far in their control of the 84th Congress.

"They have been busy scratching each others' backs while we have been left out in the cold."

Wilkins said the nation's 16 million Negroes are "tired of standing still."

"We are tired of crawling and having some people try to tell us we are 'going too fast.' We are tired of having them tell us to wait while they let the other fellow do as he pleases with us."

NAACP Greeted by Eisenhower

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Sun. 7-1-56

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30 (AP)—President Eisenhower sent the following message to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People:

P 19

"To the members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People I extend greetings on the occasion of its 47th annual convention.

"Since 1909 its members, both white and Negro, have been striving to secure for all persons, regardless of color, their full measure of constitutional rights.

"As you know, the attorney general of the United States has drafted for consideration by the Congress legislation which will help secure equal justice under law for all our people.

"If enacted, these measures will materially assist the government in discharging its responsibility to safeguard the constitutional rights of every citizen in this country, including the right to vote.

"But the laws on the statute books are not enough. Patience and forebearance and wisdom are required of all of us if we are to solve effectively the perplexing problems of this trying period of adjustment. As you turn your attention to these problems I wish all of you a most successful meeting."

NAACP to Meet In Detroit in 1957; Cleveland, 1958

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Tennessean
Nashville, Tenn.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—The 48th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held in Detroit next June. Delegates to the San Francisco convention chose Cleveland as the site of the 49th annual convention to be held in 1958. Detroit was named for 1957 last year at Atlantic City where the NAACP held its 46th annual conference.

N.A.A.C.P. Says Politicians 'Dillydallying'

New York Times Service

San Francisco, July 1.—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged both major political parties today with dillydallying on the question of civil rights for America's 16,000,000 Negroes.

"They have been busy scratching each other's back, and we have been left out in the cold," he told the closing session of the N.A.A.C.P.'s annual convention.

He also accused the White House of playing a "neutral role" on school segregation.

Speeches Will Be 'Ringing Out' Soon

"The White House cannot be neutral when our Supreme Court is under attack," declared Wilkins, formal spokesman for the 300,000-member organization.

"It cannot be neutral when the very foundation principles of our democratic government are being challenged in crude and arrogant fashion. It must lead the way toward law and order."

"In a few weeks the bands will be playing and the speeches will be ringing out. What do we expect of the parties and their candidates?"

Most important, he said, party platforms must go well beyond their 1952 civil-rights promises "because much has happened since 1952." He said no platform plank that pretends 1956 is "the same as 1952 can commend the allegiance of Negro voters."

"It will not be sufficient to state that the Supreme Court has spoken and that its decision is the law of the land," Wilkins said. "There must be declarations pledging affirmative action to see that the court's decision is made effective, that prompt beginnings in good faith are made toward school segregation.

"The use of the powers and prestige of the Federal Government, especially those of its executive and legislative branches, must be pledged toward thi send."

Wilkins said party platforms should also include pledges "to revise federal civil-rights laws, to protect the right to vote, to wipe out the filibuster rule in the United States Senate and the dictatorial power of the House Rules Committee over legislation in that body."

Calls Refusal A 'Political Rebellion'

He called the refusal by eight "defiant states" to end school segregation a "political rebellion" and declared the "answer must come from the major political parties."

He said the Republican and Democratic parties must declare now, without "weasel words or half statements," whether they will support the law or bow to "barefaced defiance" with its threat of "incipient anarchy."

"We are tired of standing still," the Negro leader said. "We are tired of crawling and having some people try to tell us we are 'going too fast.' We are tired of having them tell us to wait while they let the other fellow do as he pleases with us."

lin H Williams. NAACP west coast regional secretary-counsel, 8,000 persons contributed a total of $10,000 to the NAACP Fight for Freedom Fund at the closing session of the 47th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here on July 1.

Crowding the Civic auditorium to near capacity, the delegates and visitors gave thunderous applause to Roy Wilkins, the association's executive secretary, as he warned in the convention's final address: "The United States of America cannot lead the nations of the world if the shameful banner of Jim Crow is to cast its shadow across the bright colors of the Stars and Stripes.

"The two billion non-white peoples of the world are not interested in Jim Crow or colonialism. They are rooting out the apostles of white supremacy. Just the other day the last English soldier left the Suez Canal, after a stay there of 76 years. The Dutch are out of Indonesia. Nigeria and the Gold Coast in West Africa are about to enjoy self-government. There are more than stirrings in East and North Africa."

Bolstering Mr. Williams' fund appeal were living witnesses to the South's racial tyranny who briefly recited their stories and told of the help they received from the NAACP

They were Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster who broke the color bar at the University of Alabama, Gus Courts who survived an attempted assassination in Belzoni, Miss., Mrs. Rosa Parks whose refusal to give up her seat in a bus to a white man sparked the successful Montgomery, Ala., bus protest, and L. A. Blackman who, at the sacrifice of his business, defied the Ku Klux Klan and remained in his home town of Elloree, S. C.

The delegates, 1,000 strong, from 38 states, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Alaska, called upon the Congress to pass the Powell amendment withholding Federal funds for school construction from areas refusing to take steps towards school desegregation, to enact fair employment practices legislation, to establish a bi-partisan commission on civil rights, to set up in the Department of Justice a civil rights divison, and to prohibit racial discrimination and segregation in any federal aided housing, schools or health services.

They urged local NAACP branches to "assume the responsibility of conducting effective registration and voting campaigns" and called upon the national office to "distribute to all local, state and regional units and, through them, to the membership and general public, information on the performance of the major political parties, branches of government, senators and congressmen, on the broad issues of civil rights."

COMMUNISTS BARRED

The 1950 resolution against communism was reaffirmed and extended to include a ruling that "Communists and or persons who are prominently identified with the Ku Klux Klan, White Citizens Councils, or Communist front of Communist-line organizations ,are ineligible for membership in the NAACP."

Expressing the conviction that the NAACP program "must be broaden to the point of using all lawful means available to obtain our objectives," a resolution recommended that the NAACP Board of Directors and national staff "give the most careful consideration to non-violent resistance as carried out in Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla., "for possible inclusion in our expanding action program for civil rights."

The resolutions asserted the belief "that the legislative and executive branches of government are under obligation, both moral and legal, to support the mandates of the Supreme Court in its construction and interpretation of the law."

A program of action for school desegregation, adopted at a Southern regional conference of NAACP leaders in February, was approved by the convention. This program calls for continued effort to secure voluntary compliance with the Supreme Court's school desegregation decree where possible, and the filing of suits at the request of parents in those states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia) in which "constructive negotiations have been found to be impossible."

CITIZENS COUNCILS CONDEMNED

Condemning the White Citizens Councils and similar groups for creating an "atmosphere of terror and intimidation," a convention resolution called upon "all officials, federal, state and local, to make immediate independent investigations of these Citizens Councils and similar groups, and to prosecute in all instances where violation of the law is uncovered."

Also condemned were actions by state legislatures and state courts "to ban the NAACP from operating in their states . . to destroy its existence and effectiveness." The convention further resolved "to fight with every resource at its cimmand such unlawful and unconstitutional action."

PETITION URGED

Decrying continued residential segregation, a resolution called upon the association "to petition the President to issue a directive that the Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration require, as a condition of mortgage insurance and loan guarantees, that all housing utilizing such federal assistance be made available to all applicants without regard to race or religion, and that all lenders and builders granted such assistance be required to covenant with FHA or VA that they will not discriminate in the sale or rental of such housing."

State and local units of the NAACP were urged, "wherever possible, to seek the support of responsible trade unions for measures that we favor and, in turn, give our support to such measures supported by organized labor as are consistent with our policy and program."

"Let those who cry 'moderation,' the delegates asserted, "realize that modernation requires sustained action. Stagnation is not modernation. Stagnation is death. Action is what we seek. Action to eradicate the manifestations of racial prejudice. Action to demolish the whole Jim Crow structure. Action to assure forever the equality of rights and human dignity proclaimed in all the great ethical and political documents of humanity.'

NAACP Maps End of Segregation

(SAN FRANCISCO. — (ANP) — Negro leaders at the 47th annual convention of the NAACP have recommended a many-sided offensive against racial segregation and communism.

Broad outlines of the drive were made in speeches before the convention by Thurgood Marshall, the association's special counsel; A. Philip Randolph, a vice president of the AFL-CIO; the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, a leader of the Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott, and Roy Wilkins, NAACP's executive secretary.

Marshall, in the keynote speech at the annual session, called for:

1. Federal legislative and executive action to attain desegregation.

2. Court suits in school and bus cases in eight states—Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

3. Community education and negotiation elsewhere, including

$10,000 Raised At Final NAACP Session

SAN FRANCISCO. — Responding to an impassioned plea by Frank-

NAACP Resolutions Map Rights Action

SAN FRANCISCO — The demands of the Negro for an equal share in the rights and privileges of American citizenship were spelled out in a score of resolutions passed at the 47th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which met here June 26 to July 1.

areas of discrimination in the North and West.

4. "An accurate appraisal" of whether Democrats and Republicans are doing the most for civil rights.

5. "Strong uncompromising planks on civil rights" in both party platforms.

The program outlined by Marshall was approved by a conference of NAACP state presidents and the legal staff.

"The professional politicians of the South know that it is just a matter of time until even the thick veil of apparent legality will be stripped from their baseless cold rebellion against the law of the land," Marshall said.

Marshall cautioned that "the wave of anti-Negro terror in the Deep South" and the "unwillingness of state officials" and "inability of federal government to protect" Negroes had given new weapons to the Communists for their propaganda.

But the Communists, he declared, "are no more interested in Negroes or the NAACP than they are in the United States." He said the Communists' master plans for Negroes was "self-determination," which simply means that all Negroes are to be set aside in a separate 49th state.

"This convention must examine this new effort of the Communists to infiltrate our organization," Marshall added.

At Wednesday's session, a coalition of white and Negro workers was advocated to meet a common problem—"getting the southern political demagogues off their backs."

A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president and head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, added that both racial and laboring groups also had another problem:

"Liberating themselves from the economic clutches of exploitation of city industrial and financial capitalists of the South and a semi-feudalistic plantation oligarchy."

Randolph declared that illiterate and emotional white and Negro workers were "still played off against each other" in the South.

Actually, he asserted, "white workers have more in common with Negro workers than they have in common with White Citizens Councils and the Eastlands."

This was a reference to Sen. James O. Eastland (D.-Miss.), one of the south's leading spokkesmen for racial segregation.

Another speaker at the general convention session Wednesday was Dr. Martin Luther King, president of the Montgomery (Ala.) Improvement Association, an organization which supports the Negro boycott of Montgomery buses.

In reciting details of the Montgomery situation, King told the connection there was "a brand new Negro in the south, with a new sense of dignity and destiny."

The 25-year-old minister, who holds a doctorate degree from Boston university, called the bus boycott "more than 99 percent effective." He estimated that only about 25 of Montgomery's 50,000 Negro residents now were riding the buses daily.

At a pre-convention press conference, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins accused the Eisenhower administration of a "passive, neutral attitude" toward the fight over racial segregation in the south.

Wilkins said: "It seems strange that the White House advisers assume the role of mere observers—let's see how this is coming out—hoping for peaceful solutions rather than taking some affirmative action.

"The White House seems to feel if it stays quiet everything will be all right.

"It is incumbent on the White House to help give respect to the Supreme Court decision.

"We feel the President can lend the prestige of the White House through numerous ways open to him, to the side of forcing compliance with the Supreme Court decree.

"The White House ought not to be passive at a time like this."

Wilkins said one thing President Eisenhower might do would be to call a regional conference of Negro and white southerners, as was suggested by Democrat presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson.

As an alternative, Wilkins suggested "a different kind of conference from areas which are starting compliance or coming close to completing it."

Such a conference, he said, "would show how the problems have been met and overcome, and would help to dissipate myths of violence which have grown up."

NAACP Sets Integration Offensive

SAN FRANCISCO — A strong offensive against racial segregation in the North, West, East as well as the South and an intensive drive to recruit young members into the organization were the top objectives cited by the delegation during the NAACP's 47th annual convention here.

Herbert L. Wright, 26, national director of the organization's youth and college activities, said a campaign will be launched to enroll 250,000 in the NAACP youth councils within six months.

Current enrollment is 45,000. These members range in age from 16 to 24. The expansion drive is to prepare the youths for "life in an integrated community."

EDUCATION AIM

This program, Wright said, will consist primarily of citizenship education designed to train Negroes to be leaders in civic affairs.

Outlines for the drives for integration were given by Thurgood Marshall, the NAACP's special counsel; A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, and Dr. Martin L. King, one of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott leaders.

Marshall called for:

1. Federal legilsative and executive action to attain desegregation.

2. Court suits in school and bus cases in eight states—Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

3. Community education and negotiation elsewhere, including areas of discrimination in the North and West.

4. "An accurate appraisal" of whether Democrats and Republicans are doing the most for civil rights.

5. "Strong uncompromising planks on civil rights" in both party platforms.

The program outlined by Marshall was approved by a conference of NAACP state presidents and the legal staff.

MATTER OF TIME

"The professional politicians of the South know that it is just a matter of time until even the thick veil of apparent legality will be stripped from their baseless cold rebellion against the law of the land," Marshall said.

At Wednesday's session, a coalition of white and Negro workers was advocated to meet a common problem—"getting the southern political demagogues off their banks."

Randolph, added that both racial and laboring groups also had another problem:

"Liberating themselves from the economic clutches of exploitation of city industrial and financial capitalists of the South and a semi-feudalistic plantation oligarchy."

COMMON BOND

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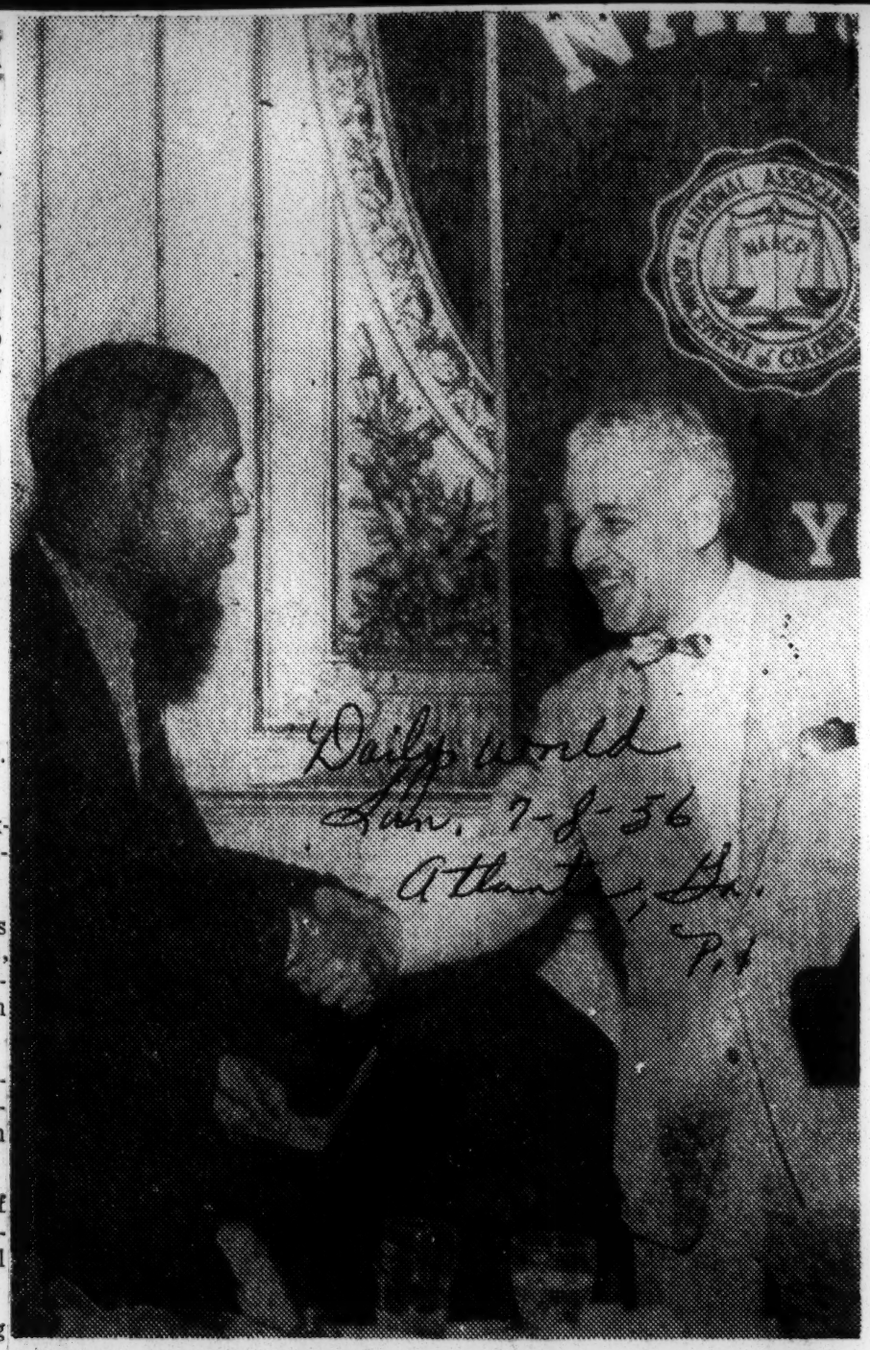

OMEGA'S MAKING GOOD $50,000 PLEDGE TO THE NAACP — Herbert E. Tucker, Jr., Grand Basileus of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, presents a check for $1,000 to Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the NAACP at the Annual Meeting in San Francisco. The check represents the National Body's share of the $50,000 pledge to the NAACP. Mr. Wilkins, in accepting the check, stated that, "to date, more than $7,000 have been received from chapters of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity throughout the country." Each graduate chapter has been requested to subscribe to a life membership in the NAACP, total amount to be paid by 1957.

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Ike Expresses Hope Civil Rights Laws Will Pass

Call 4T Kansas City Mo.

Sends Greetings To NAACP Confab In San Francisco

Fri. 6-29-56

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.— A hope that Congress will enact Administration-sponsored pending civil rights legislation was expressed by President Eisenhower in a message of greetings to the N.A.A.C.P.'s 47th annual convention which opened formally here Tuesday night, June 26.

A telegraphed message from the chief executive declared that the civil rights measures, if enacted, "will materially assist the government in discharging its responsibility to safeguard the Constitutional rights of every citizen in this country, including the right to vote."

"But laws on the statute books are not enough," the presidential message continued. "Patience and forbearance and wisdom are required of all of us if we are to solve effectively the perplexing problems of this trying period of adjustment. As you turn your attention to these problems, I wish all of you a most successfu meeting."

President Eisenhower's greeting noted that since 1909, NAACP members "both white and Negro have been striving to secure for al persons regardless of color their full measure of Constitutional rights."

"A Badge of Honor"

A telegraphed greeting from Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the American Jewish Congress, asserted that the "label of 'extremism' placed on" the NAACP is "a badge of honor won in the fight against the shameful badge of Jim Crow."

"Generations of Americans to come will benefit from your firmness in refusing to accept any substitutes for full attainment of Constitutional rights." Dr. Goldstein added.

Greetings to the assemblage from the president and board chairman of the association singled out for special praise southern NAACP members who have refused to yield to pressures and threats during the past year. The messages were received at convention headquarters in written form since President Arthur B. Spingarn and and many other subjects at news conferences they called Sunday, June 24.

Call 4T

Harriman on Eisenhower: "The President has failed to give the kind of leadership a good Democrat would have given. It we had had a Democrat in the White House there wouldn't be the tensions we have now. He has made his health a factor himself. The doctors treating him have become politicians. . .He is still popular, but as I go about the country I can feel a growing understanding among the people that President Eisenhower, as head of his party, is responsible for the present administration."

Harriman added that he expects that it will be Eisenhower vs. Harriman next November. "Lots of ball games are being won in the ninth inning this year," he answered when asked how he expected to beat favored Adlai Stevenson.

Harriman on the Supreme court decisions: "I expect a reaffirmation of our 1952 plank but reference must be made to recent events. We must pledge support of the Supreme court decisions. It could be carried out with deliberate speed and enforced through various district courts. We must avoid a split within the party-there are avid attempts by one or two persons to create a walkout psychology...Never urged the use of troops to enforce integration. Such action would be irresistable."

Meyner on Eisenhower: "I wouldn't care to predict whether he will run again. Certainly, more variables have entered the picture."

On segregation: "I feel sure we can avoid a split. I believe it's possible to write a platfrom agreeable to the entire party. Nothing can be written, of course, that will please everyone."

Gov. Walter J. Kohler, the personable Republican from Wisconsin, probably will run against Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

All eyes were on him here, as he headed up the otherwise innocuous business session and round table that discussed highways and highway safety.

If he runs against and beats McCarthy, Kohler will be a hot presidential prospect in 1960

Several of the possible Democratic nominees have repeatedly stressed that they will not make an issue of President Eisenhower's health. This governor's conference indicates they were talking nonsense.

The President's health and the wording of the civil rights plank of the Democratic party are the top two topics under discusison here, whenever the governors get away from their routine business.

The question of whether Vice-President Richard M. Nixon is a help or hindrance to Mr. Eisenhower, assuming the President will run again and Nixon will be his running mate, is as frankly discussed at the governor's convention as the location of the next cocktail party.

Gov. Goody Knight of California is especially quizzed on Nixon. He was guarded as all get-out Sunday at his news conference.

"Would you nominate Mr. Nixon?" a reporter asked him.

"I won't have anything to do with nominating anybody," the congenial Californian laughed. "Out side of welcoming the delegations to the Republican convention on August 20. I'll play no role in the convention." (Knight is a delegate.)

The reporters probed him from all sides, sensing a reluctance where Nixon was concerned. What if Nixon were dropped from the ticket he was asked "I haven" any opinion on that at all," Knight said.

What about Nixon himself? "The vice president is a distinguished Californian." he answered. "If the President elects him and the convention nominates him, I will support the ticket whole-heartedly."

The greatness of the country's ability (and right) to express itself shone through as the governors gathered.

"He won't carry a southern state," Gov. Timmerman Jr., of South Carolina said of Eisenhower, who that day had made news by taking 80 steps at Walter Reed hospital.

"We'll expose the hypocrisy of their peace and prosperity slogan," Harriman proclaimed.

"Weasel words," snapped "Soapy" Williams of the Supreme court's suggestion that integration in general be done at "deliberate speed."

Knight predicted an easy victory for Ike. And so it went.

Marshall outlines strategy—

News P.28

Segregation's end mapped by NAACP

Wed. 6-27-56

BY LEONARD MILLIMAN

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27—(AP)—Negro leaders today mapped strategy for their fight against segregation by new law suits, political pressure, education and negotiation.

Tam, Ala.

Broad outlines were charted last night in the keynote speech to the 47th annual convention of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP attorney who won the desegregation ruling from the Supreme Court.

Marchall called for:

1. Federal legislative and executive action to attain desegregation. Congress and the administration, he said, "must not continue to stand idly by and allow state governments to surrender to open defiance of court rulings."

2. Legal suits in school and bus cases in eight states—Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia — where "we found not one instance on the part of the political leadership to even consider the possibility of desegregating."

3. Community education and negotiation elsewhere, including spots of discrimination in the North and West.

4. "An accurate appraisal" of whether Republicans or Democrats are doing the most for civil rights. Congressmen Hugh Scott (R., Pa.) and John F. Shelley (D., Calif.), picked by their respective national committees, will debate this question before the convention Friday night.

5. "Strong uncompromising planks on civil rights" in both party platforms.

MARSHALL'S outlined program for legal action and community education was approved by a conference of NAACP state presidents and the legal staff. They will recommend it to the six-day convention, which usually follows their suggestions. Marshall said 30 cases are under study for filing later this year.

"The professional politicians of the South know that it is just a matter of time until even the think veil of apparent legality will be stripped from their baseless cold rebellion against the law of the land," Marshall told the convention.

He blamed "professional politicians" primarily for "trying to sell to the normally law-abiding Southerners the impression that there is still some possible validity left in racial segregation."

"This small minority of Southern politicians is getting smaller and smaller," Marshall said, while the NAACP is getting bigger, wealthier and more influential.

A CONVENTION report said NAACP reached a new high of 309,000 members last year, with gains particularly in the South, and income soared to a record $635,000, most of it contributed after the slaying of Emmett Till in Mississippi Aug. 28.

Marshall attributed NAACP's new growth to a "campaign of intimidation" against the organiaztion and "vicious threatening tactics" against its Southern leaders. He warned the same situation has "given new weapons to the Communists" who have adopted a program of "sweetness and light" to win Negro support.

MARSHALL lauded the "peaceful lawful, Christion action" of Negroes in the 6-months-old Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott "of substituting tired feet for tired hearts."

But he looked coldly on a suggestion of the Rev. Martin Luther King, a 27-year-old leader of the boycott, to apply similar tactics against school segregation.

"I don't approve of using children to do men's work," Marshall said.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER sent the following message to the convention:

"To the members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People I extend greetings on the occasion of its 47th annual convention.

"Since 1909 its members, both white and Negro, have been striving to secure for all persons, regardless of color, their full measure of constitutional rights.

"As you know, the attorney general of the United States has drafted for consideration by the Congress legislation which will help secure equal justice under law for all our people.

"If enacted, these measures will materially assist the government in discharging its responsibility to safeguard the constitutional rights of every citizen in this country, including the right to vote.

"But the laws on the statute books are not enough. Patience and forebearance and wisdom are required of all of us if we are to solve effectively the perplexing problems of this trying period of adjustment. As you turn your attention to these problems I wish all of you a most successful meeting."

PRESIDENT URGED TO TAKE BIAS ROLE

Times P.22-C

N.A.A.C.P. Secretary Asks Conference of Southern Negroes and Whites

Tues. 6-26-56

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25—President Eisenhower was called upon today to use his powers of persuasion to implement the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

New York, N.Y.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asked an end to what he called the "passive role" of the White House toward "one of the chief domestic issues before the country in an election year."

Mr. Wilkins gave his views at a press conference preceding the opening here of the association's national convention. He said "the No. 1 business" of the meeting, lasting through next Sunday, would be discussion of ways to end segregation in line with the Supreme Court's decision.

"We feel the President can lend the prestige of the White House through numerous ways open to him, to the side of forcing compliance with the Supreme Court decree, Mr. Wilkins said.

In his advocacy of action by General Eisenhower, he said one of the "obvious suggestions" was for the President to call a regional conference. It would be made up of Southerners, both Negro and white, "and not merely be a conference of Southern attorneys general," he said.

Another suggestion by Mr.

Wilkins was for "a different kind of conference from areas which are starting compliance or coming close to completing it. Such a conference would show how the problems have been met and overcome. This type of conference would help to dissipate myths of violence which have grown up."

Rejects Use of Troops

He specifically rejected the use of Federal troops to force integration.

Mr. Wilkins agreed that the Administration had taken certain steps, such as entering briefs, prior to the Supreme Court's actions. What he was referring to now, he said, was the President's lack of action in the tensions and the absence of compliance in some areas.

"The White House," he asserted, "seems to feel if it stays quiet everything will be all right. It is incumbent on the White House to help give respect to the Supreme Court decision."

He added:

"We have suggested the White House shouldn't be neutral. We are suggesting it now. There is time for the White House to take a stand."

Mr. Wilkins voiced gratification over the fact that only five states had done nothing to implement the court's decision—South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

He said there were only eight states in which "no action has been taken on the elementary or secondary school levels. * * * Some have proceeded well toward completion of integration—Missouri, Oklahoma, West Virginia and, of course, the District of Columbia."

Mr. Wilkins noted that a session of the association in Altanta on Feb. 17 decided that representatives from non-complying states could call on the national offices of the association to take legal action.

Suits to Be Filed

Accordingly, he said, suits would be filed in those states at such times as were deemed favorable.

Exploration will be made of the use of passive, non-violent resistance in combating discrimination, Mr. Wilkins said. This would include study of the boycott of the Montgomery, Ala., bus system which Mr. Wilkins termed "an undoubted spiritual success."

He predicted delegates would demand strong civil-rights planks for both major party platforms this year, "going beyond mere declarations that the Supreme Court decree is the law of the land."

NAACP Convention Opens Tuesday in San Francisco; To Study Desegregation

San Francisco.—Ways and means of accelerating community action to secure desegregation of public facilities and institutions will be explored at the 47th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which opens here on Tuesday, June 26, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, announced today.

The six-day convention, which will be attended by some 800 delegates from all sections of the country, will be held in the Civic Auditorium. It will open formally on Tuesday evening with a keynote address by Thurgood Marshall, the Association's special counsel and chief of the battery of NAACP lawyers who argued the historic school segregation cases. Mr. Wilkins will be the principal speaker at the closing session on Sunday afternoon, July 1.

Opening Welcome

The delegates will be welcomed at the opening session by Mayor George Christopher and R. J. Reynolds, general chairman of the convention.

Prominent on the list of speakers for the convention are the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Alabama, mass protest against racial segregation on the buses of that city, and A. Philip Randolph, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

A feature of the convention will be an election year debate between a Democratic and a Republican spokesman on the civil rights program of their respective political parties.

Reprisal Victims Expected

To illustrate in human form some of its work since last year's convention, the NAACP has invited the leading figures of three of its most celebrated civil rights cases as convention guests. They are Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster of Tyler, Tex.; L. A. Blackman of Elloree, C. S.; and Gus Courts of Belzoni, Miss. They will appear at the Sunday session.

Mrs. Foster, now a minister's wife, became the subject of world-wide interest when she was stoned by a mob on the University of Alabama campus after having enrolled there as the university's first Negro student.

Forced Out

Mr. Blackman, president of the Elloree NAACP branch, was threatened by the Ku Klux Klan and denied needed building materials because of his NAACP role and because secured signatures on a school desegregation petition. He was forced out of the building construction business and now is a distributor for various publications in his area.

Mr. Courts, president of the Belzoni, Miss., NAACP branch until he fled from Mississippi to Dallas, Texas for personal safety, was nearly killed by a shotgun blast after he registered to vote. He had been warned that he would be killed if he tried to vote.

Awards to be Given

A 'Freedom Fund' dinner at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel will be the scene for awards to Association branches which were responsible for major civil rights advances in their local communities during 1955. A report also will be given to dinner participants on the progress of the NAACP 'Fight for Freedom' campaign, set up at the 1953 convention to raise one million dollars annually for 10 years for the Association's drive to complete emancipation by January 1, 1963, the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Community Action Workshops

Convention delegates will participate in workshop discussions on how to utilize community forces in meeting problems of discrimination in education, housing, employment, recreation and transportation with members of the national office staff serving as discussion leaders. Additional workshops on political action, public relations, membership, fund raising, youth work, and administration are also scheduled.

Plans will be mapped to assist NAACP branches in mobilizing community resources to combat discrimination on the local level at the point of origin. These resources will be explored during the workshop sessions.

Discussion Leaders

Discussion leaders include Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel and his top assistant, Robert L. Carter; Clarence Mitchell, director, NAACP Washington bureau; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; John Morsell, assistant to the executive secretary; Madison S. Jones, special assistant for housing; Mrs. Constance Baker Motley and Jack Greenberg, NAACP attorneys; Miss Lucille Black, membership secretary; Herbert Hill, labor secretary; Herbert Wright, youth secretary; and Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations.

Preceding the convention opening the NAACP legal staff will hold an all-day meeting on June 25 with members of the Association's national legal committee and lawyers working with NAACP units on local and state levels.

First Convention Here

The NAACP never has met in annual convention in San Francisco. In 1942 and 1949 the convention was held in Los Angeles.

The Association has an interracial membership of 300,000 in 43 states, the Territory of Alaska and the District of Columbia. It has 1,300 local branches.

He said five Southern states have taken an "ain't a-going to do it" attitude toward the U. S. Supreme Court school antisegregation ruling.

Wilkins declared: "It seems strange that the White House advisors assume the role of mere observers—let's see how this is coming out—hoping for peaceful solutions rather than taking some affirmative action."

Asked what action he would advocate, Wilkins said he wanted to make it clear that the NAACP had never advocated use of troops in the South; that the organization is against violence at all times.

"But there are many ways open to the President," the NAACP official said. "He can lend the prestige of the White House to the side of enforcing the Supreme Court decree. The White House ought not to be passive at a time like this."

He said one obvious thing would be to call a conference, including Negroes, but added that the association hesitated to push this step at the precise time when an aspirant to the White House—Adlai Stevenson—has made the suggestion.

Wilkins suggested "a different kind of conference" might also be held, made up of residents of states which are moving ahead with integration. This, he said, would publicize and demonstrate what can be done successfully without tensions and violence.

More than 800 delegates, including 250 in a separate youth group, are expected to assemble here tomorrow for the six day convention.

NAACP HEAD HITS AT 'WHITE HOUSE'

Wilkins Scores 'Passive Neutral Attitude'

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26 (AP)—An official spokesman for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has criticized what he called "the passive, neutral attitude of the White House" in achieving racial integration in this nation's schools.

Roy Wilkins of New York, NAACP executive secretary, made his comment at a news conference preliminary to the opening of the association's 47th annual convention here tomorrow night.

FIGHT REDS, BIAS, N.A.A.C.P. URGED

Wash. Post & Times Herald Wed. 6-27-56

Coast Convention Is Told to Guard Against Infiltration —South Scored on Schools

New York N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26—A many-sided offensive against racial segregation and communism was recommended tonight to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people. P. 28-C

The drive was recommended by Thurgood Marshall, the association's special counsel. He was the keynote speaker. At the group's annual convention, he outlined a program that included vigilance among Negroes everywhere against new "sweetness and light" efforts at Communist infiltration. He called for vigorous implementation of the Supreme Court's decisions for racial integration in public education. He urged that the organization be on guard against to weaken the Supreme Court and "strangle" civil rights bills.

"The question facing our entire government," Mr. Marshall said in his text, "is a question as to how long eight Southern states can continue to thwart the will of our Government, our Constitution and our courts."

Asks Uncompromising Planks

He declared that the delegates should leave this convention next Sunday with an accurate appraisal of "the action and inaction" of both major American political parties in regard to civil rights legislation. The convention, he added, should present to both parties "minimum demands for strong uncompromising planks on civil rights."

President Eisenhower in a message sent to the convention said that Herbert Brownell Jr., the Attorney General, had drafted for consideration by Congress legislation that would "help secure equal justice under law for all our people."

"If enacted," the President said, "these measures will materially assist the Government in discharging its responsibility to safeguard the constitutional rights of every citizen in this country, including the right to vote. But laws on the statute books are not enough. Patients and forbearance and wisdom are required of all of us if we are to solve effectively the perplexing problems of this trying period of adjustment."

Mr. Marshall cautioned that "the wave of anti-Negro terror in the Deep South" and "the unwillingness of state officials" and "inability of Federal Government to protect" Negroes had given new weapons to the Communists for their propaganda.

Negroes 'To Be Set Aside'

But the Communists, he asserted, "are no more interested in Negroes or the N. A. A. C. P. than they are in the United States." He said that their master plans for Negroes was "'self-determination,' which simply means that all Negroes are to be set aside in a separate forty-ninth state."

This convention, he added, "must examine this new effort of the Communists to infiltrate our organization."

The convention keynoter called for a careful evaluation of the records of other members of Congress "to determine what they have done to counteract the obstruction tactics" in the civil rights field of Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, "and others of his group."

Mr. Marshall analyzed gains made in school integration since the Supreme Court ruled against racially segregated schools in 1954. He said democracy had "lost ground during the past year" because of the situation in some of the South's universities.

At a press conference the Rev. Martin Luther King, one of the leaders of the Montgomery bus boycott in Alabama, suggested "passive resistance" as a useful weapon in fighting racial discrimination. However, he said he would not advocate its employment indiscriminately.

King Proposal Would Boycott Dixie Schools

Constitution Wed. 6-27-56 Atlanta, Ga.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26 (AP)—A Negro boycott of segregaed Southern schools to force compliance with the Supreme Court's nonsegregation ruling was suggested here today by a leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott. P. 1

The Rev. Martin Luther King made the suggestion at a press conference in advance of the formal opening tonight of the 47th annual convention of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. He said Negro action like the six-month-old Montgomery bus boycott "might become the pattern in many areas of the South."

PASSIVELY RESIST

He said he had not thought the idea through fully, and was not making it as a formal proposal. "But somehow we are going to laws" that defy federal court laws" the defy federal court rulings, he said.

Dr. King said a school boycott would likely lead to legal action similar to his own trial and conviction for his part in the bus boycott. But, he added, "it is interesting to have legal action from the other side."

Dr. King, who came to the convention prepared to advocate wider use of passive resistance in the fight against segregation, said "a willingness to go to jail for right or righteousness" is an essential part of his program.

He said other forms of action should be used simultaneously and indicated hope of more support from sympathetic Southern whites. Editorial P. 4-A

Desegregation Holds NAACP Spotlight

Confab Opened In Frisco

Defender Sat. 6-30-56 Chicago, Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO — Ways and means of accelerating community action to obtain desegregation of public facilities and institutions are being explored at the 47th annual convention of the NAACP which opened here Tuesday, June 26, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, announced. P. 6

The six-day convention which has attracted some 800 delegates from all sections of the country, is being held in the Civic Auditorium. It opened formally on Tuesday evening with a keynote address by Thurgood Marshall, the Association's special counsel and chief of the battery of NAACP lawyers who argued the historic school segregation case. Wilkins will be the principal speaker at the closing session on Sunday afternoon, July 1.

The delegates were welcomed at the opening session by Mayor George Christopher and R. J. Reynolds, general chairman of the convention.

Prominent on the list of speakers for the convention are the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., leader of the Montgomery, Ala., mass protest against racial segregation on the buses of that city, and A. Philip Randolph, a vice-president of the AFL-CIO and international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

A feature of the convention will be an election year debate between a Democratic and a Republican spokesman on the civil rights program of their respective political parties.

REPRISAL VICTIMS

To illustrate in human form some of its work since last year's convention, the NAACP has invited the leading figures of three of its most celebrated civil rights cases as convention guests. They are Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster of Tyler, Texas; L. A. Blackman of Elloree, S. C., and Gus Courts of Belzoni, Miss. They will appear at the Sunday session.

Mrs. Foster, now a minister's wife, became the subject of world-wide interest when she was stoned by a mob on the University of Alabama campus after having enrolled there as the university's first Negro student.

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AWARDS TO BE GIVEN

A 'Freedom Fund' dinner at the Sheraton-Palace hotel will be the scene for awards to Association branches which were responsible for major civil rights advances in their local communities during 1955.

A report also will be given to dinner participants on the progress of the NAACP 'Fight for Freedom' campaign, set up at the 1953 convention to raise one million dollars annually for 10 years for the Association's drive to complete emancipation by Jan. 1, 1963, the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Convention delegates will participate in workshop discussions on how to utilize community forces in meeting problems of discrimination in education, housing, employment, recreation and transportation with members of the national office staff serving as discussion leaders.

Additional workshops on political action, public relations, membership, fund raising, youth work, and administration are also scheduled.

Plans will be mapped to assist NAACP branches in mobilzing community resources to combat discrimination on the local level at the point of origin. These resources will be explored during the workshop sessions.

Discussion leaders include Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and his assistant, Robert L. Carter; Clarence Mitchell, director, NAACP Washington bureau; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; John Morsell, assistant to the executive secretary; Madison S. Jones, special assistant for housing.

Also Mrs. Constance Baker Motley and Jack Greenberg, NAACP attorneys; Miss Lucille Black, membership secretary; Herbert Hill, labor secretary; Herbert Wright, youth secretary; and Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations.

Preceding the convention opening the NAACP legal staff met on June 25 with members of the association's national legal committee and lawyers working with NAACP units on local and state levels.

FIRST CONVENTION HERE

The NAACP never has met in annual convention in San Francisco. In 1942 and 1949 the convention was held in Los Angeles.

The Association has an interracial membership of 300,000 in 43 states, the Territory of Alaska and the District of Columbia. It has 1,300 local branches.

The NAACP Board of Directors and staff are also interracial. Arthur B. Spingarn, New York attorney is president; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, also of New York, chairman of the Board of Directors; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Boston, treasurer.

Martin Luther King To Speak at NAACP Confab

Call P 20 Dec 5-18-56

Kansas City, Mo.

SAN FRANCISCO — The Rev. Martin Luther King, leader in the Montgomery, Ala., bus protest, will be a principal speaker at the annual convention of the NAACP here next month. Seven hundred delegates are expected to attend.

The convention, to be held June 26 to July 1 in the Civic auditorium, will have as its general theme, community action for civil rights.

This theme will be emphasized in daytime workshops dealing with the elimination of segregation and discrimination in housing, public education both North and South employment, transportation, recreation and public accommodations. Other workshops will be concerned with political action and improving branch activities for community civil rights.

The Spingarn Medal, annually awarded to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, will be presented during the convention. A "Freedom Fund" dinner will feature awards to NAACP state and local units for outstanding achievement during 1955.

The 47th Annual NAACP Convention

Dispatch Tue. 6-29-56

This week more than 1,000 delegates, both black and ite, coming from every state in the Union, are in San ancisco in attendance at the 47th annual session of the ational Association for the Advancement of Colored Peo-. Despite the cries of the enemies of the association, the AACP is the most constitutional organization in America.

The Supreme Court has in almost 80 per cent of the cases esented to that body by the NAACP counsel, agreed that at the NAACP stands for is properly interpreted as the w of the land.

Oklahoma City, Okla. Tel

While many of the reactionary forces in America have luring the almost half century of NAACP existence, scoffed t the program of this great civil rights organization, the fact that the two national political parties, soon to converge in large American cities, are going to have to face fundamental issues for which the NAACP has stood, proves the virility and force of the civil rights program or the Niagara Movement. It fully justifies the long struggle of faithful souls like Moorefield Story, Mary White Ovington, Dean William Pickens, Joel Spingarn, James Weldon Johnson and Walter White. Those are the sainted souls who have passed on, and we are now at this moment looking down upon the fruits of their labors.

Few of the younger generation realize and know that when Teddy Roosevelt was president there were Negroes lynched by the hundreds every year in the southern section of the United States. This has practically ended. In addition to this, newspapers of the past almost daily charged that Negroes were rapists, and alleged that mobs were necessary to protect the fair names and the virtue of white women. The NAACP has changed all of this. Only yesterday we read a newspaper column that listed six rape cases, where the assaulters were identified as white. If the NAACP has done nothing more than resurrect the good name of the Negro in America, it has completely justified its existence. There are of course some blacks who commit rape, but America has been educated up to a point where it knows now that the rapist is a masculine creature, whose face is not always black.

In the field of civil rights the NAACP in the past 47 years has adjudicated before the courts the right of the black man to vote, to own property unrestricted by racial barriers, and to attend the public schools and colleges just as any other American citizen. It has eliminated almost completely the jim crow car system, and has done substantial work in the relm of fair employment legislation. This subject will get much mulling over at San Francisco as have other questions that are today civil rights realities in the United States.

Since the Montgomery Boycott and its counterparts which have developed in Tallahassee and South Carolina State college, the NAACP has become intensely interested in peaceful resistance, or civil disobedience. It appears the American Negro has been overlooking his best weapon, and one that has greater appeal to the younger generation. While it was elderly people who started the boycott at Montgomery, the idea and approach in the adjustment of race rights has gotten response from young Negroes as never before, and from the announcement coming from Tallahassee, the young people not only seem to have stood steadfast, but they are actually getting results. It could be that the NAACP will adopt the Montgomery boycott as a definite part of the struggle for race rights.

The Montgomery effort will from now on prove far more effective than it has in the past for the reason the American church and state government have at long last turned their back on segregation. The Montgomery segregation program is being persisted in despite the spirit of the times which says dual citizenship must go. It appears to this publication it will be increasingly more effective in communities where the Negro population is the largest. Who can say that Negroes in small cities like Montgomery (where any man can start to work earlier just sixty minutes in advance of the time he is expected on his job, and be there when the bell rings) can win decisively. Such a struggle could perhaps fail in Chicago, St. Louis and Detroit, because of long distances which laborers must travel to their employment, but we suspect there is not a city the size of Atlanta, where, if Negroes dedicated themselves to a walking program they would win.

There is going to be a lot of scurrying around in the next few months on the part of Negroes who have a proprietiary interest in segregation, telling their friends not to boycott, but to each and every one of these people the black man should say, "We did not start this movement. The Citizens Council did." Why were not the same crowd out asking the Citizens Councils not to deny Negroes their job, food and raiment? Why were Negroes dismissed from work who did no more than sign a petition asking redress of gievances? The constitution of the United States recognizes the efficacy and virtue in right of petition.

All of these new features in the civil rights struggle that bobbed up over night, and are proving effective, will be mulled over at San Francisco this week. The way you can help is to go to the officers of your local branch and tender your membership in the NAACP. You are enjoying privileges and immunities in your local community as a result of the NAACP's struggle. Why should you feel you should not join in the battle for a finer type of social decency in America? The delegates are sacrificing this week to whip into shape a better and more effective method of battling reaction.

32b 1956

NAACP

(Negro) ARCHBISHOP C.C.ADDISON
NEW YORK, N.Y.

NAACP IS THE TARGET OF NEGRO CHURCHMAN

Commercial Appeal P. 17

One-Man Campaign Spreads To Louisiana

Jus, 8-28-56

SEEKS GROUP DOWNFALL

Memphis, Tenn.

By The United Press

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 27. —A one-man counterattack to the NAACP is touring Louisiana preaching the gospel, segregation, insurance protection and money lending.

Negro Archbishop C. C. Addison of New York City conferred Monday with members of the Southern Gentlemen organization and told them the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was "exploiting the Negroes politically and economically."

"We are out to destroy the NAACP and the Urban league," he said.

32b

The 58-year-old archbishop heads the African Universal Church and Commercial League Corp., with headquarters in New York.

Completing Tour

He is winding up a tour of the South in an effort to "awaken the people to the evils of integration."

"Segregation is sanctioned by the Bible," he said. "Jesus opposed integration."

The archbishop conferred with J. B. Easterly, head of the Southern Gentlemen, on racial problems and the prospects of Negroes returning to Africa.

"I do not advocate return of the Negro to Africa," he said. "But they should be helped if they want to go."

Mr. Easterly and other members of the pro-segregation group said they had heard of the archbishop's work among Negroes and praised his stand on integration. They agreed with him that the NAACP was an evil dividing force in the South.

Praises Legislature

The archbishop said he favored "separate but equal" treatment for Negroes in schools, churches and political organizations. He praised the Louisiana Legislature for passing rigid segregation laws several weeks ago.

He said his church had more than 3,000 members in this country and had begun only recently a membership drive. His church is incorporated in Louisiana and does business, he said.

"We lend folks money to buy a car or even a house," he said. "Our policies cover sick payments and life insurance."

He said profits were re-invested by the New York church board.

Afro-American
Sat. 5-19-56
P. 3
Baltimore, Md.

ADDS HIS SIGNATURE — New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner signs proclamation at City Hall designating Thursday, May 17, 1956, as a "Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving" to commemorate the United States Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954, outlawing racial segregation in the public schools. Witnessing the ceremony in the mayor's office are, left to right, the Rev. Dr. Sandy F. Ray, Brooklyn, president of the Empire Baptist State Convention; the Rev. Dr. O. Clay Maxwell Sr., National Baptist Convention leader and pastor of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church in Harlem; and the Rev. Dan M. Potter, executive director of the Protestant Council of the City of New York.

NAACP slates 'Prayer Day'

Afro-American
Sat. 5-19-56
Baltimore, Md.
P. 3

NEW YORK — More than 9,000 persons are expected to attend the second anniversary celebration of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

Sponsored by the New York NAACP unit, the celebration will be held at St. Nicholas Arena at 69 W. 66th St. on May 17 at 8 p.m.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner has issued a proclamation designating May 17 as a "Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving" to commemorate the court decision.

Among the speakers will be Arthur D. Shores, Montgomery, Ala. attorney; Mrs. Rosa Parks, who touched off Montgomery bus boycott; Gus Courts, Mound Bayou, Miss.; and John B. Culbertson, white South Carolina attorney.

FAULKNER CHALLENGED

Dubois, an N.A.A.C.P. Founder, Would Debate Integration

Special to The New York Times.

OAKLAND, Calif., April 15—Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, eighty-eight-year-old co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, tonight challenged William Faulkner, Mississippi author and Nobel Prize winner, to a debate on integration.

Dr. Dubois, who issued the challenge in an interview recorded for radio station KROW, suggested that the debate take place on the steps of the Court House at Sumner, Miss., where the Emmett Till murder case was tried. The subject would be the novelist's "Go Slow Now" advice to Negroes in a recent Life magazine article.

32b 1956

More than 20 suits filed against Naacp in South

NEW YORK — Measures designed to curb the effectiveness of the Naacp have been passed, invoked or proposed in five southern states, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and North and South Carolina, the Naacp announced today.

A resolution, was passed last week by the South Carolina Legislature, asking the U. S. Attorney General to put the Naacp on his subversive list.

In North Carolina, W. B. Rodman, attorney general, has announced that he will "insist" to the courts that the Naacp should pay $500 for failing to register in the state.

The Naacp has filed a petition in a North Carolina court, asserting that the demand that it register in that state is unconstitutional because it violates the 14th amendment.

Over Gov. James E. Folsom's veto the Alabama legislature has passed a bill, aimed at preventing solicitation of Naacp memberships. The bill requires payment of a fee of $100 for any paid organizer, and payment of an additional $5 for each member solicited.

Also enacted was a bill permitting a county board of education to cancel the contract of any teacher who favors school desegregation or belongs to an organization advocating desegregation.

In Georgia, a bill proposed by Gov. Marvin Griffin, would make it a felony, punishable by two years in prison, for anyone to "threaten" the private school system after it has been approved and set up.

S. CAROLINA ASKS $7300 OF NAACP

The Mississippi House of Representatives on Jan. 25 passed a bill, described by Rep. Karl Wiesenburg as "affecting only the Naacp." The measure would make it a misdemeanor punishable by six months in jail and/or $1000 fine for any one to: ". . . incite a riot, or breach of the peace, of public disturbance, or disorderly assembly, by soliciting, or advocating, or urging, or encouraging disobedience to any law of the State of Mississippi, and nonconformance with the established traditions, customs and usages of the State of Mississippi."

Another measure would enlarge the area of criminal libel "to penalize any 'slander' or 'defamation' of the state, locality, inhabitants, institutions, or government." Mississippi newspaper publishers have strongly protested this bill.

South Carolina Attorney General Callison will also file suit against the Naacp for failure to register, and will seek to recover $7,300 in fines from it.

Another S. C. measure specifies that no person receive a teacher's certificate without signing a nonmembership affidavit in the Communist party or Naacp. Another bill would prohibit teachers, other state and local government employees from Naacp membership. Still another would bar members from state, county and municipal jobs.

Suits for libel and related questions have been filed against Naacp officials and members in South Carolina, Florida and Alabama, the Naacp said. Defendant in the Alabama suit is Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeast regional Naacp secretary.

8 States Face School Suits By NAACP

ATLANTA, Feb. 19 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said today it will file school suits in eight "recalcitrant" Southern states before June 1 in its continuing effort to break down segregation barriers.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, said the group had been asked to file suits in one or more areas in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

The statement came at a news conference held by Marshall and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, climaxing a three-day meeting of NAACP officials from 14 Southern states.

3 CATEGORIES

Wilkins said it was found that the states immediately involved by the Supreme Court's 1954 segregation ruling fell into three categories. Besides the "recalcitrant" group these were:

"Those which have desegregated "in a sensible fashion:" Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma and West Virginia.

Those where progress "is immeasurably slow" but where "much can be accomplished through further negotiations:" Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas.

The "recalcitrant" group "are in open rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States. . . White Citizens Councils and kindred organizations started in Mississippi. . . have created the atmosphere of defiance of the law of the land. Their program of economic pressures and other forms of intimidation are openly for the purpose of depriving Negroes of their constitutionally protected right to insist on compliance with the Supreme Court's decisions," Wilkins said.

TO FIGHT SITUATION

The NAACP proposed the following to combat the situation in the eight lagging states:

A willingness to negotiate with any local school board which has the "courage" to support the Constitution of the United States.

Where petitions seeking desegregation have been rebuffed "we are obliged to give. . . the full support of the legal staff of the NAACP."

Marshall assured newsmen that the NAACP will defend Fred Gray, a 25-year-old Montgomery, Ala., attorney indicted by a grand jury investigating the bus boycott in that city. Gray was charged with unlawfully filing an antisegregation suit in U. S. District Court last month without the consent of one of the five Negro women whose names appeared on the complaint. The suit seeks to outlaw Montgomery city and state segregation laws dealing with public transportation.

Negroes have boycotted city buses there since early last December when a Negro woman was arrested for not complying with segregation laws.

The grand jury returned 114 true bills Saturday and more are expected Monday or Tuesday.

Marshall said "offhand" he thought the NAACP would have a part in defending others named.

NAACP, Lehman Blast Ike On Integration Anniversary

(Copyright 1956 by The New York Times Co.)

NEW YORK, May 17—The Eisenhower administration came under fire here tonight in the struggle over the ending of racial segregation. Around the country, proponents and opponents marked the second anniversary of the Supreme Court's ruling that segregation in schools is unconstitutional

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, asserted the administration has thus far failed to provide "positive and affirmative action, creating a climate of order." Such action, he said, "can substitute national morality and dignity for the mischievous irresponsibility of the mob, opposing desegregation."

Sen. Lehman (D-NY) said candidates for election this fall should be tested by the issue of equal rights for all. He contended that "the top leadership of our government" appeared to consider itself "neutralists in the cold war over civil rights."

Wilkins declined to specify what federal moves he wished. But the NAACP is understood to favor a more formal call by the President for desegregation, perhaps by a public address, then the gradual approach he has advocated at press conferences.

The anniversary was marked as "Black Monday" by white Citizens Councils, which are resisting desegregation, in rallies in four Alabama cities and New Orleans.

School Suits To Be Filed Before June 1

Montgomery Jury Indicts Attorney

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NAACP

EDUCATION

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effort to break down segregation barriers.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, said the group had been asked to file suits in one or more areas in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

The statement came at a news conference held by Marshall and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, climaxing a three day meeting of NAACP officials from 14 Southern states.

"we are obliged to give . . . the full support of the legal staff of the NAACP."

Marshall assured newsmen that the NAACP will defend Fred Gray, a 25-year-old Montgomery, Ala., attorney indicted by a grand jury investigating the bus boycott in that city. Gray was charged with unlawfully filing an anti-segregation suit in U. S. District Court last month without the consent of one of the five Negro women whose names appeared on the complaint. The suit seeks to outlaw Montgomery city and state segregation laws dealing with public transportation.

Negroes have boycotted city buses there since early last December when a Negro woman was arrested for not complying with segregation laws.

Post-Herald

The grand jury returned 114 true bills Saturday and more are expected Monday or Tuesday. Marshall said "offhand" he thought the NAACP would have a part in defending others named.

The indictment against Gray, Marshall said, is an attempt by segregation leaders to "cut off the one Negro spokesman in the area." He added that the NAACP will defend Gray "with all its resources."

Wilkins pointed to the Montgomery situation as one which Southern white supremacy champions should note. It is an "indigenous revolt," he said, an effort spontaneous in Montgomery and not born of NAACP urging.

Marshall said that other than "some slight financial assistance," the NAACP has not been called on to help in Montgomery.

Haven for School Refugees

Courier p. 4

The report that the New York Board of Education is bidding for qualified Southern Negro teachers who have been ousted from their jobs by desegregation or persecution for militancy is good news.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

These school teachers who are deprived of their livelihood because of racial prejudice are as much refugees from oppression as any folk from behind the Iron Curtain.

Dr. John W. Davis of the NAACP legal defense and educational fund deserves much credit for bringing the plight of these educators to the attention of the great liberal metropolis.

Sat. 8-4-56

Escaping to New York City, however, is no solution to the situation in Dixie, no matter how helpful it may prove to be to the hundreds of jobless Negro teachers in the South.

NAACP Readies School Suits In 8 Balky Southern States

Commercial Appeal
Mon. 2-20-56 P. 1

By Associated Press

ATLANTA, Feb. 19.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Sunday it will file school suits in eight "recalcitrant" Southern states before June 1 in its continuing effort to break down segregation barriers.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, said the group had been asked to file suits in one or more areas in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

The statement climaxed a three-day meeting of NAACH officials from 14 Southern states.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said it was found that the states immediately involved by the Supreme Court's 1954 segregation ruling fell into three categories. Besides the "recalcitrant" group [illegible] Atlanta Ga.

Those which have desegregated "in a sensible fashion": Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma and West Virginia.

'Progress Slow'

Those where progress "is immeasurably slow" but where much can be accomplished through further negotiations:" Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas.

The "recalcitrant" group "are in open rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States, Wilkins said. The NAACP proposed the following to combat the situation in the eight lagging states:

"A willingness to negotiate with any local school board which has the "courage" to support the Constitution of the United States.

To Defend Attorney

Where petitions seeking desegregation have been rebuffed "we are obliged to give . . . the full support of the legal staff of the NAACP."

Marshall said the NAACP will defend Fred Gray, a 25-year-old Montgomery, Ala., attorney indicated by a grand jury investigating the bus boycott in that city. Gray was charged with unlawfully filing an anti-segregation suit in District Court last month without the consent of one of the five Negro women whose names appeared on the complaint.

Negroes have boycotted city buses there since early last December when a Negro woman was arrested for not complying with segregation laws.

N.A.A.C.P. to Sue 8 States Over Bias

New York Times
Mon. 2-20-56 P. 15-C

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Feb. 19—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People declared here today it would file suits before June 1 to force integration of schools in at least eight Southern states. The states "are in open rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States," the group added.

The announcement came at the close of a three-day meeting of state presidents and counsel of the N. A. A. C. P. from fourteen Southern states.

The states the N. A. A. C. P. designated as having "deliberately set themselves up against the entire country" were listed as Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the group, asserted that Negro parents had called on the N. A. A. C. P. to enter suits in one or more localities in each of the eight states.

The N. A. A. C. P. said suits also were likely in a second group of states—Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas—where progress was described as "immeasurably slow." However, officials said they believed "much can be accomplished through further negotiations in the last-named states. P. 15-C

"Some areas in these four states appear to be determined to throw their lot with recalcitrant areas of other states," the group said.

New York

Substantial areas in Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma and West Virginia were said to have met the problem "with due regard for the law of the land and local problems by desegregating in a sensible fashion."

"We are convinced that in these states within a very short time all racial segregation in public schools will be completely removed," the N. A. A. C. P. said. No legal action is contemplated in any of this group of states "unless there is a complete breakdown of negotiations," officials said.

In a prepared statement, the N. A. A. C. P. charged that in the "recalcitrant" states of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, officials for the most part from the Governors on down had defied the Fourteenth Amendment, the United States Supreme Court and our entire Government.

No Intent Is Seen

"They have demonstrated that they do not intend to ever comply voluntarily with the law in regard to desegregation," it said.

"The good people of these states," the statement added, "are either afraid or unwilling to speak out against this tyranny. So-called white citizens councils and kindred organizations started in Mississippi and, spreading throughout the states mentioned, have created the atmosphere of defiance of the law of the land. Their program of economic pressures and other forms of intimidation is openly for the purpose of depriving Negroes of their constitutionally protected right."

Mr. Marshall and Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the national chapter, both of whom had attended the Atlanta sessions, said that the N. A. A. C. P. was still willing to negotiate with any local school board "in these recalcitrant states with courage enough to support the constitution."

Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, counsel for the Virginia NAACP, said the actions would be taken regardless of what the General Assembly does about the Gray Commission program for avoiding enforced integration in public schools.

He indicated the NAACP would first go into Federal court with a suit against Prince Edward County, directly under the United States Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

Other suits—requesting the court to restrain school boards from preventing integration—will be filed immediately thereafter, Hill said.

He indicated suits could be filed in Alexandria, Charlottesville, Newport News and Norfolk and in Isle of Wight County, where parents of Negro children already have filed formal petitions requesting compliance with the decisions. He said suits in other communities alsi might be filed.

The stage for the Virginia NAACP action was set in Atlanta, Ga., over the weekend when a national NAACP meeting ended with an announcement that legal action would be taken against eight "recalcitrant" Southern states — Virginia, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Meanwhile, Del. John B. Boatwright of Buckingham County introduced a bill yesterday in the House of Delegates which would require disclosure of the source behind suits brought against local school boards.

It obviously was aimed at the NAACP and would require a sworn statement that the suit was the sole idea of the individual "without aid, suggestion or direction from any other source." Exempted from the provisions would be suits involving school bonds.

Alexandria Listed

Post & Times Herald P. 30 Washington D.C.

Integration Suits Set By NAACP

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Prince Edward County and several other Virginia communities face integration suits in a month or so, a spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said yesterday.

Too sure that many of the Negroes (in Mississippi) want to be desegregated at this time."

"The mental attitude in Mississippi is such that all of the white people and 99 per cent of the Negroes believe the desegregation there is impossible," he said.

Hall and other Negro lawyers discussed the legal aspects of desegregation. They outlined a plan for initiating action toward desegregation in public schools.

Delegates were told to find parents, as many as possible, with children in lower grades of elementary schools and have them petition for admission of the children to white schools.

Lawyers stressed that selectivity should be used in order to line up persons not likely to withdraw their names under pressure. If it appears that there is unnecessary delay on the part of school officials in acting on the petition, then the matter is to be taken into the courts, the lawyers said.

Mississippi Negroes for Wait, NAACP Told

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 25 (AP) — Southern Negroes are not unanimous in their desire for integration, delegates to a regional conference of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People were told Saturday.

C. A. Hall, Mississippi Negro lawyer, told NAACP members at a conference workshop, "I'm not

32b 1956

Roy Wilkins For Sober Approach To Issue On Schools

Clone & Independent
Nashville, Tenn
Tue, 3-1-56 4,7

Executive Secretary Wants To Sit Down With Leaders And Frame Policy For Carrying Out Supreme Court's Edict; Says Issue Is Compliance Or Anarchy And Secession, Wants All To Agree This Is 1956 Not 1856.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 24—The developing situation in the South with increasing racial tensions requires "sober, honest, fair and sincere consideration," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told delegates attending a southeast regional conference of the Association here this week-end. Mr. Wilkins spoke at the opening mass meeting tonight.

The basic question facing white southerners at this time is, he said: "shall we obey the law as to our race relations, or shall we defy the law and insist that our 1856 philosophy be the pattern for 1956? Specifically, shall we comply with the Court's opinion on public schools?

The tensions, the NAACP leader asserted, stem from "the refusal on the part of southern whites to recognize the Negro as a citizen . . . Consciously and unconsciously, southern whites have treated our people as wards, to be done with as they in their wisdom see fit. It comes as a great shock to them to have the highest court in the land hear, evaluate, and uphold the Negro's claims as a citizen."

The NAACP, Mr. Wilkins reaffirmed, "stands ready, as always," to sit down with white southerners on a bisis of equality and "help them arrive at a just decision" on compliance with the Supreme Court ruling.

The South's "plea for understanding on considerations of timing is understandable," he asserted. However, "a plea for understanding based on defiance of constitutional government is a plea for anarchy and secession."

NAACP Raps School Board In Montgomery

Star
June 3-6-56
Washington D.C.

The Montgomery County branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last night took the county's Board of Education to task.

P. 17-A

In a letter addressed to the board and signed by Alphonzo Lee, executive secretary, the board was accused of abandoning its first statement of policy on integration "since the same policy does not prevail throughout the county and integration of Board of Education employes has not been accomplished."

Questions Asked

The NAACP chapter specifically requested information as to why:

1. No Negro teachers are teaching in integrated secondary schools.
2. Some colored students at Rockville's Rock Terrace Elementary School are required to commute distances up to 16 miles.
3. Rockville's Lincoln Junior High School, acknowledged by school officials to be subsandard, has not been closed.
4. Previous letters from the NAACP have been unanswered.

The group acknowledged that the county is "well in the lead" in regard to steps taken for integration, but added that many colored parents have indicated they intend to send their children to schools nearest their homes next September whether integration of such schools has been accomplished or not.

Official Comments

The board accepted the letters without comment, but one school official, who asked not to be identified, had this to say:

"Ne Negro teachers have been placed in integrated socondary schools because in none of those schools are there more than a dozen or so Negro pupils. Next year we probably will have Negro teachers in integrated secondary schools.

"Some Rock Terrace students have a long distance to commute because in accordance with board policy, integration in rural communities is proceeding at a slower pace. In some instances, down-county schools which are closer are too crowded to take some of these long-distance commuters.

"We would close Lincoln Junior High tomorrow if we had the classrooms to take care of the 500 students who are enrolled there.' '

32b 1956

Marshall Field Foundation Gives NAACP $30,000

Atlanta
Louisville
Nashville, Tenn.

New York—The Field Foundation of New York has made a $30,000 grant to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., to help further the organization's legal effort to secure justice and equality for all Americans without regard to race or color.

32b

The grant covers a 24-month period beginning May 1, 1956, and is given in two payments of $15,000 each.

1 yr. 5-18-54

The Field Foundation was established in 1940 by Mr. Marshall Field and seeks to improve intercultural and interracial relations. Past grants made to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund have enabled the organization to make great inroads against the barriers of discrimination in several areas of American life.

1,1

The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., is headed by Thurgood Marshall.

Florida Will Probe NAACP

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—(ANP)—A bill setting up a legislative committee to investigate activities of the NAACP in Florida became law here.

Gov. LeRoy Collins allowed the measure to become law without his signature.

The Governor said the language of the bill was broad enough to permit an investigation also of the Ku Klux Klan. He said he would refer to the committee "the many inquiries I am receiving regarding the Ku Klux Klan."

The bill, passed by the recent special legislative session, gave the committee a $50,000 appropriation and subpoena powers for its investigations.

The probe measure does not mention the NAACP by name, but its sponsor said that was the primary objective.

Ask Florida For Probe Of NAACP

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (INS) — The Tallahassee city commission, in effect, asked a legislative committee last week to investigate the NAACP and also the Negro Inter-Civic council.

The commissioners sent a letter to the special investigative committee set up by the legislature for the apparent purpose of investigating the NAACP and the Ku Klux Klan — asking that the group look into all organizations in Tallahassee "which constitute violation of the laws of Florida."

The city commission has been engaged in a running battle with the NAACP and the Inter-Civic council over the bus boycott called by Negroes in protest to segregated seating.

Meanwhile, City Judge John Rudd denied a motion to throw out charges brought against Negro car pool drivers and council officers for illegally operating a transportation system.

Rudd said he has studied the briefs submitted by Negro attorneys and could not connect the cases and arguments cited with those being tried in city court.

Rudd inferred attorneys for the defendants were trying to inject the broad issue of segregation into the case and declared that "integration and segregation have nothing to do with it."

He said when the cases go to trial Oct. 17, he intends to restrict arguments to whether or not the car pools were legal.

Special City Attorney Bark Hawes said the motions filed for the defendants had no legal basis, in his opinion, and declared it looked as if the defendants were using the court "almost as a soap box for NAACP propaganda."

NAACP Attorney Francisco Rodriquez of Tampa said he felt the issue goes beyond carpool legality to the question of whether the defendants have the right to protest abridgement of certain rights.

He said he wanted to take "violent issue" with Hawes' statement that the defendants' arguments were for propaganda purposes.

State NAACP head handcuffed, beaten by Florida police

TAMPA, Fla.—Police harrassment of NAACP leaders, now assuming a southwide pattern has victimized William A. Fordham, presiden of the Florida State Conference of NAACP Branches, who was arrested, handcuffed and beaten by police here this week for double parking.

Mr. Fordham, an attorney, double-parked his car in front of the local NAACP office to make a telephone call on October 1. While he was inside the office, police proceeded to call a wrecker to remove his car.

When he protested, he was "handcuffed, beaten, kicked and arrested by Officers W. L. Strickland and Zeon Henderson," Mr. Fordham said.

Similar incidents involving NAACP leaders have been reported from Mississippi, Alabama and Texas.

Jacksonville To Peep Into Klan, NAACP

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. —(INS)— The State Senate-House investigating committee, meeting in Jacksonville Tuesday has voted to inquire into the affairs of the Ku Klux Klan and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Rep. Henry Land of Orange County was named chairman of the committee over Sen. Dewey Johnson of Quincy, who had been temporary chairman of the group.

Johnson said "We have one particular organization in Florida which has come up for discussion because of its activities in school segregation." The Senator did not actually name the NAACP, however.

He said the group he was speaking of has sought to "violate Florida's anti-integration laws." Johnson said he felt there was sufficient cause to also investigate the Ku Klux Klan in an effort to "halt activities by persons or groups" which would create violence and break state laws.

The aim of the committee is to obtain necessary information concerning the groups and to enact suitable legislation at the next session of the state legislature.

Arrest of NAACP leader stirs up Negroes in Tampa

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 5—(AP)—Negro ministers, protesting the forcible arrest of an official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, called a public meeting tonight "to tell the truth about certain events in Tampa."

THE TAMPA Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance said it considered the events in question "illegal and against good morals."

A five-man delegation of the Alliance told Sheriff Ed Blackburn yesterday that Tampa's Negro citizens were "upset, upstirred and organizing" because of reported circumstances of the arrest Monday of William A. Fordham, 36, president of the Florida branch of the NAACP.

Fordham was placed in handcuffs in a patrol car when arrested on charges of double-parking and resisting arrest. He said he was kicked and beaten when he objected to driving his own car from the scene. Arresting officers said they used only enough force to get handcuffs on Fordham and put him in the patrol car.

Blackburn told the alliance delegation he had investigated the incident and believed the officers were fully justified."

Cleric Heads Florida NAACP

TAMPA, Fla.—Rev. A. Joseph Redick of Miami has been elected president of the Florida State Conference of NAACP branches. Other officers elected at the convention of the conference in Tampa on October 28, include Mrs. Ruth J. Perry of Miami Beach, secretary; Father Theodore R. Gibson, Miami, treasurer; and Francisco A. Rodriguez legal counsel.

Vice presidents elected include F. Malcolm Cunningham, West Palm Beach; H. L. Dixon, Pensacola; Rev. A. Leon Lowry, Tampa; and David L. White, Pensacola.

Florida Legislator Asks that His Name Be Taken from NAACP Membership Roll

New York—Prentice P. Pruitt, a member of the Florida State Legislature, has been informed that his name has been removed from the rolls of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Pruitt had publicly complained that he had received an unsolicited NAACP membership card.

In a letter to Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, the Florida legislator denied ever having taken out an NAACP membership or having made any contribution to the Association inasmuch as his "views are utterly incompatible' with those of the NAACP. Implying that he was the victim of a plot to embarrass him, Mr. Pruitt requested that his name be stricken from the list of members.

Regular Mail

Responding to this letter, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, informed the Floridian that his name had been removed "since we do not desire anyone in our ranks who is not in sympathy with the purposes of this Association."

The $2.00 membership fee, Mr. Wilkins pointed out, "came in our regular mail and was handled in routine fashion by our mail clerks and membership process clerks. The name had no significance to anyone who handled the transaction."

The letter with the enclosure was postmarked "Waycross, Ga., June 10, 1956." With the fee was a membership coupon filled out with the hand printed name and address: "Prentice Pruitt, Monticello, Florida." Receipt of memberships in this fashion, Mr. Wilkins said, "is not unusual in organizations like ours."

Assuring Mr. Pruitt that the NAACP was not a party to any attempt to embarrass" him, Mr. Wilkins enclosed a photostat of the envelope and coupon.

(If Collins Lets Bill Become Law)

NAACP Welcomes Probe. If

By JOHN L. BOYLES
Herald Staff Writer

The Florida Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Monday it will give its "fullest cooperation" to an investigation of its organization if Gov. LeRoy Collins allows the NAACP probe bill to become law.

When Gov. Collins left for the Democratic national convention Saturday he left the NAACP investigation bill still on his desk unsigned.

He will return to Tallahassee Aug. 20, the day before the deadline for acting upon bills sent to him by the legislature which adjourned its special session Aug. 1. If he doesn't veto or sign the bill it will automatically become law without his signature.

The measure would set up a committee composed of four House members and three senators with a $50,000 appropriation and subpoena powers to investigate the NAACP.

In a resolution passed here by the state board of directors representing 18 state NAACP chapters, the organization said "democracy can find the highest and most vital expression of its aims through the elimination of legally sanctioned segregation on all levels of human activity."

But G. E. Graves, Jr., of 802 NW 2nd Ave, attorney for the NAACP made it clear the organization will not ask Gov. Collins to veto the bill.

"We view the setting up of an interim committee for the ostensible purpose of investigating organizations fostering violence and subversion as, in reality, an attempt to intimidate and embarrass the NAACP," Graves said.

But he promised the organization "shall extend to the committee our fullest cooperation and respect as long as it has official legislative sanction. We have nothing to be fearful of, nor anything to hide.

"If it is a fact that the possibility of violence and subversion is actual and not mythical we want to lend all of our efforts to make the investigation a successful one.

"Since we welcome the investigation it would be inconsistent for us to ask the governor to veto the bill, except to save the $50,000," the attorney said.

The measure does not single out the NAACP but its sponsors admitted it was aimed at that group.

"Under that bill you could investigate the Ku Klux Klan, American Legion, B'nai B'rith, CIO, and many other organizations, but of course there would not be enough money for that," Graves said.

32b 1956

NAACP To Step Up Activities

Worked P.I. Sun. 11-25-56

Atlanta Ga

By THADDEUS T. STOKES

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People officials said Saturday afternoon "court action last Wednesday against the NAACP does not interfere with our activities and the records of the local branch have not been disturbed."

The association's Southeastern Regional director, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, during an interview denied an accusation made against her office by State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook.

According to a news story, Atty. Cook accused the NAACP of removing 30 boxes of records from the regional office on West Hunter St., which he said were brought here from Birmingham, Ala., on the night of Sept. 28.

Mrs. Hurley said, during the interview," it is clear that there has been contact between the Alabama and Georgia authorities concerning the NAACP. It is also very obvious State Atty. General Cook had a lot of misinformation. Atty. Cook has a phobia about the NAACP."

She went on to say "Atty. Cook could have the NAACP outlawed in Georgia, but he cannot will it. Because it is a spirt of freedom in the hearts and souls of people, and that spirit cannot be killed in Georgia, Alabama or any other southern state."

A SUBTERFUGE

"The attorney is using a "tax investigation" as a subterfuge. It is known that the NAACP doesn't subscribe to violence, lawlessness or anything subversive," said Mrs Hurley.

Lashing out at the state attorney's repeated threats against the organization, the director said "It is unfortunate Mr. Cook cannot take his oath of office to uphold the laws of Georgia and the Constitution of the United States more seriously. He is letting customs and mores destroy him. He might busy himself with clearing up illegal registration and denials of voter registration in Georgia."

Wired 12:35 PM

She said that the spirit of NAACP is similar to the spirit of freedom found wherever men are fighting for democracy — in Hungary, Israel, Germany.

Mrs. Hurley continued by saying, "Mr. Cook might have sent his investigating agents to my office instead of my resident as he did. Also the letter addressed to me, which the agents handed me contained several erroneous statements. I am the Southeastern Regional office director, and not the Southern Regional director. And the agents made several erroneous verbal statements."

NEVER HAD RECORDS

She explained further, "I don't have, never have had any records, data or any other written instrument concerning the Georgia NAACP or the State Conference of Branch or the Atlanta branch, as the agents accused. My office isn't concerned with business of the State Conference. I don't have anything to do with financial contributions or membership lists of the organization. And I don't have and never had any information concerning tax assessments.

"Concerning some 30 boxes of records being moved under the cover of night, as Mr. Cook accused, I had never heard about this cloak and dagger escapade until I read it in a local newspaper It is without validity as far as I am concerned. I have nothing in office or its operations to hide from the Revenue department, said Mrs. Hurley.

CREDIT ORGANIZATION

President of the local branch, John H. Calhoun, in a new release said, "watching our office is no sign that we are violating the law, neither does it frighten our leaders. The fact that we can proceed peacefully about our business is a credit to the law-abiding nature of our organization and its leaders."

The president's statement was promoted by a source which stated that the NAACP offices were being watched 24-hours to prevent the removal of any records.

Calhoun went on to say, "Stirred by the first move to outlaw the organization in Georgia, the Atlanta Branch has stepped up its program for the end of the year. Plans for Emancipation Day exercises, the 1957 Membership Campaign, and problems in education, employment, transportation and legal redress will be studied during the 15th Annual Georgia State Conference of NAACP Branches, scheduled for Columbus, Ga., Dec. 7-9.

Ten delegates from the local branch, and 20 delegates from the local Youth Council college and community chapters have been designated to attend.

NAACP To Step Up Activities

Wired Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 12-5-56 P. 5

By THADDEUS T. STOKES

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Ga. NAACP Plans Meet Convention At Columbus

P-25

COLUMBUS, Nov. 26 (AP)— State convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held here Dec. 7 through Dec. 9, it was announced Monday.

Atlanta, Ga.

About 200 delegates from principal Georgia cities are expected to attend and all sessions will be held at the Masonic Temple.

Sun. 11-27-56

The Rev. W. R. Walters, a member of the Columbus NAACP executive committee, said the executive committee met Sunday with C. E. Price, NAACP field representative for Georgia, to make final plans for the convention. Slated to speak is C. K. Steele, a leader in the boycott of public buses at Tallahassee, Fla. He will speak at the closing session at 3 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 9.

Panel discussions will be held during the two-day meeting on problems in housing, employment, and implementation of the U. S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation rulings.

States Aim In NAACP Case Is Clear, Writer States

By PAT J. McDONNELL
International News Service

Georgia moved into an open, showdown battle with the leading foe of segregation last week.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and its Atlanta chapter officers, were summoned to explain to a Fulton Superior Court Judge (Dec. 5) why they should not be held in contempt of court. The officials refused to turn financial records over to the State Revenue Department.

This was but the opening round. The end is not in sight. But the aim of Georgia officials was clear from the outset — to bring about, ultimately, the end of the organization's activities in Georgia.

Court battles are not new to the NAACP. This is the organization which has sponsored virtually all of the Federal court suits to break down racial segregation, first in colleges, then in transportation and then in grade schools.

Georgia officials, acting through Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams and Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, were striking at a vital spot. They seek the NAACP's own records of its operations. More vital to the overall battle against advocates of integration, however, is the NAACP membership list, which the state obviously seeks.

The organizaton abandoned operations under its own name in Louisiana and Alabama, rather than give officials of those states a look at its internal workings. In Louisiana, the NAACP was banned when it refused to file a list of its members. In Alabama, the organization was fined $100,000 for contempt, for refusing to turn over records.

Regional office of the NAACP, which had been in Birmingham, was hastily moved to Atlanta. It was one of the targets hit this week by Revenue Department agents, and then by court attacks filed by Cook's office.

It was not known, at week's end, whether southwide operations of the NAACP would be disclosed by records of the regional office.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, regional director, readily opened her office files and agents found nothing of interest. She explained that her office did not keep any records of financial transactions — these are kept by the individual state chapters. Her office was principally a clearing house for NAACP programs and propaganda, she explained.

But state agents had actually followed the movement of NAACP records from Birmingham, watched them being unloaded in Atlanta. Word was that there were other records, stored elsewhere, and word too, at the Capitol, was that the Georgia Bureau of Investigation knew where, and was watching.

The NAACP professed its intention to obey the law as set down by what its officials called "proper authority." Obviously, it did not, immediately . . . accept Williams' word that he was proper authority to look at the books . . . officials called in legal advice immediately, and apparently were set to fight as they had done in Alabama and Louisiana.

There appeared one major difference. In Alabama the NAACP officials claimed they did not know what the state officials were talking about — there were no records such as those the state sought. In Georgia, officials know what they seek, and, reportedly, where they can lay their hands on the documents.

Williams announced the move against the NAACP, almost casually. A news "handout" like hundreds issued to newsmen each week at the Capitol, began by recounting that the Revenue Department had collected huge sums by cracking down on delinquent taxpayers. Then the release got around to mentioning that demands for records — to determine tax liability — had been made against the NAACP.

The move was looked upon as the opening wedge in a full-scale battle to push the NAACP right out of the state. Atty. Gen. Cook has proclaimed publicly he will seek to outlaw the organization when the legislature meets in January.

The key, obviously, was the NAACP membership list, which would be — technically — part of the financial information the state seeks. The NAACP argued in Louisiana and Alabama that its members, revealed publicly, would be subjected to "pressure" because of the NAACP's integration stand. The same argument was likely in Georgia.

Negro and white leaders alike agreed, privately, that there would be but few Negroes in Georgia who would want it generally known that they belonged to, or contributed to the NAACP. Whether "pressure" as feared by the NAACP materialized or not. Local climate being what it is, identification of NAACP members and contributors might well be a death blow to the organization. That, at any rate, is the view of qualified observers within the Negro community, and a view obviously shared by the NAACP officials, in view of resistance in other states.

The move against the NAACP came just a little more than two weeks before the state will have to go into federal court to fight a suit sponsored by the NAACP, in which a Negro seeks admittance to the University of Georgia Law School.

The next round, however, was scheduled for next Wednesday before Superior Court Judge Durwood Pye, in Atlanta.

State Prods NAACP for Its Records

Neither branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has produced the financial records demanded by the Revenue Department, Commissioner T. V. Williams said Monday.

Only correspondence files were discovered when the regional NAACP office responded to the court order and opened its doors to revenue agents, Williams said.

The revenue commissioner reiterated that the action taken against the NAACP last week was only part of his department's regular enforcement procedure, which have added some 300,000 income tax returns to state rolls in the past two years.

THE SAME SPOON

Asked whether the revenue department would apply the same yardstick to the U.S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, or the States Rights Council of Georgia, if necessary, Williams answered:

"I don't like to use any names, but we will feed any taxpayer—or any potential taxpayer—out of the same spoon."

Williams said the department was going systematically through a list of all corporations operating in Georgia to check their tax statuses.

The procedure used against the NAACP offices here last week have been used numerous times with other corporations and individual taxpayers, Williams stated.

USE PROCESSES

"We intend to continue to use our processes provided by law for this department, as well as seek the courts to order compliance until full disclosure of their financial operations have been made to the State Revenue Department . . ." the commissioner said.

Both Atlanta and regional offices of the NAACP refused Williams' demand to see their books last week. The regional office subsequently responded to court order, but the Atlanta office refused. A hearing has been set for Dec. 5 to determine whether five Atlanta NAACP officials are in contempt of court.

Organization Is Fined $25,000

By J. RUSSELL BONER

ATLANTA, Ga. — (INS) — John Calhoun, Atlanta branch president of the NAACP, was free Saturday after spending two hours in jail, and Georgia tax officials had possession of NAACP financial records.

Calhoun, given a one-year suspended sentence and then ordered to jail until he agreed to produce the records, spent two hours behind bars and then was released after agreeing to comply with a Fulton County superior court order.

Judge Durwood T. Pye also fined the NAACP $25,000, after finding it guilty of contempt as an organization. Pye maintained Jurisdiction is the case and hinted he might reduce the fine if the NAACP cooperates in the state's fight to determine the organization's tax status.

State revenue agents began looking over a ledger book which Calhoun gave them along with several other items.

"I have complied with the order," Calhoun said.

Four other defendants in the case were found not guilty of contempt.

Georgia was the fourth deep-south state to move against the NAACP in state courts. The organization is banned by court order from operating in Texas, Louisiana and Alabama.

In the latter two states, NAACP officials protested that to publicly reveal list of members and contributors would result in "pressure" from pro-segregation adherents.

FURNITURE DEALER

Calhoun, an Atlanta furniture dealer, was the first official to be jailed in connection with NAACP activity in the South in a long, running conflict between many state officials supporting segregation and the organization which has pushed virtually every federal court action to break down the region's traditional pattern of racial separation.

KEPT NO BOOKS

Calhoun and the other NAACP officials contended during the contempt proceedings that the state had not made clear what records it wanted.

They testified the organization kept no books on its income and expenditures, but merely retained memoranda on contributions until receipt of the money was acknowledged in New York by the national office.

Judge Pye, in his ruling, rejected the contention that the Atlanta NAACP had the legal status of a subsidiary organization, but held instead that it is an actual part of the NAACP incorporated in New York state.

"SHOW CAUSE" HEARING

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. p. 1
Thurs. 12-15-56

Verdict Expected Fri. For 5 NAACP Leaders

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

Judge Durwood T. Pye of Fulton Superior Court is expected to hand down a decision when court re-convenes Friday morning for the five-day-old "show cause" contempt hearing against the local officials of the Atlanta Branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, brought by the state Revenue Commission.

The judge said he would rule on the case at 10:30 Friday morning, when he recessed the court Wednesday evening after counselors on both sides had completed arguements.

The court counselors for the five defendants contended that the local NAACP is a "separate and an automomous organization from the parent body," the national NAACP in New York City.

UTTERLY FAILED

"State counselors in this case have utterly failed to show or give proof by all evidence present here that the local branch and the National NAACP are not two separate organizations," declared Defense Atty. D. L. Hollowell.

Defense Atty. E. E. Moore concluded "The state has failed to sustain evidence that the respondents have not attempted to comply with the court order to produce books, records and other data for the inspection of agents from the state Revenue Commission for purpose of determining whether or not the NAACP corporation was delinquent in payment of income tax."

PROOF BURDEN

"In a contempt" case of this nature, the burden of proof lies on the plaintiff, which is the state in this case" continued Moore.

Defense Atty. A. T. Walden, explained "these five defendants in this case are citizens of Atlanta, for the most part. And they have been good citizens, contributing to the progress of the community in most every respect. Now comes the tax agents stalking them as if they were public enemy No. 1 caught in its lair saying to the world come see as we put this enemy into captivity."

"There is absolutely no legal establishment of contempt," Walden continued by criticizing the state tax agents' methods employed to exact "tax information about the local NAACP.' All that was necessary was to inform these officials that an inspection of records for tax purposes was desired. They should not have been hailed into court to determine whether or not the NAACP local branch was tax exempted," expounded Walden.

STATE LAWYERS

State counselors disagreed with the defense with "the local branch and the National organization one and the same. It is simply a subsidiary of the parent body doing business in Atlanta."

Asst. State Atty. Gen. Freeman Leverett then read a clause from the charter of the local branch issued by the state of Georgia. "Therefore, we contend that the defendants are officers, agents and employees of the NAACP corporation and should be held libel for producing income and disbursements records, even if such records are in New York or any other state."

At this point Judge Pye interupted, "I don't think the corporation is required to produce books outside of this state. The corporation is not in contempt at this hearing, nor the instanter."

RECORDS IN N. Y.

Atty. Leverett continued, "the fact that the records are in New York doesn't relieve them in or out of the state. We didn't know that the corporation wasn't in the state but we know it now."

He went on to say that the defendants could purge themselves then by "producing the books and records, that is the best offer of acting in good faith. We just want the books and records. The state is not seeking remedial processes, we simply want the books for inspection," argued Leverett.

Atty. Hollowell earlier stated "the defendants have never refused to attempt to comply nor have they ever stated that they would not produce all books and records if they had any in there individual possession."

Daily World
12-13-56

"However, my clients find it a physical incapability to comply with the instanter because that did not nor have at this time any records dealing with the financial matters of the National NAACP.' Hollowell argued further "the state is bound by its own pleadings. It stated in the petition that they wanted the corporation records."

Earlier that morning Atty. Walden was denied a motion to have the defendants acquitted. He then put three of the defendants on the witness stand. They were L. D. Milton, treasurer of the local branch; Presiden. John C. Calhoun and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern Regional secretary.

The three were cross examined by the state counslors.

Their testimonies were simply a repeat of what was exacted from them during first cross examination by the state on Tuesday and Wednesday.

However, defense attorney submitted their only written exhibit, which was a letter, address to Milton from the state Revenue Commission office, signed by T. W. Williams, Revenue Commission of Georgia. The letter was dated Nov. 26, which was five days after the raid on the two NAACP offices, one at 204 Auburn Ave. N. W., and 859 1-2 W. Hunter St. N. W.

Contents of the letter was dealing with a request to inspect all records dealing with the income and disbursement of the NAACP corporation.

"UNOFFICIAL COMMENT"

Judge Pye earlier had made an "unofficial comment" to the effect that evidence presented showed that none of the defendants had willfully disobeyed the court order to produce the records, with the exception of Calhoun. He pointed out, as did the defense attorneys, in their final arguement, that W. W. Hodges, executive committee chairman was not served with the order because he was in Fayetteville; Mrs. Eunice Cooper, local NAACP secretary, was not at home and only knew about it by hearsay. Mrs. Hurley had compiled by permitting an inspection of her files. Milton was never served the order.

State attorney Gen. Eugene Cook was the one who opposed when Walden asked the court for an acquittal.

The only laughter which was heard throughout the court was when Atty. Leverett asked Mrs. Hurley under cross examination "If the Ku Klux Klan contributed money to the NAACP local branch, would its charter be revoked by the national headquarters?"

Mrs. Hurley replied seriously, "I don't know."

Hollowell contended that the 'tax raid on the NAACP local offices" was planned as a surprise attack. "If it were ont, then all those news papermen and photographer would not have known about it and came to 204 Auburn Ave., on Nov. 21, the day all this started.

Milton indicated that he suspected "something" when Associated Press called him the night before and "as for a picture of myself." He also revealed that agents from the tax office came to 'the bank' and examined all ledges sheets of the local NAACP for 10 years back,' after the Nov. 21 court order was issued.

A large Negro audience has packed the courtroom at all of the sessions.

Tax Agents Study NAACP Records Here

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 12-18-56

State revenue agents here Monday studied certain records in the possession of L. D. Milton, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People branch treasurer.

But the officials would not say whether Milton had complied with Judge Durwood T. Pye's specific order to produce vouchers and a checkbook.

Delinquent tax section chief William Strickland said any comment would have to come from Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams. Williams was out of the city Monday.

Another group of revenue agents also continued auditing the records of the NAACP's office at 204 Auburn Ave. They had begun Friday night after the books were made available as a prerequisite to the release from jail of branch Pres. John H. Calhoun.

Test Faced By NAACP Here Today

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Mon. 12-17-56

By BRUCE GALPHIN

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People faces another test here Monday.

In a decision last week, Judge Durwood T. Pye ordered L. D. Milton, branch treasurer, to produce certain papers between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday for inspection of revenue agents.

Both Milton and the other four defendants on the stand last week said they would turn over such records as were finally judicially determined to be necessary.

DEFENSE CONTENTION

Part of their defense, however, was that they did not have the records of the national association, which were ordered by the court, but only those of the local branch.

The defendants' attorneys further contended that the judicial procedures leading to the contempt citations were arbitrary and improper.

NAACP attorney A. T. Walden filed notice he would appeal the case to a higher court immediately after Judge Pye read his decision.

The NAACP sought supersedeas, or temporary suspension of sentence pending appeal, but was unable to obtain one in the case of the jailing of their branch president, J. H. Calhoun. Calhoun was held in custody more than two hours before he agreed to turn over certain records and was released pending a further hearing.

POSSIBLE PUNITIVE ACTION

[illegible] question facing NAACP [illegible] Monday is whether Milton will turn over his records [illegible] himself out of the case and make a test of their [illegible] appeal and face possible punitive action by the court.

Georgia Jails One Official For 5 Hours

BY WILLIAM TUCKER
United Press Staff Writer

ATLANTA, Dec. 14—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People bowed to a court order tonight and agreed to open its books to the State of Georgia after the Atlanta NAACP head spent several hours in jail.

NAACP Chapter President J. H. Calhoun was escorted to the headquarters of the Atlanta branch by two deputies and state revenue agents began going over the state records of the Negro organization.

Calhoun was the first official of the NAACP to be jailed since Southern states began cracking down on the organization several months ago.

He was led away to the lockup by two deputies without a second chance to talk to his lawyers in what may be an almost unprecedented case since Judge Durwood Pye said he was continuing jurisdiction which meant Calhoun could not appeal his imprisonment to a higher court.

But later, the NAACP agreed to disclose its records to the state which had previously announced that it wishes to determine the NAACP's tax liability in Georgia.

After Calhoun was driven to the branch headquarters from jail, William Strickland, head of the state delinquent tax unit, and revenue agents began a meticulous check of bulging NAACP files in two filing cabinets. They jotted down names appearing on the records.

D. L. Hollowell, one of several Negro attorneys for Calhoun, said Calhoun was released "about four hours after he was committed" to jail.

"He is out for the purpose of permitting the inspection of the disbursements and income of the corporation, if he does have any," Hollowell said.

Calhoun also was sentenced to 12 months in jail for "repeated" contempt of court in his refusal to open up NAACP records for state agents to determine tax liability. But this sentence was suspended "so long as he behaves," as Judge Pye put it.

Judge Pye further fined the NAACP $25,000 to cover expenses incurred by the state in its quest of the records but said this penalty might be lessened if and when the books are produced. He set a 35-day time limit for this.

Both the 12-months sentence and the fine were opened for appeal when Pye granted motions for supersedeas. But he denied such a motion as it affected Calhoun's immediate jailing saying that would defeat the purpose of having him locked up.

It was after this denial that two burly deputies led Calhoun out of court to Fulton Tower, the county jail. He tried in vain to speak again with his attorneys.

Judge Pye directed that no photographs be taken of the prisoner in or out of court as he was transferred.

Judge Pye, a former assistant to State Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, ordered Calhoun to jail after a five-day trial of five NAACP officials on charges of contempt of court. The charges grew out of their alleged refusal to obey Pye's order of Nov. 21 to open the NAACP records to state agents.

Two defendants, Eunice Cooper and V. W. Hodges, were acquitted outright when Pye found that they had no pertinent records under their control.

Two others, Ruby Hurley and L. D. Milton, were not sentenced but were ordered to produce all records they have access to. A sixth defendant, Attorney Hollowell, was exonerated at the request of the state.

The move against the NACCP was instigated by state revenue and legal agents who contended most of the organization's Southern records were transferred to Atlanta after Alabama banned the NAACP in that state and fined it $100,000.

LEADER JAILED, N.A.A.C.P. YIELDS

Atlanta Group Turns Over Records After Arrest on Contempt Charge

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Dec. 14—The Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yielded tonight its financial records to the State of Georgia after its president had been jailed for "willful contempt" of court.

John H. Calhoun, president of the local chapter, was released from jail in the custody of a deputy sheriff to accompany State revenue agents to N. A. A. C. P. headquarters to produce the records.

Judge Durwood T. Pye of the Fulton County Superior Court a few hours earlier had held Mr. Calhoun in contempt and ordered him jailed without bond until he turned over the records. Judge Pye also imposed a fine of $25,000 on the N. A. A. C. P. chapter and gave its officials thirty-five days to open its records for inspection.

Mr. Calhoun, one of five defendants, also received a twelve-month jail sentence but Judge Pye suspended it "so long as he behaves himself."

State investigators, headed by William Strickland, immediately began listing the records produced by Mr. Calhoun. They indicated that if they were satisfied with what they found Judge Pye would release Mr. Calhoun sometime tonight.

Judge Pyle ruled that Mr Calhound was in contempt when he refused to accede to a court order on Nov. 21. Revenue agents got the court order for inspection of the N. A. A. C. P records to determine whether the organization owed any state taxes.

Hearing Ran Five Days

Mr. Calhoun and other officials were ordered to show cause why they should not be held in contempt and the verdict today followed five days of argument. The hearings ended Wednesday.

Two of the defendants, Mrs. Eunice Cooper and V. W. Hodges were acquitted by Judge Pye because there was "insufficient evidence" to establish they had any of the records desired by the Revenue Commissioner.

Two other defendants apparently will be dismissed after they produce certain records. The judge ruled that he would enter an "appropriate order" if L. D. Milton would present to agents a check book and vouchers between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. next Monday.

He ruled also that Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern regional secretary, had acted in "good faith" but that she would have to turn over certain other records next Tuesday before he would enter an "appropriate order" in her case.

In the verdict against Mr. Calhoun and the Atlanta chapter, Judge Pye indicated that the $25,000 fine might be reduced later.

Most Severe Penalty

The imposition of the jail sentence constituted the most severe penalty yet exacted against the N.A.A.C.P.'s southern leadership. It also pointed up the contention of Negro leaders that the region's mounting resistance movement against any efforts to desegregate public schools embraced reprisals aimed specifically at N.A.A.C.P. activities.

In recent months official action has taken in Alabama, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana and Texas either to outlaw the N.A.A.C.P. or curb the functions of its membership. In some instances, either state officials or leaders of recognized resistance organizations have declared publicly that they are out to checkmate the N.A.A.C.P.

Order Received Here

Special to The New York Times.

A copy of the order of the Georgia court was received yesterday at the national office of the N. A. A. C. P. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the group, said the order included the national organization as a respondent.

He issued the following statement:

"The N. A. A. C. P. is mystified by the $25,000 fine levied against it by the Georgia Court because the New York office had never been requested directly or indirectly or through any agent in Georgia to produce any of its records.

"We can only interpret this action as another in a series of vindictive attacks on the N. A. A. C. P. by the segregation forces in the South. It is part of a pattern of persecution stemming from open defiance of the Supreme Court of the United States anti-segregation ruling in the public school cases. * * *

"Our Georgia attorneys are preparing an appeal, and we intend to offer every possible lawful assistance to him [Mr. Calhoun] and all our members in Georgia and in other states where they are being persecuted because of their activity to implement the Supreme Court of the United States ruling. * * *"

Court Puts NAACP Man Behind Bars

ATLANTA, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Atlanta branch president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People agreed tonight to open records of the local chapter to the state after spending more than two hours in jail.

John H. Calhoun consented to the move after Judge Durwood T. Pye of Fulton Superior Court ordered him held without bond in jail until he produced financial records of the organization for state revenue agents.

Calhoun was released into the custody of a deputy sheriff and accompanied revenue agents to NAACP headquarters. Investigators immediately began making a listing of all material.

William Strickland, who headed revenue agents seeking to inspect NAACP records for tax-levying purposes, said a detailed audit would be impossible in one evening. It was indicated, however, that if revenue agents were satisfied with what they found, Pye might order Calhoun released later tonight.

In court a few hours before this development Pye levied a fine of $25,000 on the NAACP and gave its officials 35 days to open its records for inspection.

Calhoun, one of five defendants, was given a 12-month jail sentence but Pye suspended it "so long as he behaves himself." In ordering him to jail until the records are produced, Pye said, "He holds the keys to the jail house right in his hands."

Pye refused a defense motion that he permit a direct appeal to the Georgia Supreme Court. Granting of that motion would have kept Calhoun out of jail pending the appeal.

Previous Order.

Austin T. Walden, chief defense counsel, said that action by Pye cut off Calhoun's right to appeal.

"Oh, no," Pye said, "he can appeal but he just has to stay in jail during the appeal."

The Atlanta branch was ordered by Pye on Nov. 21 to produce its records for state agents. Today's rulings came after five days of testimony which Pye heard without a jury.

Two of the other four defendants, Mrs. Ruby Hurley and L. D. Milton, were given no sentences but were directed to produce any records they have for state inspection. Mrs. Hurley is southeastern regional director of the NAACP and Milton is treasurer of the Atlanta branch.

NAACP Plans Appeal on Pye's Ruling

Attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Saturday were making plans for an appeal of Fulton Superior Court Judge Durwood Pye's contempt of court ruling against the organization.

Judge Pye Friday ordered that John H. Calhoun, Atlanta branch president of NAACP, be held in Fulton jail until he agreed to produce financial records of the organization. He also levied a $25,000 fine against NAACP as the defendant corporation.

CALHOUN on Friday night expressed a willingness to exhibit such financial records as he possessed to state revenue agents and was released from jail. Revenue agents made a preliminary check of the records Friday night and were to continue the examination Monday.

In seeking a look at the records, the state says it wants to determine whether NAACP owes state income tax or not.

Austin T. Walden, chief counsel for Calhoun and other defendants in the case, Saturday said appeals are planned for at least some of Judge Pye's rulings in the case. But he did not say immediately what would be appealed.

J. H. Calhoun New Head of NAACP Here

Constitution
Mon. 1-16-56
P. 5

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

John H. Calhoun has been named president of the Atlanta chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The new president, an Atlantan for more than 20 years, accepted the position with the "objective of full citizenship for every Atlanta Negro through the fearless promotion of an effective program."

The program, Calhoun said, will be undertaken "with prayerful reverence to God through which the organization will stay within the framework of law and order."

Calhoun said his is a "grave responsibility" which he accepts with "dauntlessly courageous humility."

Other new officers of the Atlanta NAACP are Dr. C. Clayton Powell, first vice president; the Rev. W. M. Jackson, second vice president; Mrs. Eunice Cooper, secretary, and L. D. Milton, treasurer.

Cook Urges Laws To Oust State NAACP

Constitution
Tues. 8-7-56
Atlanta Ga.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook Monday renewed his campaign to run the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People out of the state.

At a news conference he revealed he had called on members of the General Assembly to adopt legislation which would subject the NAACP to heavy taxes and possible criminal prosecution.

Cook said he specifically wants to get at the membership lists of the organization. He said other Southern states such as Alabama, Florida and Louisiana already have such power.

SOLICITING CASES?

The attorney general proposed a legislative investigation, of which he would be general counsel, to determine:

1. Whether barratry, or solicitation of legal cases, is being practiced. "I don't know whether Thurgood Marshall has been soliciting cases but with this I could find out," he declared.

2. Whether the NAACP should be forced to pay state income taxes.

3. Whether amendments to the state's Subversive Activities Act should be amended. Cook explained that although the act has been struck down by the U.S. Supreme Court, certain investigative features could be salvaged.

COULD APPLY TO OTHERS

Cook said the action he proposes could apply equally to all such corporations. But he made it clear that at this time he plans to go only after the NAACP.

The attorney general further stated that this proposal was just the "first in a series" he planned against the NAACP.

Cook Proposes NAACP Bill For Georgia

Advertiser
Tues. 8-7-56
Montgomery, Ala.

ATLANTA, Aug. 6 (AP)—Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook today proposed the first of what he said will be several legislative measures designed to drive from Georgia the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

At a special news conference Cook released copies of a proposed resolution to create a legislative committee with broad authority to make a detailed investigation of NAACP and other organizations.

"I will propose this and whatever other measures are necessary to the governor and the legislature in order to drive the NAACP out of the state," Cook told newsmen.

COURT FINE

He said Georgia now does not have the same authority as some other states, principally Alabama, to make the investigation he proposes. An investigation of the NAACP by Alabama's attorney general has led to a contempt of court fine of $100,000 against the Negro organization after its refusal to produce membership lists and other records.

Cook's resolution would arm the legislative committee with power to subpoena witnesses and records and make it a misdemeanor to refuse to co-operate with the committee.

The resolution would specifically instruct the committee to study the need for additional legislation dealing with barratry which is the solicitation of funds for litigation or provoking or inciting litigation.

STATE'S LAWS

Cook said he is convinced that the NAACP is violating the state's laws against barratry.

The attorney general wants the committee to study legislation which would require such organizations to disclose their records and to study the status of the organizations relative to income and other tax laws.

In a prepared statement handed to newsmen, Cook called the NAACP "an enemy of the South" and said "the legislatures and appropriate state officials should unite in an all-out fight to liquidate the organization.

Liquidation Of NAACP Is Sought

Post-Herald
Birmingham Ala.
Tues. 8-7-56

ATLANTA, Aug. 6 (U.P.)—Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook called on Southern states today to join him in a united fight to "liquidate" the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Cook said he will recommend legislation to achieve that end in Georgia at the next session of the legislature.

The NAACP has been banned in Louisiana and faces a $100,000 fine in Alabama for refusing to produce membership records.

"There is not time for shadow boxing if we are to preserve sovereign dignity as states under a republican form of government," Cook said at a news conference.

The attorney general said he intends to recommend a resolution to create a joint House-Senate committee to study the internal operations of "certain corporations and organizations active" in Georgia which are "fomenting strife and encouraging and promoting litigation."

Cook Seeks NAACP End In Georgia

Daily World
Tues. 8-7-56
Atlanta Ga.

Georgia Attorney Gen. Eugene Cook moved for legal power to get possession of the membership lists of the NAACP and "to liquidate this particular enemy of the South."

P. 1

Cook released a motion he will place before the general assembly in January asking that the attorney general's office be given the powers that are held by the Alabama attorney general to investigate and tax and outlaw certain state corporations.

In offering the motion, which Cook described as "having teeth in it," the arch-segregationist said: "I am after the membership lists of the NAACP."

Cooks' proposals to the legislature would give him power to subpoena records of any corporation registered in Georgia.

The proposal would have the next session of the legislature establish a committee, of which Cook would be legal counsel, to determine whether the NAACP is operating legally in Georgia "and if not to take appropriate action."

Cook added:

"It had been demonstrated that South. The legislature should unite in an all-out fight to liquidate this particular enemy of the South."

Cook said:

"I want the same powers as (Alabama Atty. Gen.) John Patterson has." Cook said he expected no trouble from the legislature in getting his program enacted.

Negro GI is fined in bus incident

News
Birmingham Ala.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 2—(AP)—A Negro soldier from New York was given a suspended 30-day jail sentence and fined $25 in Municipal Court today for refusing to move to the rear seat of a bus.

Tilton Brinkley Jr., a 23-year-old private stationed at nearby Ft. Benning, pleaded nolo contendre (no contest). He paid his fine without comment.

New Attack On Basis Of Income Tax

Officials Move To Drive Unit Out of State

By J. RUSSELL BONER

ATLANTA. — (INS) — The state of Georgia moved last week to impound records of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to force that organization to disclose its source of income and how it spends its money.

Call

Officials of the Atlanta chapter NAACP, refused twice within few hours to turn records over to state revenue agents, and Attorney General Eugene Cook said he was asking they be cited for contempt of court.

An NAACP official said the organization was ready to abide by the law, but denied revenue agents access to the documents pending advise of legal counsel.

A superior court judge signed the order that the NAACP make its records available to state officials.

Kansas City

Cook said he was "positive" the regional office records—presumed to detail NAACP activities throughout the South—were the same records moved from Birmingham, Ala., recently when the NAACP was under court attack there.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP regional director, allowed revenue agents to look through her Georgia file. She said her office contained "no records pertaining to the subject matter requested."

Her files deal, she said, with coordinating efforts between NAACP chapters on organization programs and not with financial details of various state chapters.

"There was nothing there they wanted," she said. The Georgia demand for NAACP records was the

atest in a series of actions by De South states directed against the organization which has sponsored virtually all of the court suits attacking racial segregation.

The NAACP was banned from operating in Louisiana when it refused to file a list of its membership, and restrained from operating in Alabama and held in contempt of court when it refused to disclose details of its operation in that state.

NAACP attorneys argued in Louisiana and Alabama that disclosure of membership lists and contributors would subject the persons so named to "pressure" from segregation advocates.

The organization is now restrained from operating in Texas while its permanent status is considered in court. South Carolina has in effect laws making membership in the organization grounds for dismissal from state jobs.

The Georgia Revenue department demanded records of the NAACP on the grounds the organization has not filed state income tax returns, nor had it filed a certificate of exemption, which would have to include details of income and expenditure.

Atlanta NAACP Re-Elects Its Officers Tuesday

Six officers and 17 executives committeemen were elected during the annual election of the Atlanta Branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, during a meeting at Big Bethel AME Church, Tuesday evening.

Re-elected president was John H. Calhoun. Other officers include Dr. C. Clayton Powell, vice president; Mrs. Eunice Cooper, secretary; Miss Charlie Mae Smith, assistant secretary; John G. Gloster, treasurer; second vice president.

Elected to the executive committee-at-large were:

John Wesley Dodds, Rev. M. L. King, Sr., Hubert Jackson, Dean Whitney Young, Atty A. T. Walden, William Fowlkes, V. W. Hodges, Dr. Edward C. Mitchell, Mrs. Ruth Sturdivant, Mrs. Peggie Church Joe Golden, Dr. Edward Weaver, Atty. D. I. Hollowell, John O. Boone, Dr. John Gill, Jesse Hill, Jr., Mrs. Della Reynolds.

Other members of the committee are to be appointed.

Whitney Young explained the organization of the Triple "L" Movement, an organization of ministers headed by the Rev. W. H. Borders The Triple gets its name from the three words -- Love, Law and Liberation. It is affiliated with the NAACP.

William Fowlkes gave a brief review of the hearings of NAACP officials, on contempt charges before Judge D. T. Pye.

Georgia Pressing Contempt Angles

ATLANTA, Dec. 7 (AP).—Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday apparently laid the groundwork for an appeal to Federal courts from a contempt charge in State court.

The action came as six officials of the NAACP appeared before Fulton Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye to show cause why they should not be cited for contempt in failing to produce financial records for Georgia revenue department officials.

The NAACP attorneys earlier had moved that Judge Pye disqualify himself for alleged personal prejudice against Negroes.

The judge heatedly denied any prejudice and said he would have disqualified himself without being asked if the allegations were true.

NAACP attorneys then moved that the contempt hearings be dismissed. This point was being argued when Judge Pye adjourned the hearing until today.

tax examiner said that if the NAACP's complete operations are covered in records here, these would be sufficient but if part of the income is listed on books in New York, these would be needed.

Nothing was said about what process might be used in an effort to gain access to any New York records.

The NAACP denies that it withheld any essential records here from state officials. Huber contended that Mrs. Hurley restrained him from looking into the complete records by telling him that those not examined did not contain anything of interest to him.

Georgia Slaps Tax Demand On NAACP

By the United Press.

ATLANTA, Nov. 21.—Georgia cracked down today on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the state, demanding that the organization produce delinquent income tax returns.

Simultaneous "visits" were made by agents of the State Revenue Department and a representative of the attorney general's office at the NAACP's southern regional office and the office of V. W. Hodges, chairman of the Atlanta branch executive committee.

The NAACP has contended its work in Georgia was of a philanthropic and charitable nature. The state moving to knock the NAACP out of Georgia, says it is a business organization, chartered like a corporation, and should be subject to tax laws.

Attorney General Eugene Cook is preparing legislation to have the NACCP banned in the state.

Georgia May Ask For Records Of New York NAACP On Taxes

ATLANTA, Dec. 10 (AP) — The state of Georgia may seek access to records of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in New York to determine whether the organization is liable for state income taxes.

A state witness raised this possibility today at the contempt of court trial of six officers of the NAACP in Atlanta on charges of failing to produce records for income tax use.

R. C. Huber, delinquent tax examiner, quoted Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP Southeastern Director, as saying the organization has no bank account in Georgia. All its income, he said she told him, comes from the New York General headquarters.

Judge Durwood Pye questioned Huber closely on whether the New York records might be needed. The

NAACP girds for fight in Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga.—"We will resist the attempt to put the NAACP out of business in this state with every legal means."

This is what A. T. Walden, attorney for the Atlanta branch NAACP, told the AFRO Friday, when queried about the steps the branch is taking to keep its records inviolate from search or seizure by the state.

Attorney General Eugene Cook, Wednesday, obtained through Circuit Judge Durwood Pye a "show cause" order against the state NAACP and its Atlanta branch for defying a court directive that it produce its records to determine its tax status.

* * *

AN ORAL hearing has been set for Dec. 5, ordering John C. Calhoun, NAACP president, and other state and local branch officials, to show cause why they should not be held in contempt for refusing to comply with the directive.

Mr. Walden said that he and other NAACP officials, including members of the national legal defense committee, were preparing a brief for the Dec. 5 hearing.

He refused to divulge the line of defense they would use at the hearing, stating that it was in the process of "being hammered out."

THE DEMAND THAT the NAACP produce all of its records was made by State Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams, who said that the association had not filed any state income tax returns nor had it applied for tax exemption.

Gov. Marvin Griffin, at Columbia, said the action came as a surprise to him.

However, he added, the state will handle the NAACP "like it does anyone else."

He said the organization should divulge the squrce of its income if it desires tax exempt status, and if it refuses, "we are prepared to see it through the courts."

ACCOMPANIED BY a court "produce order," signed by Judge Pye, revenue agents Wednesday went to the offices of Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southeastern regional NAACP representative, and the Atlanta branch, headed by Mr. Calhoun.

Mrs. Hurley reportedly made her records available to the state's tax agents in response to the court order. The regional office of the NAACP had been moved from Birmingham, Ala., recently, after Alabama had attempted to obtain the records.

The NAACP officials of the Atlanta branch refused to surrender their records when served with the court order, according to Robert Hall, assistant attorney general, who accompanied the agents to the offices.

WHEN ASKED whether he thought the NAACP, a New York chartered organization, was exempt under Georgia income tax laws, Commissioner Williams replied:

"I don't know. That is why I want to see the records. They have not applied for tax exemption."

His demand called for "all books, records, and other data necessary to determine the association's tax status, including membership records."

Court orders restraining the NAACP from doing business have been obtained in several southern states, and Florida officials are investigating its activities with the motive of taking similar action.

The record inspection routine is usually the first step in such procedures.

Atlanta NAACP Slates Mass Meet For Sunday

Daily World Thurs. 11-29-56
Atlanta Ga. P. 1

The Atlanta Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People disclosed yesterday plans for a city-wide mass meeting Sunday afternoon, December 2 at Wheat Street Baptist Church with speeches by leading ministers and civic leaders. The meeting is scheduled for 3:30 P. M.

In making the announcement officials disclosed that John Wesley Dobbs, Rev. Wm. H. Borders, Rev. M. L. King, Sr., and Attorney A. T. Walden would be among those to deliver addresses from the theme: "Liberty, Equality and Freedom."

The Atlanta Chapter, NAACP officials expressed a hope that all citizens would attend the meeting and "together we can all take a fresh and open-minded look at the successes of the NAACP."

It was understood that the public and chapter membership would also have an opportunity to hear detailed plans for the future operation of the Branch.

This mass meeting is only a short two weeks from the annual election of 1957 officials, and is considered of vital importance to future programs.

Recently a nine member Nominating committee had submitted a slate of officers for the new year. It was also understood at that time the in-coming president would have an opportunity to appoint chairmen of some 17 additional members of the Executive committee.

The meeting in some circles was looked upon an an opportunity to place before the public an Atlanta branch program and encourage mass support in decisive months ahead.

Atlanta leaders, led by ministers, will meet for the third time in as many weeks Friday at 2:30 p. m. in Friendship Baptist Church, Corner Mitchell and Haynes Streets, SW, Rev. Samuel W. Williams, pastor.

At the two previous meetings a special committee was appointed to investigate and coordinate objectives of the movement. This committee, composed of representation from the city's ministerial alliances, will make its report Friday.

All ministers and leaders of civic, political and social organizations are invited to attend the meeting which according to the committee, should not last more than one hour.

Atlanta NAACP Nominates New Officers Monday

Daily World Tues. 11-27-56
Atlanta Ga.

John H. Calhoun's name was proposed for re-election as president of the Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, during a regular meeting of the association Monday evening, at West Mitchell Street CME Church, 575 Mitchell Street.

The recommendation was made by a nominating committee which also proposed the following members.

For vice-president, Dr. C. Clayton Powell; Secretary, Mrs. Eunice Cooper; treasurer, John G. Gloster. second vice-president, Rev. Samuel Williams, assistant secretary, Mrs. Charlie Mae Smith.

Executive committee members-at-large are:

John W. Dobbs, Clarence Coleman, Rev. M. L. King, Sr., Whitney Young, A. T. Walden, V. W. Hodges, Edward C. Mitchell and Ruth Sturdivant.

The annual officers will be elected during a regular meeting in December.

Daily World

Also elected was a delegation to the annual Georgia State Conference of Branch, scheduled to convene in Columbus, Dec. 7-9. They were:

Atty. Romae Turner, Ruby Edwards, Dr. C. A. Bacote, Dr. Samuel Cook, Dr. C. Clayton Powell, state secretary of the organization, president Calhoun, Charles W. Greenlea, Dr. E. C. Mitchell, Eunice Cooper.

There will also be representatives from Atlanta's five chapters of the Youth Council.

Four persons were elected chairmen for the annual membership campaign, scheduled to start in January.

They were: Mrs. Cooper, chairman and John Gloster, Robert Motom and Dr. Powell, co-chairmen.

Presiding at the meeting was Calhoun. Invocation and benediction were said by Rev. Lightfoot, pastor of the church.

Georgia Out To Banish NAACP

Defender P. 10
Sat. 12-1-56

By J. RUSSELL BONER

ATLANTA, Ga. — (INS) — The State of Georgia moved Wednesday to impound records of the NAACP, to force that organization to disclose its sources of income and how it spends its money.

Chicago, Ill.

Officials of the Atlanta chapter, NAACP, refused twice within a few hours to turn records over to state revenue agents, and Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said he was asking that they be cited for contempt of court.

An NAACP official said the organization was ready to abide by the law, but denied revenue agents access to the documents pending advice of legal counsel.

SIGNS ORDER

A Superior Court Judge signed the order that the NAACP make its records available to state officals.

Cook said he was "positive" the regional office records — presumed to detail NAACP activities throughout the South — were the same records moved from Birmingham, Ala., recently when the NAACP was under court attack there.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP regional director, allowed revenue agents to look through her Georgia file. She said her office contained "no records pertaining to the subject matter requested."

Her files deal, she said, with coordinating efforts between NAACP chapters on organization programs **and with financial details of various state chapters.**

'NOTHING THERE'

"There was nothing there they wanted," she said.

The Georgia demand for NAACP records was the latest in a series of actions by deep South states directed against the organization which has sponsored virtually all of th court suits attacking racial segregation.

The NAACP was banned from operation in Louisiana when it refused to file a list of its membership and was restrained from operating in Alabama where it has been held in contempt of court for refusing to disclose its operation in that state.

NAACP attorneys argued in Louisiana and Alabama that disclosure of membership lists and contributors would subject the persons so named to "pressure" from segregation advocates.

The organization is now restrained from operating in Texas while its permanent status is considered in court. South Carolina has in effect laws making membership in the organization grounds for dismissal from state jobs.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley Cited For Contempt

Advocate P. 1
Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 12-1-56

Atlanta, Nov. 27. — Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southern regional director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today was ordered to show cause why she should not be cited for contempt of court for not making financial records available to state revenue agents.

Mrs. Hurley has contended she has no financial records available, and that her office handles only work in connection with distribution of NAACP program plans.

NAACP fights for life down in Ga.

Afro-American Sat. 12-15-56
Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA—A NAACP motion for dismissal of a "show cause" action leading to a possible contempt citation was denied Friday in the Georgia Circuit Court trial of six Atlanta and Southeastern regional NAACP officials.

P. 3

Lawyers representing the six defendants spent Friday morning in a vain attempt to convince the presiding judge that production of NAACP records sought by Georgia State officials within the time limits set was a physical impossibility, since the records are in New York.

The defense argued also that none of the local or regional officers cited in the action has access to or control over the records which are under control of the national NAACP office.

* * *

UP TO THE adjournment of court on Friday the prosecution, headed by Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook, was attempting to show why the NAACP officials should be held in contempt of court for their failure to produce the records.

After the hearing adjourned, to resume on Monday morning, attorneys for the defense promised introduction of arguments on Monday which "will tear the case wide open."

* * *

AFTER REJECTING a motion to "disqualify himself, for prejudice against colored in general and the NAACP in par-

Durwood T. Pyebegan hearings Thursday.

An overflow crowd of more than 700 persons made it necessary to move to a larger courtroom beore the hearing, a show cause action calling for production of the records of the Atlanta Branch and Southeastern NAACP, could get under way.

A. T. Walden, attorney for the NAACP officials named in the complaint, filed a surprise motion at the start of the hearing, requesting the disqualification of Judge Pye because of "prej-

ATTORNEYS representing Judge Pye's growth of the refusal last month **FOLLOWING** udices which could affect his decision."

In overruling the motion, Judge Pye denied any prejudice against, either people or the NAACP, although he delivered a lenghty declaration of his "firm and determined," opposition to integration or "mongrelization," of the races.

* * *

THE HEARING was the out-

ification himself, the NAACP, in addition to Mr. rs began their Walden, are D. L. Hollowell, upon the "due E. E. Moore Jr., Miss Romae of the 14th L. Turner and S. S. Robinson.

of the refusal to disqualify Judge Pye's of the Georgia NAACP to turn over the records and members-the NAACP lawyers began arguments based upon the "due process" clause of the 14th Amendment.

The NAACP officials named, branch; V. W. Hodges, chairman of the executive committee of the Southeastern Atlanta Branch; L. D. Milton, Atlanta Branch; and D. L. Holloway Hurley, NAACP representative; John board chairman; and D. L. Hollowell, listed as chairman of the C. Calhoun, president; Mrs. Eunice Cooper, secretary. Atlanta registration committee.

LEAVING CONTEMPT OF COURT HEARING — Mrs. Ruby Hurley, alleged southern regional officer of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People, leaves Fulton County Superior court surrounded by four of her five lawyers, following the second day of contempt hearings. Mrs. Hurley is one of five being tried on contempt charges for failing to surrender NAACP books to internal revenue officers in Atlanta. (Perry's Photo)

Ga NAACP May Appeal To US Cts.

ATLANTA (NNPA)- The ground was laid Thursday for possible appeal to Federal courts of contempt proceedings in Fulton Superior Court against the NAACP.

Judge Durwood T Pye, presiding, adjourned the hearing until Friday as opposing counsel were still arguing a motion to dismiss the case. Earlier the judge had refused heatedly to disqualify himself after the NAACP charged he is prejudiced.

The ground for appeal to the Federal courts was laid when E E Moore, attorney for the NAACP, declared that the court procedure followed by state revenue agents in demanding NAACP records had violated the "due process" clause of the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The NAACP asked for dismissal of the case on the ground that Judge Pye's order to produce financial records was signed without giving the association a chance to be heard.

Attorney General Eugene Cook, representing the State, and Judge Pye both argued that the "instanter" order (requiring production of the records without any previous notice) is a regularly used and necessary procedure in tax cases.

Austin T Walden, also an attorney for the NAACP, at the start of the trial argued that Judge Pye's "repeated denunciations" of Negroes disqualified him to "impartially try the case on its merits."

His voice choked with emotion, Judge Pye delivered a long reply from the bench in which he split hairs, saying he never had attacked negroes but only their efforts to end racial segregation.

Alabama Klan Rally Televised

ATLANTA, Nov. 25 (AP)—White-robed Ku Klux Klansmen held a big rally before television cameras in Montgomery, Ala., last night, but police cracked down on another KKK cross-burning in Columbus, Ga.

About 1000 attended the Montgomery rally, where robed speakers lashed out at the United States Supreme Court and promised to go to Washington and "camp there in front of the Capitol." Three big crosses were burned.

A scheduled rally at Columbus fizzled out when police broke up two attempts to start it.

Court Here Cites Sixth NAACP Aide

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern regional director, Tuesday was added to a list of National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People officials facing contempt charges here.

Fulton Superior Court Judge Durwood Pye added her name to those of five Atlanta NAACP branch officials who must appear Dec. 5.

The original citation, issued last Wednesday, resulted from refusal of Atlanta branch officials to comply with a court order to turn over their financial records to the State Revenue Dept. for tax inspection.

Mrs. Hurley produced some of the records in her office for state officials. However, Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams said she has not made available the records demanded.

Freed NAACP Head Still Faces Jail

Battle Looms

ATLANTA, Dec. 15 (AP)—The president of the Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was free temporarily today "pending full and complete compliance" with a court order to produce financial records of the organization for state revenue agents.

John H. Calhoun, president of the local chapter, was jailed yesterday for "willful contempt" of court after Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye ordered him held without bond until NAACP records were made available to the state for tax-levying purposes.

Two hours after he went to jail Calhoun agreed to open the records to revenue agents and was taken to NAACP headquarters in custody of a deputy sheriff.

Pye later ordered Calhoun's commitment suspended temporarily "pending full and complete compliance." The order said "the court will later determine whether or not there has been full compliance" and "if so, pass an appropriate order, and if not, recommit" Calhoun to jail.

The order was issued after William Strickland, who headed revenue agents inspecting the records, reported that the state still needed certain vouchers, canceled checks and an analysis of income sources.

Pye also levied a $25,000 fine on the NAACP and gave its officials 35 days to open its records for inspection. He also refused a defense motion that he permit a direct appeal to the George Supreme Court.

Calhoun, one of five defendants, was given a 12-month jail sentence, but Pye suspended it "so long as he behaves himself."

In New York City, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said that "in our judgment both Mr. Calhoun and the association have been denied due process of law by the Georgia decision. We can only interest this action as another in a series of vindictive attacks upon the NAACP by the segregation forces in the South."

Move On To Kill Ga. NAACP

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP)—Following the examples of Louisiana, Alabama and Texas, the state of Georgia last week moved to ban NAACP operations in this state.

The first move of the state was to try to force the civil rights group to surrender records disclosing its sources of income and how it spends the money.

But, despite pressures from Attorney General Eugene Cook and state revenue agents, officials of the Atlanta chapter of the equality organization refused twice to turn over the records to the state.

In denying the state access to the records, NAACP officials said the organization was ready to abide by the law, but would await legal advice before surrending any documents.

Meanwhile, Cook said he was asking that the NAACP be cited for contempt of court.

Earlier, a superior court judge had signed an order that the NAACP make its records available to state officials.

■

MRS. RUBY HURLEY, NAACP regional director, allowed revenue agents to look through her Georgia file. She said, however, that her office "contained no records pertaining to the subject matter requested."

Named in the petition were John H. Calhoun, NAACP president; V. W. Hodges, chairman, NAACP executive committee; Mrs. Eunice Cooper, secretary; L. D. Milton, treasurer; D. L. Hollowell and Mrs. Ruby Hurley.

NAACP MASS MEET TODAY

Record P. 1 Atlanta, Ga.

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

A capacity crowd is expected to attend a mass meeting to be sponsored at 3:30 p.m. today by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Wheat Street Baptist Church, 18 Yonge St.

A spokesman for the organization said it is of "utmost importance that all NAACP members and others attend. Because this will be one of the most important meetings in terms of future plans."

He disclosed that the "future plans" will include chartering a new course for the local branch in light of recent manifested local attitudes in contrast to precedents set in several U. S. Supreme Courts decisions.

The spokesman said also that after revaluating of local NAACP program strategy for future projected plans will be discussed in order to gear the organizational plans to meet the needs of its membership in all fields which would offer opposition full citizenship.

Theme of this meeting will be "Liberty, Equality and Freedom." Scheduled to speak at this "revaluation meeting" will be such civic political and religious community leaders as Dr. William H Borders, pastor of Wheat Street church; Atty A. T. Walden: Rev. Martin L. King, pastor of Ebnezer Baptist church; John Wesley Dobbs, head of the Georgia State Voters League and head of a state Masonic orders; Rev. Samuel Williams, pastor of Friendship Baptist church E. M. Martin, vice president of Atlanta Life Insurance Co. and others.

Special music is scheduled to be supplied by the Booker T. Washington High School glee club, under direction of Mrs. Renita Peek, Miss Aldrich George, a baritone will sing. He is a native of Bermuda Isle, who is a student at Morris Brown College.

The meeting is open to the public. Others appearing:

Rev. T. C. Lightfoot, pastor of Mitchell Street CME church; Rev. Homer C. McEwen pastor of First Congregational church; Fr. S. C Usher, pastor of St. Paul Episcopal church; and Dr. B. E. Mays, president of Morehouse College

NAACP Schedules Meeting At Waluhaje Apts.

Daily Worker Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 11-22-56

The Atlanta Branch National Association for the Adanvement of Colored People has scheduled a meeting for 2:30 P. M. Friday at the Waluhaje Apartments, John C. Calhoun, president, said.

A spokesman for the NAACP said "we are asking all ministers in Atlanta to attend.

The meeting was called following Georgia State Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams' unsuccessful attempt Wednesday to seize NAACP records at two local offices, in an effort to show that the organization has been evading income tax since 1947.

The spokesman said, "Mr. Williams' move was apparently inspired by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, who has stated his intention to outlaw the NAACP in Georgia. Mr. Williams' effort, backed up by a court order from Judge Durwood T. Pye, is being studied by attorneys for the organization and further developments will be disclosed at Sunday's public meeting."

In the meantime, the "Miss NAACP Redemption" Contest is scheduled to culminate at the Clark-Morris Brown Thanksgiving Day football game at 2 p. m. in the Herndon Stadium.

Fifteen charming young ladies will vie for the title of "Miss NAACP for 1957."

Contributions will be accepted at the game today and announcement of the winners will be made at the end of the game.

The three top winners will receive prizes with the two runners-up serving as attendants to the queen.

Georgia official accuses—

NAACP files removed from state, claim

News P. 1 Birmingham, Ala.

ATLANTA, Nov. 24—(AP)—Thirty boxes of records were removed from the regional office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People before a raid by state revenue agents, according to Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook.

He said Friday the state was "prepared to prove" the records were sent to Atlanta from Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 28 while the NAACP in Alabama was being investigated by Atty. Gen. John Patterson.

The Alabama NAACP is under a $100,000 fine for contempt of court for failing to turn over records to Patterson, Cook said. The fine has been appealed to the Alabama Supreme Court.

The Georgia attorney general said state revenue agents who raided the NAACP's regional office Wednesday did not find the boxes.

HE SAID THEY did find some records that "seem to contain very valuable information . . . and we can still get access to the NAACP bank accounts and contributors' names."

A. T. Walden, attorney for both regional and local NAACP offices, said he knew nothing about the regional office records. But he said 30 boxes "sounds fantastic. I don't know where they would get that many records."

Walden said this NAACP region includes Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams said the NAACP records were needed for state income tax purposes. Regional records were turned over as requested but officials of the Atlanta branch of the organization refused to release their books.

Members of the Atlanta branch face a contempt of court hearing Dec. 5 for failing to comply with a court order from Fulton Superior Judge Durwood Pye.

NAACP Director's Name Added To Show Cause List

Daily Worker Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 11-28-56

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southern Regional director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today was ordered to show cause why she would not be cite dfor contempt of court for not making financial records available to state revenue agents.

Mrs. Hurley has contended she has no financial records available, and that her office handles only work in connection with distribution of NAACP program plans. She opened her correspondents files to state agents in compliance with a court order last week, but state attorneys contend there are other records she has not made available.

Judge Durwood Pye today made a contempt show cause order against Atlanta chapter officials also applicable to Mrs. Hurley.

Court hearing is set on the state's contempt request for Dec. 5.

The contempt citation was issued after T. V. William of the Revenue commission demanded it.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said Mrs. Hurley did not show the revenue agants any files about the organization's income."

Mrs. Hurley stated that her office is not connected with NAACP financial matters.

U.S. Court Constitution Plea Hinted By NAACP

Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 12-2-56

Lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People laid the ground work for possible appeal to federal courts Thursday during the first day of a contempt hearing in Fulton Superior Court.

Judge Durwood T. Pye adjourned the hearing until Friday as opposing counsel were still arguing a motion to dismiss the case. Earlier the judge had refused heatedly to disqualify himself when the NAACP alleged he was prejudiced.

MOVE FOR DISMISSAL

Appeal to federal court was hinted when NAACP attorney E. E. Moore asserted that the court procedure followed by state revenue agents in demanding the NAACP's records had violated the "due process" clause of the 14th amendment.

The Negro organization moved for dismissal on the grounds that Pye's order to produce financial records was signed without giving the NAACP a chance to defend itself.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, representing the state, and Judge Pye both argued that the "instanter" order is a regularly used and necessary procedure in tax cases.

VOICE EMOTIONAL

Attorney A. T. Walden at the start of the trial argued Pye's "repeated denunciations of the colored race" made him unable to "impartially try the case on its merits."

His voice choked with emotion, Pye delivered a long reply in which he said he never had attacked the colored race but only attempts to change the existing social pattern of segregation.

Daily World
Sun. 12-16-56
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 1

NAACP'S MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE MAPS COMING PLANS — An optimistic air prevails as group looks forward to increased membership in local branch. Above group includes: Dr. C. Clayton Powell, Paul E. X. Brown, Frederick Burton, Jack Gloster, Miss Barbee Boone, J. H. Calhoun, and M. Carl Holman. — (Perry's Photo)

Hurried Call

V. W. Hodges of the Atlanta NAACP branch, put in a rush call for his superiors yesterday when an agent of the Georgia Revenue Department visited the office and demanded the organization produce delinquent tax returns. William Norton Jr. (background) checked the books in part of an apparent effort to ban the NAACP in Georgia.

NAACP Yields Records After $25,000 Contempt Fine, Jailing of Leader

Files Seized, Judge Frees Calhoun Here

Constitution Atl. 12-15-56 Atlanta, Ga.

By BRUCE GALPHIN

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here yielded its financial records to the state Friday night after its branch president spent more than two hours in jail. P. 1

Judge Durwood T. Pye earlier had ordered President John H. Calhoun jailed until records were produced. He also slapped a $25,000 fine on the organization for "willful contempt" of court.

Shortly before 9 p.m. Pye released Calhoun temporarily "pending full and complete compliance."

FIRST JAILING

It was believed to be the first jailing of an NAACP leader since several Southern states began a concerted crackdown on the organization.

After spending more than two hours in Fulton Tower, Calhoun was released into the custody of a deputy sheriff to accompany revenue agents to NAACP headquarters at 204 Auburn avenue.

Investigators headed by William Strickland immediately began making a list of all material. A ledger book was brought from the NAACP's accountant's office.

"CLOAK AND DAGGER STUFF"

After preliminary examination, Strickland said the state still needs certain vouchers, cancelled checks and an analysis of income sources.

Calhoun said the other materials were not available Friday night. He said he was tired of all "this cloak and dagger stuff."

"I complied with the order," he declared.

PYE'S NEW ORDER

Somewhat later Pye's new order was delivered. It said Calhoun's commitment was suspended temporarily. "The court will later determine whether or not there has been full compliance . . . and if so, pass an appropriate order, and if not, recommit" Calhoun to jail, the order read.

Meanwhile, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook moved to dismiss the case against NAACP attorney D. L. Hollowell, who originally had been named as a defendant but whose case had been postponed until after disposition of five other cases.

Two of the defendants, Mrs. Eunice Cooper and V. W. Hodges, were acquitted because there was "insufficient evidence" to establish they had any of the records desired by the revenue commissioner.

Two other defendants apparently will be dismissed after they produce certain records. Judge Pye ruled that he would enter an "appropriate order" if L. D. Milton will present agents a checkbook and vouchers between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. next Monday. P. 9

He ruled that Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern regional secretary, had acted in "good faith" but that she should turn over certain other records next Tuesday before he would enter an "appropriate order" in her case.

12-MONTH SENTENCE

However, Pye stated that the evidence showed both Calhoun and the corporation were in "willful contempt" of the court.

Besides the order to jail Calhoun until he produced records, Pye sentenced the branch president to 12 months in jail and then suspended the sentence "so long as he behaves himself."

The judge's order indicated the $25,000 fine may be reduced at a later date. Pye noted that running down the NAACP finances had cost the revenue department considerable money.

The money, he said, is to be "hereafter assessed and apportioned remedially and punitively, as shall appear just and appropriate to the court, the court reserving jurisdiction after the production of the records and data hereby ordered to reduce the amount of said fine. . . ."

Pye granted a supersedeas, or suspension of punishment, on the 12 months' suspended sentence and on the fine.

He refused, however, to grant one in the case of the order to jail Calhoun until he produced the records. NAACP attorney A. T. Walden argued that the law required a judge to grant supersedeas in such case, but Pye stated that the statute did not apply in this contempt case.

MAY FILE APPEAL

Pye told Walden it was possible to appeal to the State Supreme Court for a supersedeas, and for a time Walden indicated he might take this course of action.

However, the NAACP did not file action with the Supreme Court before closing time. Chief Justice W. H. Duckworth said he could not comment on the case until it was before him.

Duckworth added, however, that it would be a near physical impossibility to get a quorum of the court to Atlanta Friday. He also said a bill of exceptions, or appeal, would have to be filed before the court could hear the supersedeas matter.

Court officials pointed out that an appeal on the five-day trial would take several days at least.

State Weak In NAACP Case—Pye

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 12-11-56 P. 27

Financial Quiz Causes Flareup

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Judge Durwood T. Pye told the state Monday that "it looks like you haven't much case" against Mrs. Ruby Hurley, one of five National Association for the Advancement of Colored People members on trial for contempt.

The trial resulted from failure of the defendants to produce financial records of the NAACP as ordered by the court.

The trial was recessed Monday afternoon shortly after a flareup between the judge and counsel for the defense over the judge's cross-examination of a witness.

TAX EXAMINER

Judge Pye made his remark about the case at conclusion of testimony by Robert C. Huber, state tax examiner.

Huber testified he had served the revenue commissioner's demand on Mrs. Hurley as director of the NAACP's Southeastern office. He said she claimed to have no financial records.

After a court order was served on her, Huber said, Mrs. Hurley told him he had "free access" to any files pertaining to NAACP financial records. Huber said he opened a file cabinet and Mrs. Hurley removed a folder marked "Georgia" and gave it to him.

OTHER FOLDERS

Huber said he did not examine other folders which were labeled with names of other states. The files turned over to him were "correspondence files" which dealt only indirectly with finances, Huber testified. He said Mrs. Hurley said her salary and the rent for the building were paid from New York.

It was at that point that Judge Pye said he felt the state didn't have much case against Mrs. Hurley. Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said he had other evidence to present, however, and indicated he would put the woman on the stand.

AFTER QUESTIONS

The exchange between Pye and defense lawyer A. T. Walden occurred during the cross-examination of V. W. Hodges, one of the defendants. After a series of questions by Asst. Atty. Gen. Freeman Leverett, the judge continued the examination.

After noting Hodges was out of the city at the time of the alleged contempt, Pye said: "You hadn't disobeyed the court in this case

Did you authorize these lawyers to get you into this case?"

Pye further stated that defense lawyers had said they would still advise Hodges to disobey an order to produce. He asked whether the witness went along with that plan. Hodges replied the matter was in the hands of his attorneys.

OBJECTS TO QUIZ

Walden objected that it was ecutive committee of the Atlanta

witness to the type of examina- had nothing to do with financial tion" the court used. "His honor records. He said he had a "ver- is being extremely technical with bal agreement" to answer calls if a lay witness," Walden said. cial was in the NAACP of- no official w

Pye replied that "I just want fice but was not paid for the the witness to know who got him service.

The court wants to give him an opportunity to get out of it," the judge said.

Hodges earlier had testified o the NAAC that he was chairman of the ex- He said he any records desired but that he had none.

The defendant said he some- accepted membership fees at the money is mailed NAACP's New York office. d he was "willing" to turn

State Cross-Examines 4 In NAACP Trial's 4th Day

Constitution p. 18
Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 12-12-36

By BRUCE GALPHIN

The state Tuesday cross-examined the four remaining National Association for the Advancement of Colored People members on trial for contempt here.

Witnesses in the fourth day of the trial included J. H. Calhoun, president of the NAACP, Atlanta branch; L. D. Milton, treasurer; Mrs. Eunice Cooper, secretary, and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern regional secretary.

RECORDS ROW

The hearing grew out of failure by the defendants to produce certain financial records demanded by the state revenue commissioner and ordered by the court.

Early Tuesday the state continued trying to establish a financial relationship between the Atlanta branch and the New York headquarters. It also asked several questions about membership rolls.

Calhoun conceded under questioning by Asst. Atty. Gen. Freeman Leverett that members of the Atlanta branch had accepted membership fees, part of which they had transmitted to the New York office.

TAX STATUS

The branch president said, "We have not attempted to keep an accurate account of membership," He said he "certainly would produce" any records the court decided were pertinent in determining the NAACP's tax status.

Milton, who is president of a bank here, described his duties as branch treasurer as those of "safekeeping" and not of administration. He said he received deposits in bulk and "do not and never have" kept membership lists.

NAACP leader free pending full compliance

Atlanta News
Atl. 12-15-36

ATLANTA, Dec. 15—(AP) The president of the Atlanta branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was free temporarily Saturday "pending full and complete compliance" with a court order to produce financial records of the organization for state revenue agents.

John H. Calhoun, president of the local chapter, was jailed Friday for "wilful contempt" of court after Judge Durwood T. Pye of Fulton Superior Court ordered him held without bond until NAACP records were made available to the state for tax levying purposes.

TWO HOURS after he went to jail Calhoun agreed to open the records to revenue agents and was taken to NAACP headquarters in custody of a deputy sheriff.

Shortly before 9 p.m. Pye ordered Calhoun's commitment suspended temporarily "pending full and complete compliance." The judge's order said "the court will later determine whether or not there has been full compliance" and "if so, pass an appropriate order, and if not, recommit" Calhoun to jail.

The order was issued after William Strickland, who headed revenue agents inspecting the records, reported the state still needed certain vouchers, canceled checks and an analysis of income sources.

In court a few hours earlier Pye levied a fine of $25,000 on the NAACP and gave its officials 35 days to open its records for inspection. He also refused a defense motion that he permit a direct appeal to the Georgia Supreme Court.

CALHOUN, one of five defendants, was given a 12-month jail sentence, but Pye suspended it "so long as he behave himself." The rulings came after five days of testimony which Pye heard without a jury.

Two of the other four defendants, Mrs. Ruby Hurley and L. D. Milton, were given no sentences but were directed to produce any records they have for the state inspection. Mrs. Hurley is southeastern regional director of the NAACP and Milton is treasurer of the Atlanta branch.

In New York City, Roy Wilkins NAACP executive secretary, said that "in our judgment both Calhoun and the association have been denied due process of law by the Georgia decision. We can only interpret this action as another in a series of vindictive attacks upon the NAACP by the segregation forces in the South."

WILKINS SAID he was "mystified" by the $25,000 fine "because the New York office has never been requested directly or through any agent in Georgia to produce any of its records."

The Georgia decision came a few months after Atty. Gen. John Patterson of Alabama obtained a circuit court order directing the NAACP to produce certain of its records in that state. Later the organization was held in contempt for refusing to produce its membership records and levied a $100,000 fine.

The Texas attorney general also has moved to ban the NAACP from operating in that state.

Georgia Acts To Get Files Of NAACP

Post and Herald
Washington
11-22-36

ATLANTA, Nov. 21 (AP)—The State of Georgia today moved to gain access to the records of two offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The action was taken through State Revenue Commissioner T. V. Wililams, who declared that the Association has filed no state income tax returns and demanded that it produce records in order that tax liability, if any, be established.

Williams sent letters to Ruby Hurley, Southern regional representative of the NAACP, and to John C. Calhoun, president, and other officials of the Atlanta branch.

The letters cited various state laws relating to liability of organizations for state income tax and a regulation of the Revenue Department outlining procedure for tax-exempt organizations.

Asked if he thought the NAACP was or was not tax-exempt, Williams replied: "I don't know; that's why I want to see the records. They have not filed an appilcation for tax exemption."

Georgia N.A.A.C.P. Bows To Court Rule, Opens Books

Courier Journal p. 3
Sat. 12-15-36

From Wire Dispatches

Atlanta, Dec. 14.—The Atlanta branch president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People agreed tonight to open records of the local chapter to the State after spending more than 2 hours in jail.

Louisville, Ky.

John H. Calhoun consented to the move after Judge Durwood T. Pye of Fulton Superior Court ordered him held in Jail until he produced financial records of the organization for state revenue agents.

Calhoun was released into the custody of a deputy sheriff and accompanied state revenue agents to N.A.A.C.P. headquarters. Investigators immediately began making a listing of all material.

Detailed Audit Impossible

William Strickland, who headed revenue agents seeking to inspect N.A.A.C.P. records for tax-levying purposes, said a detailed audit would be impossible in one evening. But he said Judge Pye told him that he (Pye) would order Calhoun's release over the weekend on the basis of partial compliance with the court order.

In court a few hours before this development Pye levied a fine of $25,000 on the N.A.A.C.P. and gave its officials 35 days to open its records for inspection.

Calhoun, one of five defendants, was also given a 12-month jail sentence but Pye suspended it "so long as he behaves himself." Pye said, "He holds the keys to the jailhouse right in his hands."

No Jury Used In Case

The Atlanta branch was ordered by Pye on November 21 to produce its records for State agents. Today's rulings came after five days of testimony that Pye heard without a jury.

Two of the other four defendants, Mrs. Ruby Hurley and L. D. Milton, were given no sentences but were directed to produce any records they have for State inspection. Mrs. Hurley is southeastern regional director of the N.A.A.C.P. and Milton is treasurer of the Atlanta branch.

Mrs. Eunice Cooper and V. W. Hodges, officials of the Atlanta branch, were acquitted.

JUDGE D. T. PYE REFUSES TO DISQUALIFY SELF FROM CASE

Daily World Fri. 12-7-56 Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

NAACP Lawyers Challenge Constitutionality Of Case

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

Judge Durwood T. Pye of Fulton County Superior court, Thursday morning, refused to "disqualify" himself from presiding in a "show cause" case against six officials of the local branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which allegedly refused to open its record to officials from the state revenue commission, Nov. 21.

In a surprised move at the outset of the hearing, defense Atty. Austin T. Walden proposed that the judge disqualify himself and return the case to the presiding dge of the court, because:

(1) "Defendants show that beuse of the repeated denunciaons of the colored race in general nd these defendants (NAACP) in rticularly by the Honorable urwood T. Pye, that he cannot partially try "this case on its erits."

(2)—"That the rule in said case, though legally signed by the Hon. urwood T. Pye was not presentd to the presiding judge of Fulon Superior Court; that the state eing fully aware of the expressed rejudices of Hon. Durwood T. ye, sought and is seeking unfair dvantage as evidenced by the tate's presentation of the rule in aid case to Judge Durwood T. Pye ather than to the presiding judge r to his assistant. . ."

IVE ATTORNEYS

The motion was signed by the ive defense attorneys who were isted as:

A. T. Walden, D. L. Hollowell, Mrs.) Romae T. Powell, E. E. loore, and S. S. Robinson.

The trial will continue at 10:30 . m., this morning. It was recessed at 3:30 p. m., Thursday.

In rejecting the defense's motion, eemed a "bombshell," Judge Pye eplied, "all these things are rejectd by the court because they are ot true."

However, he did admit he had strong views against mongrelization of the races." "I have strong views with respect to the identity of the races," however, "the court has never denounced the colored race" and cannot "recall ever having denounced any of these defendants" declared Judge Pye.

"I have denounced some white persons with similar expressed views as the defendants," he continued. The judge did not identify the persons.

Continuing, Judge Pye heatedly explained "the court could not look itself in the mirror when it shaves in the morning if it tried this case or any other case on anything other than by evidence presented."

Still showing disturbance, possibly resulting from the surprised motion, the Judge concluded with "I am amazed that this statement is made." He went on to say that he would not disqualify himself, as he read excerpts from a state code, dealing with grounds for disqualification.

DENIES ARGUMENT

He then denied Atty. Walden further argument on the motion.

Judge Pye, prior to becoming a Justice had served as an executive secretary of Georgia Education Commission which was created by the Georgia General Assembly to create ways and means of opposing the U. S. Supreme Court ruling on desegregation of public schools.

Atty. Walden retired to the defense table and Defense Atty. Hollowell, who was also named earlier as a defendant in the case, was granted a motion for a separate trial at some future date.

After the charges were read, Judge Pye asked if there were anything other than delinquent taxes to be discussed in this case. "It is not unusual for tax commissioners to ask a corporation for its books to examine for income tax purpose. However, it is unusual for them to be refused. Of course information gathered insuch cases is not for public use. It is held in confidence. To reveal it publicly is a federal offense," said the judge.

Atty. Moore, basing his argument on the "due process of law" and the 14th U. S. Amendment, said that the defendants are being "denied reasonable time to comply" with the wishes of the tax commissioners' request to examine their books.

He told the court that within several hours the tax agents called in person unannounced at the two NAACP offices, demanded the books and returned with a court order for "contempt of court."

"The court has ajudicated the case in violation of the due process law and 14th amendment."

PLEADED MOORE

Moore argued that the defendants were being held in "contempt of court" before it had been legally established that they "disregarded the court order requesting an income tax examination in the first place." He explained that the court had made a final judgement in the matter against his clients without "due process.'

ORDER "UNREASONABLE"

He termed the court's "instance compliance with the court order," unreasonable and arbitary.

Judge Pye asked "what do you want; a chance to get rid of the books? And "how much time is reasonable?'

Moore retorted "getting rid of the books is not a point for argument here." He explained further, "if the defense had reasonable time it would have moved to have the case squashed, or at least modified."

Cook then presented argument!

Judge Pye interrupted by asking Cook if "there is anything involved in this case other than income tax?"

"NOTHING BUT TAXES"

Cook, who has been repeatedly quoted in the press as an avowed foe of the NAACP and who has denounced it by saying he would attempt to foster legislation in the 1957 General Assembly to have it outlawed in Georgia, replied "nothing but taxes."

The attorney general went on to say that the authority of the revenue commission had never been challenged like this before.

At this point mild laughter filled the courtroom from spectators, which had crowded into every available seat. Judge Pye threatened, "Mr. Sheriff if anything like that occurs again, the court will be cleared.

Atty. Cook proceeded: "If this court is without power to issue the order, then the revenue commission is without power to carry out its duty."

"Yes,' agreed Judge Pye.

Cook said "under the contention of the defense attorneys, we are not in a position to ask to examine their books. If we had notified them, they and the NAACP could have picked up and left the state overnight, owing the state of Georgia income tax."

Pye recessed the hearing until Friday morning at 10:30.

The Thursday session had been scheduled for 10 a. m., but it was delayed one hour. The hearing was moved from an eighth-floor court to a fourth-floor court. It was believed the move was made to accommodate the huge crowd.

Among the many spectators were Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College; Rev. W. M. Jackson, pastor of Bethlehem Baptist Church and Chaplain of the Republican Georgia State Central Committee; Rev. George W. Dudley, pastor of Liberty Baptist Church; Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool, president of a church organization for women; Thomas Cannon, Manager of the Cannolene Cosmetics Co., John Wesley Dobbs, president of the Georgia State Voters League; Jesse O. Thomas, president of the local Frontiers Club; Dr. and Mrs J. B. Harris, Whitney Young, head of the Atlanta University's School of Social Work; Dr. Miles G. Amos, city executive committee; Dr. C Clayton Powell, chairman of the NAACP legal Redress committee; Q. V. Williamson, associated with the local Real Estate Board.

"UNPRECEDENTED LINE OF QUESTIONS"

NAACP Lawyer Objects To Judge's Questions

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

A defense counselor for the local branch officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People declared in court, Monday afternoon that a Fulton Superior Court judge had subjected his client to "an unprecedented line of questions," after two witnesses had testified in the "show cause" hearing brought against the NAACP Corporation by the state Revenue department concerning possible delinquent income tax returns.

The statement was made by defense Atty. A. T. Walden, his second in the three-day old trial, after presiding Judge Durwood T. Pye had subjected V. W. Hodges to several "technical questions" in "an attempt to establish" whether or not he should be "rightfully" brought to trial on the show cause charges and "if he had engaged Atty. Walden and also defense Atty. E. E. Moore, to represent him at the hearing."

Atty. Walden said heatedly "your honor, I object to the court's line of questions addressed to my client, whom you have denied the benefit of counselor by not granting an objection."

"This is wholly unprecedented a court to subject a witness to this type of questions involving highly legal technicalities, which he has no way of knowing since he is just a layman" to jurisprudence. "I don't know of any witness who has ever been so subjected by any court."

Judge Pye replied, "I want the witness (Hodges) to understand he can get out of it (charges) now."

It resulted after the judge had interrupted the questioning of Hodges by Assistant State Gen. Atty. Freeman Leverett. Hodges was the first defendant put on the stand.

HODGES REPRIMANDED

Earlier that morning the judge had loudly reprimanded Hodges for opening a window in the warm courtroom.

Atty. Walden made his statement when Judge Pye asked Hodges about his testimony. He said. "I understand you were not personally served with the Court order to produce the NAACP records, books and other information. I understand that you had gone to Fayettesville. If so you couldn't be served the proper papers. So you really should not be here" on trial.

"If you will testify that you were not there and you did not hire Atty. Walden and Atty. Moore to represent you in this case; and that they were acting as your counselors without your consent, I'll dismiss this," declared the Judge rapidly.

Hodges replied, "I did leave for Fayettesville before the "stanter" was servered, however, I told other NAACP officials that I would be bounded by anything they did in my behalf."

DO YOU ADOPT

Judge Pye said further, "did you or do you at this time adopt this statement they made? If you couldn't be served the papers to "comply instantly," then you have not disobeyed the court order signed by me," explained the judge.

"I want to know now. You will be dealt with fairly and squarely and you know that. Did you authorize them to act in your behalf? continued the judge.

Hodges repeated his previous statement.

Assist. State Atty. Gen. Leverett resumed interrogation of Hodges. He asked him about the local executive committee of which Hodges is a member. He asked him what issues were discussed in the last meeting. What was decided in regards to the "show cause" case; where the meeting was held and other details, as well as if "disobeying the court order" was discussed.

Hodges replied, adding that the case was only discussed to the point of selecting counselors to represent them. Leverett asked Hodges if he knew Roy Wilkins and did he know what kind of reputation he enjoyed in Georgia. The defense objected.

FINANCIAL END

Hodges was further questioned about the financial income of the NAACP, about its membership, annual campaigns; who received dues and membership fees and other money; about the nature and structure of the local branch and the state division; the frequency of meetings.

Leverett also asked Hodges to tell in detail about the annual branch meeting of the NAACP held in Columbus, Ga., Dec. 7-9.

Just before Judge Pye recessed early in the afternoon, he declared "from evidence presented about this respondent, (Mrs. Ruby Hurley) it does not show that she disobeyed he court order."

State Atty. Gen Eugene Cook, replied "that will be determined."

During the morning hours, Walden had crossed examined William E. Strickland, income tax unit supervisor of the delinquent tax section. He was the first state witness to take the stand and was present when the intial orders were delivered to Mrs. Hurley's office at 859 1-2 W. Hunter St. N. W., on Nov. 21.

TAX LIST

He gave further testimony about visiting the NAACP office as well about a list of tax exempt corporation in the state secretary's office.

Strickland said he didn't know whether or not the NAACP was "exempted."

Walden asked Strickland why he didn't use the tax commission's power to demand and examine records to determine any delinquent income tax rather than seek a court order first.

Strickland said he had never used that procedure. He said he "found out about" the NAACP on a routine check. He also said he had never been refused records before when Walden asked why had he "singled out the NAACP."

Judge Pye interupted with "if you can show that this case has been singled out of whole lot of other similar corporation, the court will protect you, but you can't come into court and say I think it has."

Walden said Strickland had failed to show a similar case and he had worked for the commission eight years, two in his present position. Strickland said he didn't know every type of regulation concerning delinquent taxes. In the past two years he had no occasion to use the commission's power to "order records for examination."

ROBERT HUBER

Robert C. Huber, another tax examiner, was the second state witness to testify. He told of delivering the "request" to Mrs. Ruby Hurley's resident at the Waluhaje Apts., on Nov. 21.

He explained later at her office, that she did not restrain him from examining her files.

Huber said, "she told us that she did not have files concerning financial records. She was concerned only as a liason officer dealing with programming for the Southeastern region. We looked into several file cabinets. We saw some folders marked Georgia. The only thing we found were pertaining to this state NAACP and a corresponding file, with very little to determine tax delinquency. There were also other files with the names of other states, but we did not inspect them after she said that nothing in them concerned Georgia NAACP."

He said "there was no proof of actual disbursement. One letter pertained to disbursement to a state branch; and hiring an attorney.

At this point Atty. Hollowell objected to Huber's reference to Mrs. Hurley as "Ruby Hurley." Hollowell said "if it pleases the court, I object on the grounds that it is disrespectable to a lady. It lowers the dignity of this court and she is listed in the petitions as Mrs. Hurley."

The trial will resume at 10:30 today.

GEORGIA PRESSES FOR N.A.A.C.P. DATA

New York

5 Agency Officials Subpoenaed After Group Fails to Yield Records for Tax Study

Thurs. 11-22-56

ATLANTA, Nov. 21 (UP)—A judge ordered the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People tonight to show cause why it should not be cited for contempt for failure to produce records demanded by Georgia agents for state income tax purposes.

State agents descended on two offices of the N. A. A. C. P. today, but left after several hours without the information sought.

The action was part of a crackdown led by Eugene Cook, State Attorney General, who also is preparing a legislative program to have the agency outlawed in Georgia as it has been in Alabama and Louisiana.

Judge Durwood Pye of Fulton County Superior Court signed a show cause order, directing five officers of the N. A. A. C. P. to appear in court Dec. 5 to state why they did not show revenue agents the records and why they should not be cited for contempt for failure to comply.

Judge Pye issued a temporary injunction restraining the N. A. A. C. P. from moving any records from either its southern regional headquarters or its Georgia headquarters, both located here.

One of the five defendants, D. L. Hollowell, denied he was chairman of the registration for the N. A. A. C. P. Atlanta branch, but Judge Pye ruled that could be argued at the show cause hearing, not at this preliminary hearing.

Some Records Shown

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southern regional director for the N. A. A. C. P., was listed in the earlier court order demanding an "inspection of records, but she was not made a defendant to the show cause order because she produced records in her office.

Judge Pye set the hearing for December because some N. A. A. C. P. members said they would be busy next week inspecting state records in regard to the case of Horace Ward, an Atlanta Negro who is seeking to become the first of his race to enter the University of Geargia.

In their visits, agents of the state revenue department and a representative of Mr. Cook's office went to the N. A. A. C. P.'s regional office and the office of V. W. Hodges, chairman of the Atlanta branch executive committee.

The state's position was that the N. A. A. C. P. had failed to file tax returns as a business for 1955 and previous years, and had not applied for tax exemption status. The N. A. A. C. P. says it is a philanthropic and charitable organization in the state.

But at neither office did the state agents obtain the membership and other records that it said were necessary to determine the N. A. A. C. P's tax liability.

After a written request from revenue agents was rejected, the state secured a court order for the records to be opened.

Court Order Obtained

When the six N. A. A. C. P. officials served with the order still failed to comply the state began preparing a court petition, which was obtained, to have the defendants declared in contempt.

At the Atlanta branch, A. T. Walden, an attorney called in by the N. A. A. C. P., said the state agents would have to wait until legal consultations were held despite the court order.

J. C. Calhoun, president of the Atlanta branch, declared that the agents called "without notice" in regard to failure to file income tax returns.

"Because of the legal questions involved, advice of counsel is necessary * * * as we take the position that we are law-abiding citizens and will comply with all legal requirements as may be determined by proper authority," he said.

T. V. Williams, State Revenue Commissioner, said the N. A. A. C. P. officials had disobeyed the court order demanding that the records be produced at once, but "we're going to get those records, or else."

Atlanta Raid Fails To Yield NAACP Files

Advertiser P.1
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 11-24-56

ATLANTA, Nov. 23 (AP)—Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said today that 30 boxes of records were removed from the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People's regional office in Atlanta before a raid by state revenue agents.

He said the state "is prepared to prove that 30 corrugated boxes of records were moved to the regional office here from Birmingham, Ala., under cover of night on Sept. 28."

Cook said state revenue agents who raided the office Wednesday did not find the boxes. However, he said they did find some records that "seem to contain very valuable information and we can still get access to the NAACP bank accounts and contributors' names."

The attorney general said he had evidence that the regional records were brought to Atlanta while the NAAC in Alabama was being investigated by Atty. Gen. John Patterson.

The Alabama NAACP is under a $100.000 contempt of court fine for failing to furnish records to Patterson, Cook said. The fine has been appealed to the Alabama Supreme Court.

FOR TAX PURPOSES

Georgia Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams said the NAACP records were needed for state income tax purposes. Regional records were furnished revenue agents as requested. but officials of the Atlanta branch of the NAACP refused to release their books. Members of the Atlanta branch face a contempt of court hearing Dec. 5 for failing to comply with a court order directing they furnish the state with the records.

Advertiser

A. T. Walden, attorney for the local and regional NAACP offices, said he knew nothing about the regional office records. He said 30 boxes "sounds fantastic. I don't know where they would get that many records."

Walden said this NAAC region includes Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Georgia Wins Right To See NAACP Files

Advertiser P.1
Thurs. 11-22-56
Montgomery Ala.

ATLANTA, Nov. 21 (AP)—Georgia won preliminary legal skirmishes today in what may be a move to drive the National Assn. for the advancement of colored people (NAAC) out of business here.

A court order opened regional NAACP records to state revenue agents, and Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook won a "show cause" order against the state NAACP and its Atlanta branch for defying the directive with which the regional office complied.

Judge Durwood Pye ordered attorney John C. Calhoun and other city and the State NAACP officials to show cause in an oral hearing Dec. 5 why they should not be held in contempt for refusing to comply with the Fulton County Superior Court order.

SUDDEN MOVE

Moving suddenly against the organization, which Cook has said he intends to drive out to Georgia, State Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams demanded that the NAACP produce all its records to determine its tax status. He said the NAACP had not filed any state income tax returns nor had it applied for tax exemption.

At Columbus, Gov. Marvin Griffin said the action came as a surprise to him. However, he told a reporter the state will handle NAACP "like it does anyone else." He said the organization should divulge the source of its income if it desires tax exempt status, and if it refuses "we are prepared to see it through the courts."

Advertiser

Anticipating that Williams' demand would be refused, Cook had an assistant standing by with a "produce order" which was signed by Pye.

Accompanied by a deputy sheriff with the court order, the revenue agents returned to the offices of Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southeastern regional NAACP representative, and the Atlanta branch headed by Calhoun.

Robert Hall, assistant attorney general, said Mrs. Hurley made her records available to the state tax agents in response to the court order. Cook said the NAACP regional office was moved to Atlanta about a month ago from Birmingham after Alabama tried to obtain the records.

Hall said the Atlanta NAACP branch refused to produce its records when served with the court order.

NAACP officials were not immediately available for comment on Pye's show cause order.

The NAACP is organized under the laws of New York State and in other states has claimed tax exempt status.

Reporters asked Williams if he thought the organization was exempt under Georgia income tax and corporation laws.

"I don't know," the revenue commissioner replied. "That is why I want to see the records. They have not applied for tax exemption."

His demand called for "all books, records and other data" necessary to determine the organization's tax status. Williams said that would include membership records.

Atlanta NAACP

Journal and Constitution p. 1

Scorns Order To

Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 11-22-56

Produce Books

Hearing Here In Contempt Case Ordered

A Fulton Superior Court judge Wednesday ordered the Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to show cause why five of its officers should not be cited for contempt.

The order came after officials of the Atlanta branch refused to produce records demanded by Georgia agents for state income tax purposes.

The southern regional office of the NAACP complied with the court order, which also directed it to turn its financial records over to the State Revenue Department.

HEARING DEC. 5

Judge Durwood Pye signed the order and set the show-cause hearings for 10 a.m. Dec. 5.

In the meantime, the NAACP was temporarily enjoined from concealing, disposing of, or removing any of its records from offices at 204 Auburn Ave., NE, and at 859½ Hunter St., NW, office of one of the defendants.

The contempt order excludes Mrs. Ruby Hurley, southern regional director, who complied with the first order.

The records of the regional office were believed to be those removed from the NAACP's Birmingham headquarters after the State of Alabama sought the documents.

TAX QUESTION

Wednesday's developments here followed a day of lightning-swift legal action by revenue and law department agents.

Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams said the action was initiated to determine whether the NAACP owes any state income taxes.

The organization has never paid any state income taxes, Williams said. Nor has it complied with regulatons necessary to establishing a tax-exempt status, he added.

Revenue agents presented formal demands for the books shortly before noon at the NAACP's local office at 204 Auburn Ave. and at its regional office, 239 Westlake Ave. NW. State law empowers the revenue commissioner to examine financial records of a tax returnee to ascertain correctness.

On the first attempt by revenue agents, both NAACP groups refused to produce the books.

Legal officials then obtained a rule "instanter" ordering the groups to turn over the records immediately. The order was signed by Judge Pye.

Regional Director Ruby Hurley complied with the instanter order. It was defied by the Atlanta branch officers: John C. Calhoun, president; D. W. Hodges, chairman of the executive committee; Mrs. Sunice Cooper, secretary; L. D. Milton, treasurer, and D. L. Hollowell, registration chairman.

Meanwhile, revenue agents immediately began going over the records of the regional association.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said he had rirect evidence that the books at the regional office here were transferred from the NAACP's former regional headquarters in Birmingham.

Williams' demand was for all records concerning operation of the NAACP during the taxable years 1947 through 1955.

Records of the corporation department of the secretary of state's office show the NAACP is a New York corporation. The Atlanta group filed a copy of the charter with the secretary of state on June 29, 1956, and paid a fee for having operated in the state in 1955 as well.

Williams said he was moving against the NAACP to see whether the organization owes taxes. Cook, however, has openly announced he is out to drive the group from the state.

The Attack On The NAACP

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

The action of the Revenue Department in sending its agents to get the records of the local and regional offices of the NAACP marks, apparently, the beginning of legal action designed to hamper the operations of that organization. An assistant state attorney acting under Attorney General Eugene Cook is representing the Revenue Department in seeking the association's record for the reported reason of determining whether the organization owes the state any income tax.

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If the state was merely looking to determine whether the NAACP owed any income tax, we think several other procedures could have been taken rather than the sending in of agents to haul out the records of the association. Moreover, Mr. Cook has made a study of the NAACP and delivered many extreme verbal attacks on that organization. Having studied the operations of the NAACP, it seems Mr. Cook should know that the association is supported by free-will contributions which are not subjected to income tax. It has not earned income of which we know.

Everybody knows the bone of the contention that Mr. Cook has with the NAACP is the fact that the association carried the segregation cases to the Supreme Court. We regret to see an agency of our state government following the path that has been set in Alabama and Texas in an effort to destroy the NAACP.

The issue of segregation which has been acted on by the Supreme Court demands reason and calmness, but on the basis of the Attorney General's public statements on this issue, it seems to us it will be impossible for him to give impartial and calm consideration where the NAACP or its leaders are concerned.

The NAACP is a symbol and spirit and it cannot be destroyed. We recognize the state is powerful and can hurt people through administration of its laws, but we sincerely hope this great power will not be misused against any organization or individual because of their beliefs or opinions, especially when they are in accord with the law of this land.

"Show Cause" Hearing Set For Dec. 5th

World p. 1

By THADDEUS STOKES

ATLANTA, GA. — (SNS)

The Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Wednesday afternoon was given until Dec. 5 to "show cause" why it should not be cited for contempt of court, after failing to submit books, records and other data to the State Revenue Commission for inspection in connection with income-tax purposes.

The "show cause" order was issued by Judge Durwood T. Pye, following a conference with Atty. A. T. Walden.

Sat. 11-24-56

Earlier in the day T. W. Williams, revenue commissioner for the state of Georgia, had attempted to attach the records of the NAACP.

After the revenue commission's unsuccessful attempt, a court petition was obtained by Williams.

WITHOUT NOTICE

It all started after three agents from the revenue department, without notice, appeared at the NAACP offices at 204 Auburn Ave., NE., and at 859 1-2 Hunter St., NW, and demanded that all records be submitted for inspection. This was refused. They left. Later, a court order, signed by Judge Pye was issued.

The tax inspection was authorized in a petition signed by state Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, who has publicly stated he will attempt to outlaw the NAACP in Georgia, as it has been in Louisiana and Alabama.

The court order stated that the local branch NAACP was organized under New York state laws. However, it maintains offices here as well as a bank account. It listed the officers as:

OFFICERS LISTED

John H. Calhoun, president of Atlanta Branch; V. W. Hodges, chairman of the executive committee for the state of Georgia, officer in charge; Mrs. Eunice Cooper, secretary of the local branch; L. D. Milton, treasurer; D. L. Hollowell, chairman of registration; and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southern Regional director.

World

Tax agents appearing at the NAACP offices before the court order was issued, were identified as G. L. Ricketson, auditor of the income tax unit; W. E. Strickland, supervisor of the income tax unit delinquent tax section; and William L. Norton, Jr., assistant attorney general for the department of revenue.

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NOT NOTIFIED

A spokesman for the NAACP said, "since they were not notified by the income tax office about the inspection, they asked for time to consult legal advisors before submitting to the investigation.

Calhoun issued the following statement after the two appearances of the revenue agents:

"Officials of the Georgia State Revenue department called upon the Atlanta Branch, NAACP this morning without notice in regard to failure to file income tax returns. Because of legal questions involved, advice of counsel is necessary, which we will seek immediately, as we take the position that we are law abiding citizens and will comply with all legal requirements as may be determined by proper authority."

Sat. 11-24-56

The income-tax agents, anticipating a refusal by the NAACP, left the office.

Atty. Gen. Cook said he was "positive" that the regional office records would show in detail all the NAACP's activities throughout the South, which are the same records moved from Birmingham, Ala., recently, when the state outlawed the organization.

The revenue agents were permitted to inspect records kept in the Hunter Street office, which is directed by Mrs. Hurley. She said that her records did not deal with financial matters, but with coordination between NAACP chapters on organization programs.

It is believed that the attack on the local NAACP organization, on the local NAACP is the result of a series of actions taken by the deep southern states to outlaw the organization, which has been instrumental in carrying on law suits in opposition to racial segregation.

30 NAACP Files Gone, Cook Says

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Sat 11-24-56

By JACK NELSON

Thirty boxes of NAACP records were removed before state agents raided the organization's regional office in the Cannolene Building here, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said Friday.

The NAACP denied it had ever had 30 boxes of records in the office.

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Cook said the state "is prepared to prove that 30 corrugated boxes of records were moved to the regional office here from Birmingham, Ala., under cover of night on Sept. 28."

He said state revenue agents who raided the office Wednesday did not find the boxes. Information that the raid was to take place "leaked out" and was broadcast before it was made, Cook said.

He said agents did find some records in the regional office that "seem to contain very valuable information."

"And we can still get access to the NAACP accounts and contributors' names," Cook said.

Meanwhile, a reliable Capitol source reported Georgia Bureau of Investigation agents are keeping a 24-hour watch on the regional and local NAACP offices here "to see that no records are taken out."

Constitution

Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams said his agents need NAACP records for income tax purposes.

Sat. 11-24-56

Cook said he has "uncontradictory evidence" that the regional records were brought here from Alabama where the NAACP is under a $100,000 contempt of court fine for failing to give the records to Atty. Gen. John Patterson.

FACE HEARING

Five officers of the Atlanta branch of the NAACP face a contempt of court hearing in Fulton Superior Court Dec. 5 for failing to comply with a court order directing that they furnish the state with the local office's records.

They also are under a restraining order prohibiting them from removing or disposing of the records.

Counsel for Regional Director Ruby Hurley quoted her as saying she did not know revenue agents wanted to examine her records until she was met by them "about 10 a.m. Wednesday as she was leaving her house to go to her office."

The attorney quoted her as saying she had "no knowledge of any 30 boxes of records having been stored or removed from the regional office."

ALABAMA INTERESTED

In Alabama, Asst. Atty. Gen. Edmon Rinehart said the Alabama attorney general's office is "interested" in any NAACP records Georgia may get.

"The NAACP has never produced its records for us," Rinehart said. "We may take further action to collect the $100,000 fine or to try to get the records."

He said "as far as we know the NAACP has not been operating in Alabama, at least not openly, since we got an injunction preventing the NAACP from doing business in this state."

He said the injunction will remain in force "at least until the NAACP purges itself of contempt."

State Looks At Records Of NAACP

By BRUCE GALPHIN

State Department of Revenue investigators have finished examining the books of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People regional office hear, Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Hall said Thursday.

The information obtained is restricted to the use of the state revenue commissioner and his staff, however, he added.

State laws empower the revenue commissioner to demand the books of any corporation to verify its tax returns, Hall said.

But the information is not a matter of public record, he continued.

Hall said the legal procedures followed here Wednesday are quite common in tax cases. "It is the first time to my knowledge that anyone has ever refused an instanter order, though," he added.

Hall was in charge of initiating contempt proceedings against officers of the NAACP Atlanta branch here Wednesday after they refused a court order to produce their financial records for the revenue department.

Revenue agents set off a chain reaction of legal manuevers here Wednesday by demanding to see the records of the regional and Atlanta offices of the NAACP. Commissioner T. V. Williams said the move was designed to see whether the organization owes state income taxes.

After both branches refused a formal demand for the books from Williams, State Law Department officers obtained an instanter order from Fulton Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye. The regional office complied with this second legal step but officials of the Atlanta branch refused.

CONTEMPT HEARING SET

A hearing is set Dec. 5 to determine whether the Atlanta NAACP officials are in contempt of court.

Commissioner Williams said at the outset of Wednesday's action that the NAACP has never paid any state income tax. Neither has it complied with two-year-old regulations necessary to establishing a tax-exempt status, he added.

Gov. Griffin has commented that the legal action came as a surprise to him.

He said, however, that the state of Georgia and the revenue department will handle the NAACP matter in a routine manner. If the organization claims exemption, it should divulge the source of its income, he contended.

PREPARED FOR COURTS

If it refuses, Griffin said, "we are prepared to see it through the courts."

In New York Wednesday night, a NAACP spokesman issued a statement saying: "The action of Georgia is a tactic of harassment by which some of the Southern states want to cripple the desegregation fight. The fight will go on."

In arguments before Judge Pye Wednesday, one of the Atlanta Negroes named in the contempt citation contended that his name should be excluded from the action.

He was D. L. Hollowell, who is named as NAACP registration chairman. There is no such office in the organization, Hollowell argued. He also said that he has no NAACP records and thus has complied with the instanter order.

Georgia Seeks Data On NAACP

ATLANTA —(AP)— The state of Georgia moved Wednesday to gain access to the records of two offices of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The action was taken through State Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams who declared that the association has filed no state income tax returns and demanded that it produce records in order that tax liability if any could be established.

Williams sent letters to Ruby Hurley, southern regional representative of the NAACP, and to John C. Calhoun, president and other officials of the Atlanta branch. Neither could be reached immediately for comment.

The letters cited various state laws relating to liability of organizations for state income tax and a regulation of the revenue department outlining procedure for tax exempt organizations.

Newsmen asked Williams if he thought the NAACP was or was not tax exempt. He replied "I don't know, that's why I want to see the records. They have not filed an application for tax exemption."

The NAACP is organized under laws of New York.

2 HOURS IN JAIL

Atlanta NAACP Leader Agrees To Open Records

ATLANTA, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Atlanta branch president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People agreed tonight to open records of the local chapter to the state after spending more than two hours in jail.

John H. Calhoun consented to the move after Judge Durwood T. Pye of Fulton Superior Court ordered him held without bond in jail until he produced financial records of the organization for state revenue agents.

Calhoun was released into the custody of a deputy sheriff and accompanied revenue agents to NAACP headquarters. Investigators immediately began making a listing of all material.

William Strickland, who headed revenue agents seeking to inspect NAACP records for tax-levying purposes, said a detailed audit would be impossible in one evening. It was indicated, however, that if revenue agents were satisfied with what they found, Pye might order Calhoun released later tonight.

In court a few hours before this development Pye levied a fine of $25,000 on the NAACP and gave its officials 35 days to open its records for inspection.

Calhoun, one of five defendants was given a 12-month jail sentence but Pye suspended it "so long as he behaves himself." In ordering him to jail until the records are produced, Pye said, "He holds the keys to the jail house right in his hands."

Pye refused a defense motion that he permit a direct appeal to the Georgia Supreme Court. Granting of that motion would have kept Calhoun out of jail pending the appeal.

Austin T. Walden, chief defense counsel, said that action by Pye cut off Calhoun's right to appeal.

"Oh, no," Pye said, "he can appeal but he just has to stay in jail during the appeal."

The Atlanta branch was ordered by Pye on Nov. 21 to produce its records for state agents. Today's rulings came after five days of testimony which Pye heard without a jury.

Two of the other four defendants, Mrs. Ruby Hurley and L. D. Milton, were given no sentences but were directed to produce any records they have for state inspection. Mrs. Hurley is southeastern regional director of the NAACP and Milton is treasurer of the Atlanta branch.

Mrs. Eunice Cooper and V. W. Hodges, officials of the Atlanta branch, were acquitted outright by Pye who said they had no records pertinent to the case.

Defense atorney D. L. Hollowell said Pye's rulings would be appealed to the Georgia Supreme Court despite the fact that the judge had denied permission for such an appeal.

At the start of the hearing, Pye was asked to disqualify himself on the ground he is personally prejudiced against Negroes. Pye refused, declaring he has no prejudice or bias against any race.

Alabama's Atty. Gen. John Patterson went into court and obtained a temporary injunction last June 1 banning the NAACP from operating in the state.

Before a hearing was held on a motion to make the injunction permanent, Patterson secured a Montgomery Circuit Court order directing the NAACP to produce certain of its Alabama records.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones gave the NAACP extra time to produce the records and on the last day attorneys consented to produce all but the membership records.

On this refusal by the NAACP to heed his instructions, Judge Jones held the organization in contempt and levied a $100,000 fine. Both Jones' action in granting the injunction and imposing the fine have been upheld by the Alabama Supreme Court.

Jones first fixed a $10,000 fine but specified that it would automatically increase to $100,000 unless the records were produced within five days.

Cook Hints Call for N.Y. NAACP Files

Georgia officials may insist on seeing the books of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in New York, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook declared Wednesday.

His remark came at the conclusion of the contempt trial of five NAACP officials for their failure to produce certain financial records ordered by the court.

DECISION FRIDAY

Judge Durwood T. Pye said he would announce his decision in the case at 10:30 a.m. Friday.

Assistant Atty. Gen. Freeman Leverett explained that if a nationwide corporation does not keep separate books for the state, the state has a right to examine all corporation books to determine Georgia taxes.

Leverett suggested the judge might order such an examination. Pye replied that Revenue Commissioner T. V. Williams would have to present an appropriate plea.

"PRELIMINARY" OPINION

Pye offered a "preliminary" opinion that cases could be dropped against four of the defendants: Mrs. Eunice Cooper, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, L. D. Milton and V. W. Hodges. He later decided to proceed with the trial.

Cook declared he would be "derelict in my duty" if he didn't urge criminal contempt against two of the defendants. He apparently referred to Atlanta branch president J. H. Calhoun and the defendant corporation.

NAACP Says It's Ready To Justify Exemption

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Two lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Friday the organization is "ready and willing" to establish its tax-exempt status with the state.

They argued, however, that none of the defendants being tried on contempt charges had possession of the NAACP's financial records.

Assistant Atty. Gen. William Norton began presenting the revenue department's evidence Friday afternoon after Fulton Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye overruled the NAACP's motion to dismiss the case on constitutional grounds.

RESPONSE TO CHARGES

As the NAACP opened its responses to the charges, attorney D. L. Hollowell declared "we would be willing . . . to take such steps as are necessary" to establish exemption and "would do so at this time if we were allowed to."

"This court is not interfering," Pye said.

And NAACP attorney Mrs. Romae Turner said the organization "would have gladly furnished such evidence and now stands ready" to do so.

2 DEFENSE POINTS

Once the court overruled the general argument to dismiss, the NAACP relied on this line of defense:

1. That none of the defendants except Mrs. Ruby Hurley, secretary of the Southeastern branch, is an "officer, agent or employe" of the NAACP, and

2. That none of the defendants, including Mrs. Hurley, has in his possession the financial records demanded.

Norton argued that even though the defendants may not be officers of the NAACP, the state has the right to demand information from "third parties." Hollowell replied, however, that the contempt citation specifically lists the defendants as officers. "They are bound by their own pleadings," he said.

Hollowell further maintained that though the NAACP "may have the duty" to apply for tax exempt status, it cannot be prosecuted under the laws which apply to profit-making corporations. He stated that the NAACP's tax-exempt status in the eyes of the federal government was established in 1941.

Mrs. Turner argued that the court's order to produce "instanter" was "arbitrary and unreasonable" because the records are in New York and not in the possession of the defendants. She said Mrs. Hurley had "readily allowed inspection" of all the records in her possession.

First witness to take the stand was William E. Strickland, supervisor of the revenue department's delinquent tax section. He said he had ascertained the NAACP had not paid Georgia income taxes during the past seven years. He said Commissioner T. V. Williams said the NAACP had not established tax exempt status.

Atlanta NAACP fined $25,000, leader sentenced

ATLANTA, Dec. 14—(AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today was fined $25,000 and the president of the Atlanta branch ordered jailed, until he produces financial records of the organization.

The fine and sentence resulted from a contempt trial which followed efforts of the Georgia Revenue Dept. to inspect books of the NAACP for tax purposes.

In addition, Fulton Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye gave the NAACP 35 days to produce its books for the state revenue agents.

John H. Calhoun, president of the local chapter and one of five defendants, was also given a 12-month jail sentence but Judge Pye suspended it "so long as he behaves himself."

Calhoun was not jailed immediately. Defense attorneys went into conference with the judge after he read his order. The defendant stood by to await the results of that conference.

NAACP FINED $25,000; LOCAL HEAD IS JAILED

Calhoun Given Sentence Of 12 Months By Judge

Daily world Sat. 12-15-56
Atlanta, Ga.

By THADDEUS T. STOKES

Judge Durwood T. Pye Friday morning ordered an indefinite jail sentence for one official of the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and fined the organization itself $25,000. Two other NAACP officials were ordered to submit books and records to the state Revenue Commission and two more were acquitted.

Sentenced to jail was the local president, John H. Calhoun. Acquitted of "contempt" charges were Mrs. Eunice Cooper, local secretary; and V. W. Hodges, chairman of the local executive committee.

At 8:30 Friday night, it was learned that Calhoun would be released by the Sheriff until Monday. At the time, Calhoun was at the local NAACP office, 204 Auburn Ave., N. W., along with four agents from the state tax commission, who were listing files which they intend to audit later. Calhoun had spent about four hours in the county jail.

RECORDS ORDERED

L. D. Milton, treasurer, and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern Regional secretary, were ordered to submit all records and data in their individual possession or under their supervision to the Revenue Commission for inspection. Mrs. Hurley was ordered to submit her books by Tuesday, Dec. 18, and Milton on Monday, Dec. 17.

Judge Pye said while sentencing Calhoun that he "refused to obey the court order when it was presented to him Nov. 21," and evidence presented in the five-day trial showed that he "was then and now willfull into contempt." The court orders you to be committed to jail and there to remain in the custody of the Sheriff, without bail, until you have complied with the court order by submitting all records and data in your possession or under your supervision to T. V. Williams, State Revenue Commissioner or his duly authorized agents, for income tax purposes, read the judge.

DOUBLE CONTEMPT

He found Calhoun guilty of "civil and criminal contempt." Under civil contempt charges, he gave the president a suspended 12 months in jail "as long as he behaves himself in our judgment and discretion."

MOTION DENIED

Calhoun was led away by a deputy sheriff as the eyes of a packed court watched. But not before a defense attorney had presented "supersedeas" motion, which Judge Pye denied.

Defense attorneys, Walden, Holowell, E. E. Moore, S. S. Robinson and (Mrs.) Romae T. Powell indicated that they anticipate appealing the decision. However, this would require several weeks.

Atty. A. T. Walden, one of five defense attorneys, asked the court to delay that part of the sentence which denied him "bail." Judge Pye refused.

Walden, reading from Code Section 6109, said that judges hearing contempt trials have power to grant a "supersedeas motion" "if a notice of acceptance" to the charges "had been filed," which he did at that time. The judge granted the motion to the NAACP corporation but denied it to Calhoun.

Walden went on to say "how can this client foreclose his rights to contest the validity of his right. Calhoun is entitled to bail. And a judge in a contempt hearing has no right to withhold bail," he said.

HOLDS KEYS

Pye replied, Calhoun holds the keys to the jail in his hands. As soon as he complies with the court order, he will be released.

Atty. Walden said, to jail his client would cause him irreparable damage.

To Milton the judge said evidence shows that he was notified verbally of the court order, but inasmuch as he had submitted parts of their records to Revenue agents for inspection he was not cited. But he was again ordered to submit all local NAACP records in his possession or under his supervision to the State Revenue Commissioner again for inspection in connection with income and disbursements.

Milton had testified that he had one check book containing stubs and unused checks and vouchers of the Atlanta Branch.

Daily World

Mrs. Hurley, who was cited on "contempt" charge Nov. 27, was also ordered to submit "all records, books data bearing upon the corporation's" income and disbursement and expenses for Georgia as well as any other state.

P. 5

During the first inspection of her books on Nov. 21, "she acted in good faith," but the tax agents did not inspect any records other than those marked "Georgia." All available records in Mrs. Hurley's office at 859½ W. Hunter St., N. W., were ordered to be opened to inspection by the tax agents.

FURTHER ACTION

Judge Pye told Mrs. Hurley and Milton that following the inspection "the court will enter a further appropriate order in respect of said respondents." No further action is expected to be taken in their cases.

After fining the local branch $25,000, he gave local NAACP officials 35 days in which to submit all financial records and other data from 1947 to 1955, to the inspection of tax agents.

The court order read "all the books, records and other data bearing on the said corporation's income, disbursement and expenses prepared or used ..... in the conduct of its business, whether in or without this state during ..... taxable years, are necessary in order to compile" information for income purposes.

The judge also read "the court reserves jurisdiction to make such further orders in this matter as may hereafter from time to time appear appropriate."

State Atty. Eugene Cook was granted a motion to dismiss all "contempt" charges against Atty. D. L. Holowell, one of the defense counselors, who was granted a motion by Judge Pye at the start, Dec. 6, to have his hearing delayed until another day.

When Atty. Cook was asked his feeling about the outcome, he replied. "No comment. The judge's orders speak for itself. All we wanted were the books to ascertain whether or not the NAACP has delinquent taxes."

Another state counselor, Asst. State Gen. Atty. Grady Almond said, "it would not be appropriate for me as an attorney to comment on the decision."

GEORGIA
ATTY. GENERAL COOK

Whites And Negroes Voice Opposition To NAACP Ban

Daily World
Pres. 7-10-56

BY RAMOND F. TISBY

A summary of interviews solicited and or volunteered to the Memphis World concerning the recent announcement by Earle L. Whittington, secretary of the Metropolitan YMCA, that the NAACP, along with the Pro Southerners, could no longer meet at the YMCA or any of its tranches in Memphis, reveals that a number of Memphians, Negro and white, are opposed to the ban against the NAACP.

In his announcement Mr. Whittington described the NAACP and the Pro Southerners, a pro segregation organization recently organized and headed by an elderly white man here, as "highly political" and contended that the YMCA board "is opposed to partisan political meetings."

The most significant comment on Mr. Whittington's order came from a white Memphis businessman who asked this paper to give his reaction.

The businessman, who identified himself but asked that he not be named in print, felt that move was "aimed primarily" at styming the work of the Memphis NAACP and believed that the ban against the Pro Southerners was the "old red herring trick."

Pointing out that he has been and still is opposed to work of the NAACP he neverthless felt that "to ban the NAACP and the Pro Southerners together on the same basis is just so much bunk."

"Regardless of how intensely one might dislike the NAACP it must be admitted that it has always operated within the law and has fought its battles in the courts," he went on.

He questioned Mr. Whittington's description of the NAACP as "highly political" and pointed out that for years the NAACP has held its meeting at the YMCA "with the same objective then as now" and wondered why it had been allowed to continue to meet at the YMCA during the years "if it was so highly political."

"Obviously pressure has been brought to bear and frankly I wouldn't be surprised if someone identified with the Pro Southerners is behind the move," he contended.

This "not too subtle" attempt to hamper the NAACP could easily backfire and cause more people to rally in behalf of the NAACP, he reasoned.

"Sure we want to defend and continue our present way of life in the South, but the way to do this is by beating the NAACP in the courts and not thru outmoded pressure moves," he declared.

The businessman, who said he has contributed in the past to the support of the Abe Scharff branch YMCA, said he will withhold his contribution this year until final action has been taken on the ban.

The board of directors of the Abe Scharff branch Y met Friday night to consider the resignation of Chris M. Roulhac Jr., as executive secretary and presumably to consider what action to take on Mr. Whittington's order. No information was given as to what action the directors took in regard to the meeting ban.

Meanwhile, at presstime, Atty. H. T. Lockard, Memphis NAACP president, said he had not yet received any formal notice from the branch YM stating that his organization was banned from future meetings there.

Georgia File Tags NAACP 'Subversive'

Constitution
Jan. 10 1956
Washington D.C.

ATLANTA, Jan. 9 (AP)—Attorney General Eugene Cook today transmitted to the Legislature "for appropriate action" what he referred to as evidence compiled by his department "of the subversive influence on and in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and like organizations."

The photostatic record making up some 400 pages was sent to Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, presiding officer of the Senate, and Rep. Marvin Moate, speaker of the House.

Cook charged that the NAACP and the "like organizations" are "agitating for the abolition of Georgia's constitutional and statutory provisions requiring segregation of the races and, in so doing, are fomenting strife and discord between the white and Negro races in this state."

His report to the Legislature, he explained, followed the same line as an address he made to the Peace Officers Association of Georgia here last Oct. 19. At that time, there was speculation that a legislative move might be in the making to ban the NAACP from Georgia.

The Attorney General did not broach any such proposal in his transmittal to the General Assembly, but said he was forwarding the material "to be referred to the appropriate committee for whatever action or recommendation it may deem indicated."

He will be available at any time, he added, to discuss with the committeemen, "either individually or collectively . . . What I personally would consider to be appropriate action in this regard."

Legislature Given Cook's NAACP Data

Constitution
Pres. 7-10-56
Atlanta Ga.

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32b 1956

NAACP

Put Names of Courageous Parents and Children on Integration Honor Roll

Dayton, Ohio—The names of persons involved in the lawful side of recent school desegration action were added to an honor roll of "individuals and branches that have done outstanding work" for civil rights by a national NAACP official here Sept. 23.

Speaking at a breakfast during the annual meeting of the Ohio State NAACP, Gloster B. Current, the Association's director of branches, presented his own honor roll.

It included the names of Mrs. James Gordon, and her children James Henry and Theresa of Wheatcroft, Ky., and the children of Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, who along with the Gordon children, attempted to enroll in the Clay, Ky., Consolidated School; Negro students who enrolled in the Clinton, Tenn., school in spite of mob threats; Governors A. B. Chandler of Kentucky and Frank Clement of Tennessee; the Rev. Donald G. Spurlock and the Rev. I. W. Kilby of Matoaka, W. Va., who opposed efforts of parents to boycott the desegregated schools; Mrs. Collen Wiggins, wife of a Methodist minister in Atlanta, Ga., who refused to sign a statement that she would not teach integration and as a result had her salary withheld; and Dr. Omer Carmichael, whose plan for integration in Louisville, Ky., led to a smooth transition from segregated to integrated schools.

Stood Up With Courage

"In honoring Mrs. Gordon and the other Negro parents and children who voluntarily went to the schools and stood up with courage and steadfastness for their rights under pressure, we pay tribute to the real heroes of integration," Mr. Current declared. "These people, unknown and unsung, were thrust into the limelight, not as glory-seekers, but because they are convinced that their cause is just and right."

Refute "Agitation" Charge

"They represent the vast potential of the Negro race," the NAACP official continued. "Their actions offer complete refutation to those who say that Negroes are satisfied and would remain so were it not for agitation of the NAACP."

Mr. Current asserted that "we must increase the strength of the NAACP in the North in order to withstand the attacks upon the organization in the South. We must build up a war chest of a million dollars a year as called for by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board, when he launched the Freedom Fund campaign."

The Association's ten-year 'Fight for Freedom' campaign, initiated in 1953, seeks to raise a million dollars a year to underwrite increased NAACP work.

HONOR ROLL

NAMES OF COURAGEOUS PARENTS AND CHILDREN ON INTEGRATION HONOR ROLL

Denies NAACP Paid Polly Myers

World Tues. 3-6-56 Birmingham, Ala.

Hudson To Sue Univ. Of Alabama

By EMORY O. JACKSON

Edward Hudsn, separated husband of Mrs. Pollie Myers Hudson, one of the two original Negro applicants to the University of Alabama, in a notarized statement March 3 branded as "false" statements attributed to him in divorce proceedings filed in his behalf in Chancery Court Feb. 29.

The divorce papers were filed by Atty. Morell Montgomery, Hudson said, who had been retained by him to handle his divorce affairs. Mrs. Hudson, his wife, filed for divorce January 23, court records show.

Mr. Hudson, who is described in the divorce proceedings as a $35-a-week employee of Connors Steel Division, H. K. Porter and Company, denied "each and every allegation" contained in the bill, his statement said.

The papers for Mr. Hudson were filed the same day the hearing was was conducted in the Federal District Court on the re-entry plea by Miss Autherine J. Lucy, suspended-for-safety University of Alabama student who was restored by the court to her studentship but later permanently expelled by the university's board of trustees.

Although not a party to the Lucy restoration suit, Mrs. Hudson, along with Miss Lucy was named jointly March 2 with three others in a $4 million dollar suit brought by four persons who had been listed, and then dropped, in the return-to-school suit.

Papers filed with tre register of the Chancery Court as the husband's answer in his wife's application for a divorce said that the divorce was "by mutual consent."

The husband's answer, which Mr. Hudson says he did not make has him saying that Mrs. Hudson was receiving "$300", or more or less pay from the NAACP; that she had enough means to "support" herself and child as provided by the NAACP; that she sought to abandon him and her child so that she could be "a guinea pig" for the NAACP; that she was on the NAACP payroll and that she was not fit to have custody of their two-year-old son.

Mr. Hudson said that "I firmly deny that any such statement was made at my request or in my behalf and that I authorized no one to make the statement."

A legal expert when asked about the proceedings in divorce situations said that usually the involved parties do not need to sign anything for the lawyer to proceed after he has been retained. This expert said signatures usually come on papers where there is a contest of the divorce application. Mr. Hudson said that he had employed Atty. Montgomery to handle the papers for him.

Here is the text of Mr. Hudson's statement:

STATEMENT TO THE PRESS
March 3, 1956

"'The settlement attributed to me in my wife's divorce application in Circuit Court in Chancery that my wife was used as "Guienea Pig" being paid by the NAACP.

"This statement is false; I have neither signed, nor made any such statement. I firmly deny that any such statement was made at my request or in my behalf and that I authorized no one to make the statement.

"I further certify that I know nothing of any promises on behalf of the NAACP and my wife.

"I deny that my wife is being paid by anyone to my knowledge and this statement is wholly false and I hereby make public my denial of each and every allegation contained therein.

"Edward Hudson, 915 18th Place, Southwest, Birmingham, Alabama."

Denies NAACP Paid Polly Myers

Daily World Tues 3-6-56 P.1

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Atlanta, Ga.

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"Edward Hudson, 915 18th Place, Southwest, Birmingham, Alabama."

Negro Denies Saying Wife 'Guinea Pig'

Journal & Constitution Sun. 3-4-56, P. 2-R

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 3 (AP)—The husband of Mrs. Pollie Hudson denied saying she was "guinea pig" of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People and received money from the NAACP.

Atlanta, Ga.

Edward Hudson, a steelworker, issued a typewritten statement asserting he never made allegations attributed to him in a Circuit Court answer to his wife's petition for a divorce.

The 23-year-old Birmingham woman applied for admission to the University of Alabama but was rejected on the grounds of her "conduct and marital record."

* * *

"I DENY that my wife is being paid by anyone to my knowledge," the statement said, "and this statement is wholly false and I hereby make public my denial of each and every allegation contained therein."

Morell Montgomery, attorney for Hudson, said, "the statements in his answer to his wife's complaint are true according to the representations he made to me."

Montgomery said he may ask for a hearing in the case at which Hudson could be questioned under oath about the allegations.

Mrs. Hudson Paid by NAACP, Claim

Times-Picayune New Orleans, La.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 1 (AP)—The estranged husband of a second Negro woman who tried to enter the University of Alabama has charged she is being paid $300 per month by the National Asso-

ciation for the Advancement of Colored People.

Edward Hudson in an answer Wednesday to the divorce of Pollie Ann Hudson called her an NAACP "guinea pig."

"The complainant is in the employ, or on the polls, of the NAACP of the United States," said Hudson, and "they are paying her $300 per month for her maintenance and support of her child while she is the guinea pig therein."

"They are attempting to place her in the University of Alabama and she has ample support of herself and said child as given her by the NAACP," his Chancery Court reply stated.

Mrs. Hudson was barred from the university on the grounds of her "conduct and marital record" and on the same day that Autherine Lucy was admitted as a student Feb. 1.

She had asked a court order instructing the university to admit her to the school, but dropped the action without explanation Feb. 9.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern executive secretary of the NAACP, said Hudson's charges were "absolutely not true," denying that either Mrs. Hudson or Miss Lucy had ever been paid by the NAACP.

32b 1956

NAACP

REV. CHARLES W. KELLY

READERS' POINT OF VIEW: *A Defense of N.A.A.C.P. Actions In the South*

Courier Journal P.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

To all persons aware of the history and the aims of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, banning the organization in the State of Alabama for whatever reason came as a distinct shock. It seems very unfortunate that those who become riled over the upsets of traditional ways and customs often themselves resort to means and measures much more vicious and extreme than the evils they essay to correct. While "all things lawful are not always expedient," it is very desirable in such vital matters to ascertain surely just what is lawful and expedient. Only the truth can make men free.

No one save those who do not know or who will not be advised may justly accuse the N.A.A.C.P. of being "foreign" or "subversive." The one big program and practice of the N.A.A.C.P. is to secure justice and freedom to all peoples. In its name, the association limits its services to "colored" people, but the real purposes and accomplishments of the association would better be reflected if the name were National Association for the Advancement of All People. The well-being and welfare of all are so inextricably linked together, that a part of the people cannot be advanced without the whole being pushing forward. Booker Washington never spoke a truer word than when he said: "No man can keep another man down in the ditch without staying down in the ditch with him."

It should also be kept in mind that the N.A.A.C.P. in its ever-growing membership has an increasing number of white friends. Don't forget that the N.A.A.C.P. is interracial. I am wondering if those who are responsible for banning the association were quite mindful of this interracial aspect of the oganization.

There is no intention here of questioning the sincerity and good intentions of those who ordered the banning of the N.A.A.C.P. It is not possible for man to make no mistakes, but from our mistakes the wise and the good learn wisdom for the future. Let us all please hope that banning the N.A.A.C.P. will prove a blessing in disguise.

Tuskegee, Ala. CHARLES W. KEELY.

32b 1956 NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND INC.

NAACP Legal Defense Fund Needs Money NOW

Clote and Trinkenbach 9/16

Last year when the U. S. Supreme Court decided that racial segregation in public education violated the Constitution, Negroes throughout the country were elated.

Few realized that this decision came about only after years and years of hard work by many, including large groups of volunteer lawyers and social scientists.

Few realized the several hundred thousands spent on expenses in these cases.

Nashville, Tenn.

Hardly anyone ever paused to consider the threats and intimidations against the parents of the school children involved. Most Americans simply took all of this for granted.

Now, after the last decision in these cases, the deep south is again showing its hand.

Fri. 1-20-56

At least two Negroes in Mississippi have been killed for insisting on the right to vote.

White Citizens' Councils are cropping up all over the South, determined to destroy all economic advantages for Negroes.

Governors and attorneys general have said repeatedly that they will litigate this matter for fifty or a hundred years.

Louisiana has appropriated $100,000 to resist court actions in that state. Other states have assigned six to fifty lawyers to oppose cases in their states. Negro teachers are being intimidated and discharged

You have read about these and other challenges in your own newspapers. You have felt sorry for these people. You are sure that the NAACP will meet these ever increasing challenges.

Again, you are taking it as a matter of course because the NAACP has never let you down.

I have news for you: We will not be able to meet these challenges unless we get the money to do it.

We have always had difficulty meeting our regular budget. We cannot meet this heavily financed new assault unless you stop taking us for granted and dig deep into your pockets—and do it now!

32

THURGOOD MARSHALL,
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
107 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

(Contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax Purposes)

A Modest Memorial

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-10-56 P. 10

FOR the man who wants to be REMEMBERED respectfully after he has passed on (as all of us must), there is probably no MEMORIAL more modest and lasting than a $500 life membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It may not be as CONSPICUOUS as a granite memorial in a cemetery, but it will be seen by more PEOPLE and do more public GOOD for humanity.

There is no more GRATIFYING spectacle than the huge plaque in the NAACP national office in New York City on which the names of LIFE MEMBERS are attached.

Knowing WHAT the NAACP has accomplished, how WELL it has been administered and the growth of its power and INFLUENCE for good in this land, these life members have fullest assurance that the $500 they donate will NOT be squandered.

The most powerful and respected civil rights organization in the world, the association since its inception in 1909 has been instrumental in outlawing the Grandfather Clauses DISFRANCHISING Southern Negroes, residential segregation, white primary laws, segregation and discrimination in INTERSTATE traffic, segregation in the armed forces, and jim-crowism in EDUCATION.

It has been the most EFFECTIVE fighting force for the civil rights of colored Americans, and for that reason merits not only the good will but the FINANCIAL support of all.

Tens of thousands of Negroes HAVE $500 to become life members of the NAACP at once, but there are hundreds of thousands who can, today, BEGIN to become life members by paying a modest installment.

Surely no more FITTING memorial could be devised than one which so proves devotion to the WELFARE of one's own people!

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Informer P. 11
Houston, Tex
Sat. 12-1-56

NAACP LIFE MEMBER — Thurgood Marshall, left, NAACP special counsel, receives plaque denoting his life membership in the NAACP from Kivie Kaplan of Boston, Mass., co-chairman of the Association's Life Membership committee. Presentation was made in New York. (NEWSPRESS PHOTO).

Afro-American P.19
Baltimore, Md
Sat. 12-8-56

LIFE MEMBER — Thurgood Marshall (center), NAACP special counsel, receives plaque denoting his life membership in the NAACP from Kivie Kaplan of Boston, co-chairman of Association's life membership committee. Looking on approvingly is Arthur B. Spingarn, president.

Courier Pitt Sat. 3-17-56

$500 for Life— Atty. Herbert E. Tucker Jr. (left), Grand Basileus of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, presents a check for $500 for his life membership in the NAACP to H. Carl Moultrie, national executive secretary, of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity in Washington (D. C.) ceremonies. Pittsburgh, Pa.

ABA Takes Out NAACP Life Membership

Weekly
Sat. 8-4-56
New Orleans
La.
P. 21

Kivie Kaplan, left, co-chairman of the NAACP Life Membership Committee, presents life membership plaque to Dr. Guy A. Ginn of Oakland, California, on behalf of the American Bridge Association. In addition to the $500 membership, the ABA made a contribution of $1500.00 to the Association's Fight for Freedom Fund at the 47th annual NAACP convention in San Francisco, June 26 - July 1, 1956.

Leaflet P.2
Chicago Defender
Sat. 12-1-56

21 YEARS FOR BALTIMORE NAACP —Baltimore's Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro signs a proclamation designating the period of October 9 through October 26 as "NAACP Membership Campaign" period. Looking on are Bowen K. Jackson, executive secretary of the Baltimore Branch NAACP, and the Rev. Jentry McDonald, membership drive co-chairman. During the drive the Baltimore Branch will observe the 21st anniversary of its founding.

NAACP LIFE MEMBER — Thurgood Marshall (center) N. A. A. C. P. special counsel, receives plaque denoting his life membership in NAACP from Kivvie Kaplan of Boston, Mass., co-chairman of the Association's Life Membership committee. Looking on is Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP—Highlighting a successful NAACP Freedom Fund tea held at the home of Mr and Mrs Julius White last Sunday, Dr Thelma Patten Law presents President Francis Williams of the local branch a check toward a life membership. Reading from left to right are Miss Autherine Lucy, honor guest, Mrs Lillian Bonner, Attorney Williams Mrs J H Clouser of Galveston, Mrs C V Adair, executive secretary of the local branch and Dr Patten Law.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP — Dr. John D. Williams, Northern Virginia medic, presents Mrs. Beatrice Washington, president of the Prince William County (Va.) branch, with a $500 check representing full NAACP life membership subscription by the board of trustees of the Manassas Regional Industrial Institute. Branch officials lending approval are, left to right, Edward F. Fletcher, Dr. John D. Williams, Miss Lucille Black, Mrs. Beatrice Washington, Mrs. Alice C. Williams, and Mrs. Dorothy Thomas.

2 NAACP officials become life members

NEW YORK — Two NAACP officials are among the persons who recently have become life members of the association.

They are Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and Professor S. Ralph Harlow of Oak Bluffs, Mass., a member of the NAACP board of directors and life membership committee.

Another recent NAACP life membership was that taken out by Mrs. Richard A. Dobson of New York in memory of her late husband, Dr. Richard A. Dobson. The life membership is in Dr. Dobson's name.

NAACP Announces New Life Members

NEW YORK. — Two life insurance companies, a civic club and a fraternity chapter are among the organizations and individuals who have become NAACP life members in recent weeks, it was announced last week by Miss Marion Stewart.

Miss Stewart, who is in charge of the Association's life membership campaign, identified the new NAACP life members as follows:

Peoples Life Insurance Company of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.; Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.; Ladies of Valhalla Civic and Social Club, Berkeley, Calif.; and Nu Omicron chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity, Jamaica, N. Y.

Also: Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington bureau; Carl Weschcke, St. Paul, Minn.; Fred Hampton, Cleveland, Ohio; and Robert Royall, Richmond, Va.

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Also Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington bureau; Carl Weschcke, St. Paul, Minn.; Fred Hampton, Cleveland, Ohio; and Robert Royall, Richmond, Va.

LIFE MEMBERS—Thurgood Marshall, right, chief counsel for the NAACP, praises Central State College students for a $500 gift for the Legal Defense Fund. The check was presented following Mr. Marshall's address which opened the Central State Human Relations Conference sponsored by the division of social sciences. Left to right, President Charles H. Wesley, Dr. T. M. R. Howard and Mr. Marshall.

Marshall set for Chi talks

CHICAGO — Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, will be heard in Chicago twice this weekend. He will give his first address Saturday at the American Veteran's dinner and annual meeting in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Lasalle.

Marshall will share the platform with AVC Chairman Micky Levine who will report on his mission to Mississippi, a tour through the South during which facts on the status of colored veterans were collected.

On Sunday afternoon Marshall will address a mass meeting at the Metropolitan Community Church which will launch the membership drive for the Chicago Branch of the NAACP.

WILLOUGHBY ABNER, president of the local branch, said the 30-day campaign will be organized with 20,000 memberships as its goal.

Marshall will give a report on the nationwide fight to secure implementation of U.S. Supreme Court decisions against segregation in all areas.

PLUMMER BINES ELECTED LEGION POST COMMANDER

RALEIGH, N.C. — Plummer Bines recently was elected commander of the Charles T. Norwood Post of the American Legion. Vann D. Alston is the outgoing commander.

When, Not Whether, The Issue

By VICTOR CALVERTON

RALEIGH, N. C. — (ANP) — Thurgood Marshall, head of the legal staff of the NAACP, told an estimated 2,500 people here Sunday afternoon, that the resistance of the South to the desegregation decision of the U. S. Supreme Court makes it necessary to rely on more court suits to get the states to comply.

"There can no longer be any reason to hope for compliance" with that decision by southern politicians who have openly defied the court and encouraged opposition to the court.

Speaking in Raleigh's Memorial auditorium for the benefit of the "Fighting Fund For Freedom," Marshall declared:

FOR NEGOTIATION

"We are still willing to negotiate as to when and how desegregation will take place, but we shall not negotiate as to whether it will take place."

Marshall cautioned NAACP members "not to be provoked to do anything un-American." He urged a program of lawful efforts and peaceful means of winning first class citizenship, using the courts to achieve that end when forced to do so.

Commenting on the program of "voluntary segregation" advocated by Governor Hodges and other southern officials and politicians, Marshall said the suggestion was "interesting."

He said, "If it's voluntary, why not take (segregation) laws off the books for a year and see what happens?"

The speaker added, "If the city of Raleigh would spend some of the time and money they're using to fight integration, they could air condition this auditorium, pave more streets and give everybody better service."

NEW LIFE MEMBER—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, presents an NAACP Life Membership plaque to songstress Lena Horne. The scene takes place on the French liner Liberte on which she sailed April 6 for a five-month tour of Europe. A long-time supporter of the NAACP, Miss Horne took out a $500 life membership.

FULL DESEGREGATION AFTER '63 FORECAST

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said today he did not look for complete racial integration until after 1963. He appeared on the National Broadcasting Company's television program "Youth Wants to Know."

"That will not remove all the problems," he added. He said enforcement would still have to be worked out on a local level.

He named Missouri as a state moving most rapidly toward integration and Mississippi as an example of one that was balking.

The association has not taken general legal action against states that have made a start on integration because "we believe it will be worked out" locally, he explained.

He emphasized that the organization pledged to use "legal and constitutional means" in attaining its goals.

Asked which political party Negroes might favor in the November elections, he said it would be "the party that brings forth the best platform on civil rights and the best candidate on that question."

"Unless the Democratic party produces more than it has produced in the past, there is a possibility that some Negroes might vote Republican."

Virginia State News

BEGINS LIFE MEMBERSHIP **C. B. Gilpin Sr. is shown presenting a check for $250 to Dr. J. M. Tinsley for life membership in the NAACP. Mr. Gilpin represents the Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company, Richmond.**

Others are, left to right, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, speaker at the kick-off meeting; Robert C. Scott, Mr. Gilpin, Dr. C. C Scott, director of the 1956 membership campaign of the Richmond Branch; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Dr. George White, Mrs. Memphis Garrison, field worker, and C. L. Foster, all life members

Nat (King) Cole Joins NAACP For Life, Pays $500 In Fight On Discrimination

Detroit, April 26—Singer Nat (King) Cole, victim of a hoodlum attack in Birmingham, has become a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to "help bring closer the day when bigotry and discrimination are things of the past."

Mr. Cole presented the $500 life membership fee to Arthur L. Johnson, executive secretary of the Detroit NAACP, on April 22, while visiting the city. Accepting the singer's membership, Mr. Johnson expressed appreciation and recalled that Mr. Cole had made previous contributions to the Detroit branch.

In a prepared statement made public at the time he took out the membership, Mr. Cole charged that statements attributed to him following the Birmingham attack "were completely misunderstood and twisted out of context."

Further he stated: "I have been quite concerned for the past few days over reports appearing in newspapers which purport to represent my views on Jim Crow and discrimination.

"First of all, I would like to say that I am, have been and will continue to be dedicated to the complete elimination of all forms of discrimination, segregation and bigotry. There is only one position in this matter and that is the right one: Full equality for all people, regardless or race, creed of religion. This has been my position all along, and contrary to any published reports, it remains my position.

"I have always supported the NAACP and other organizations fighting segregation and discrimination. I have in my personal records cancelled checks of my contributions to several NAACP chapters, as well as to the Montgomery bus boycott."

LIFE N.A.A.C.P. MEMBERSHIP TO LENA HORNE.—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, presents an NAACP Life Membership plaque to songstress Lena Horne aboard the French liner Liberte on which she sailed on Friday, April 6, for a five-month tour of Europe. Miss Horne, a longtime supporter of the association, has taken out $500 life membership in the NAACP.

College Backs NAACP For Life

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—The faculty and student body of Central State College here last week took out a collective $500 life membership in the NAACP.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Special Counsel, accepted the contribution from Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of the College. Dr. Wesley told attorney Marshall that the college students and faculty hoped the life membership donation would "encourage others representing high standards in education to give and support the ideals of the NAACP in the spirit of the American tradition."

Edwin C. Washington jr., field secretary for the Texas Conference of NAACP, commenting on the action taken by the College, said, "This is an excellent example for any institution that believes in education and the basic freedoms of democracy. Colleges are, or should be, fertile fields for examing, learning and proving old ideas and cultivating new ones. Democracy is safe as long as people are given the greatest opportunity for education. This deed of the Central State College of Ohio should be called to the attention of the institutions of higher learning here in Texas."

Washington further said that there was only one College chapter of NAACP in Texas. Attempts were made to organize several such chapters last year, but, he said, records have not indicated that those attempts were successful.

Tribune
Fri. 5-4-54
P. 3
Los Angeles, Calif.

NOT JUST ONE — but two Naacp life memberships are presented to the Compton branch by the Langston university club and Compton City Attorney James G. Butler, thought to be the only elected official in the state of California to hold a Naacp life membership.

In addition to officially receiving the $500 memberships, Compton Naacp branch president Jesse L. Robinson awarded a brass plaque to Mrs. Eleanor Broady for leadership of the 1955 Freedom Fund Seal drive, and Mrs. Broady awarded pins and scrolls to outstanding campaigners.

From left above: Lester Bailey, West Coast Regional field secretary from San Francisco; Langston club president Ralph L. Davis, president Robinson, City Attorney Butler.

Central State Takes NAACP Life Membership

WILBERFORCE, Ohio. — (ANP) — The faculty and student body of Central State college here last week took out a collective $500 life membership in the NAACP. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, accepted the contribution from Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of the college.

Dr. Wesley told Mr. Marshall that the college students and faculty hoped the life membership donation would "encourage others representing high standards in education to give and support the ideals of the NAACP in the spirit of the American tradition."

6 Omega Psi Phi Chapters Enlist As Life Members

New York, May 10—Two chapters of Omega Psi Phi fraternity have become NAACP life members while four other chapters of the fraternity have made an initial life membership payment, it was announced here today by Miss Marion R. Stewart.

Miss Stewart, who is in charge of the Association's life membership campaign, identified the new Omega Psi Phi life members as the Pi Phi chapter of Charleston, N. C., and the Nu Alpha chapter in Goldsboro, N. C.

The Omega Psi Phi chapters which made an initial payment on a life membership are: Beta Iota, Cincinnati, Ohio; Theta Omicron, Rochester, N. Y.; Sigma Alpha, Miami Fla.; and Tau Omega, Greensboro, N. C.

Defender
Sat. 6-23-56
P. 7
Chicago, Ill.

CALVIN GRIMES of the Clique club of Boston presents Lionel G. Lindsay, former president of the Boston Branch NAACP and member of the life membership committee, a check for $50 for the first installment of a life membership in the NAACP. Mortimer M. Jackson, president of the club (left) and Edward L. Cooper, executive secretary of the Boston Branch NAACP, look on.

NEW NAACP LIFE MEMBER—Judge John L. Flynn, (right) Justice-elect of the New York Supreme court, receives a plaque denoting his life membership in the NAACP from Kivie Kaplan of Boston, co-chairman of the Association's life membership committee. Judge Flynn expressed his pleasure at joining, and his dedication to the NAACP's program to eliminate bias, during the presentation made in New York recently. (Newspress Photo).

Foto 'H'

BLUFF CITY CIVIC CLUB COUNCIL TAKES LIFE MEMBERSHIP IN NAACP

MEMPHIS NAACP REPORTS INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. -(SNS)- Atty. H. T. Lockard, Memphis NAACP president, announced that the Bluff City and Shelby County Cooncil of Civic Clubs has taken out a $500 life membership in the NAACP.

James T. Walker, council president, presented a $100 check to the branch representing the first of five yearly $100 payments. A $10 donation to the legal defense fund by Princeton Chapel AME Church was also announced.

The Rev. D. S. Cunningham, pastor of Collins Chapel CME Church and NAACP membership drive chairman, said that reports so far indicate "a near 100 per cent increase" over last year and believed that NAACP membership here will heach an all time high.

Two NAACP Officials Become Association Life Members

New York.—Two NAACP officials are among the persons who recently have become life members of the Association. They are Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, and Professor S. Ralph Harlow of Oak Bluffs, Mass., a member of the NAACP's Board of Directors and life membership committee.

Another recent NAACP life membership was that taken out by Mrs. Richard A. Dobson of New York in memory of her late husband, Dr. Richard A. Dobson. The life membership is in Dr. Dobson's name

In a letter to the Association, Mrs. Dobson related that Dr. Dobson practiced medicine in Sioux City, Ia., for 40 years before retiring and moving to New York, and "was a member and staunch supporter of the NAACP for more than 40 years.

Additional NAACP life memberships have been taken out recently by the following;

Local union No. 216 of the Tobacco Workers International Union AFL-CIO. Miss Ruth B Hawes and Dr. Gregory Shaed, all of Richmond, Va.; Sidney M. Johnson, in memoriam by his wife, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Hartford, Conn.; The Thirteen Aides and the Langston University Club, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Irving Jay Fain, Pawtucket, Rhode Island; and Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio

Also: the Wilmington, N. C., chapter of The Links, Inc., the Detroit (Mich) Duffers Golf Association; the Hon. Louis C. Cramton, Cabot L. McKinney and Dr. Scipio G Murphy all of Detroit; Max Delson and F. Byron Lorde, in memoriam by his wife, Mrs. Gertrude Lorde of New York City; and a well-known entertainer who chose not to be identified.

PRETTY WONDERFUL — from Sammy Davis, Jr., whose fans call him "Mr. Wonderful", this check for $500 for a life membership in the Naacp, delivered to the local branch by James Goodrich, Coast newsman, at left.

Receiving the check is Mrs. Marnesba Tackett, co-chairman of Naacp membership drive with Dr. J. F. Evans, second. Others, from right, are: local Naacp president T. G. Neusom, board member, Dr. J. Raymond Henderson.

Lending A Helping Hand

Dr. Deborah C. Partridge, Grand Basileus, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc., signs check for $500.00 as a contribution to the work of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. in its campaign to earn full citizenship for Negro Americans. Dr. Partridge also presented to Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel and Robert L. Carter, assistant, several checks amounting to $500 as down payment for NAACP Life Memberships for the Washington, D. C., Dallas, Texas, Richmond, Va., Asheville and Greensboro, N. C. chapters. In the photo are (left to right), Robert L. Carter, Mrs. Susie Miles, Dr. Partridge, Thurgood Marshall and Mrs. Louise Batson.

Full Integration Won't Come Until After '63, Marshall Says

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said today he doesn't look for complete racial integration until some time after 1963.

Marshall was asked in a televised interview — NBC "Youth Wants to Know?—about the possibility that integration might come by 1963, the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Negro lawyer replied that by that year he expects the lifting of all legal barriers to integration.

"That will not remove all the problems," he added, saying enforcement of integration decrees would still have to be worked out on a local level.

Citing Mississippi as an example, Marshall said, "as to when we will get compliance . . . that would be beyond 1963."

Marshall said Mississippi and Missouri face the same problem from a legal standpoint. But he listed Missouri as one of the states moving most rapidly toward integration while, he said, Mississippi is balking.

Marshall said the NAACP would not attempt to urge use of force in bringing about an end to segregation. He said it is pledged to use "legal and constitutional means."

Asked which political party Negroes will favor in the November election, Marshall said they will support "the party that brings forth the best platform on civil rights and the best candidate on that question."

'PIGSKINS' SCORE—Lt. Lawrence Oxley (left) of Washington, D. C., presents a $500 check to executive secretary Roy Wilkins, representing a life membership in the NAACP for "The Pigskins." Lt. Oxley is president of the popular club. (Newspress Photo).

Chief NAACP Attorney To Address Rally Today

The NAACP's chief attorney, Thurgood Marshall, will be here today for what North Carolina Negroes have billed "the most important mass meeting to be staged in Tarheelia."

Marshall is scheduled to address a "Fighting Fund For Freedom" rally in Memorial Auditorium at 3 o'clock.

J. B. Harren of Rocky Mount, state publicity director, gave "the most important mass meeting" tag to the rally. He added that the meeting is designed to "give added impetus to our 10-year plan for total equality by 1963."

Harren said he would like to have 10,000 attend the rally, according to an Associated Press story. In a press release, he estimated an attendance of 5,000. The auditorium seats approximately 3,000 people.

The goal of NAACP leaders is to raise $5,000 or more at the rally, the publicity director said.

Marshall heads the Legal Defense and Educational Fund department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He was chief counsel in the long legal battle which brought the Supreme Court's decision against racial segregation in public schools.

State President Kelly M. Alexander of Charlotte and Field Secretary Charles M. MCLean of Winston-Salem are in charge of the program. Local officials Carl E. DeVane and the Rev. George A. Fisher are assisting.

The St. James Baptist Church Gospel choir of Rocky Mount will be featured during part of the rally. William T. Grimes is director of the group.

The Sunday NAACP rally is a regular event of the organization and has been held in other places in the State. DeVane explained yesterday that it is sponsored by the State organization, with Raleigh officials cooperating.

Harren said that the rally will be one of the largest of its kind ever held in the South. "We don't have a problem," he said, "we have an opportunity, and this . . . 'Fighting Fund for Freedom' is going to play a big part in our work for the coming year."

Local officials yesterday were not certain when Marshall would arrive. But the Rev. Fisher said he would probably arrive by plane and go to Durham before coming here.

32b 1956

Judge Raps Louisiana Action Against NAACP

NEW ORLEANS, April 5 (AP).—Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright has sent the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the State Supreme Court in its fight to continue operating in Louisiana.

The United States District Judge yesterday reprimanded Louisiana for obtaining a State court injunction against the NAACP. But Judge Wright said he was powerless, at the moment, to remove it.

He ordered the State, however, to stop all further action against the NAACP.

Judge Wright's ruling came on an NAACP motion. The organization wanted an injunction issued against Louisiana's prosecution of the NAACP.

The State is trying to oust the NAACP from Louisiana under an old law, originally aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

Under the law, most organizations must file membership lists with the State. The State says the NAACP has not done this.

The organization has refused for two reasons. First, it said, other organizations are not required to file. It added that publication of membership lists violates constitutional rights.

Because of the last reason, the NAACP said the case should be handled by a Federal, not a State, court.

But State District Judge Coleman Lindsey last week refused to shift the case immediately to Federal Court. He then ordered a temporary ban on NAACP activities in Louisiana.

A day before the State ruled, however, NAACP attorneys filed a motion in Federal Court to shift the case there.

Judge Wright said that motion, no matter how wrong it might be, should have stopped State court action.

"The State should not have gone on with its case," Judge Wright told W. M. Shaw, special assistant to Attorney General Fred LeBlanc.

"But it did," he added, "and this court is presented with an unusual situation."

Usually, Judge Wright explained, no injunction or any other action is taken by the State court after a motion is filed in Federal Court.

"What you should have done," Judge Wright told Mr. Shaw, "is come to this court and argue against removal and not go on to the District Court."

Judge Wright said his Federal Court is powerless to dissolve a State injunction until it is appealed to higher State courts.

NAACP Had Asked For Trial In Federal Court

NEW ORLEANS — (INS) — Federal District Court Judge J. Skelly Wright refused Wednesday to overrule a state action banning the NAACP from Louisiana.

But he lashed out at the state for taking the action against the NAACP after the pro-integration organization had asked that the case be removed to federal court.

Judge Wright said he could not dissolve the temporary injunction imposed on the NAACP. He said the injunction have to be dissolved or confirmed by the State Supreme Court or the U. S. Supreme Court The NAACP has already filed notice of appeal to the State Supreme Court.

The NAACP filed a petition for removal to Federal Court the day before the 19th State District Court issued the temporary injunction.

Wright told special assistant Attorney General W. M. Shaw that the petition in Federal Court automatically placed the case in Federal Court.

"The law is very clear on that point," he said "You should have come in here and asked to remove this case back to the State Court. Instead you went right ahead in the State Court."

Wright declarel that it was "highly unusual" for a State Court to go ahead with a case after it had been remanded to the Federal Court. In fact, he said, he had never been confronted wtih a similar situation.

Shaw asked the Judge to dismiss the NAACP petition on the grounds that: "the State of Louisiana takes the position that this petition was brought against it in the wrong court, in the wrong city, at the wrong time, against the wrong party and asks for the wrong kind of relief."

Attorney General Fred S. Leblanc told newsmen he intends to go ahead and ask the state court to hold a hearing on April 9 on a permanent injunction against the NAACP.

However, Judge Wright's ruling said that no further action should be taken in the State District Court until the injunction is appealed by the NAACP.

State Must Complete Its Action First

U. S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright deferred action here Wednesday morning on an injunction hearing filed by the NAACP last week seeking to prevent Louisiana from carrying out its lawsuit to ban NAACP activities.

The hearing on the motion in federal court came just seven days after State Judge Coleman Lindsey issued a preliminary ban halting NAACP operation in Louisiana under the terms of the ancient 1924 law designed to curb lawless acts of violence by the Ku Klux Klan.

In presenting the NAACP side, Attorney Robert L. Carter of New York asked that the proceedings in the state court be termed null and void after citing numerous cases supporting his contention.

Arguing for the state was W. M. Shaw, special assistant attorney general. From the outset he termed the proceedings as all wrong, saying the state objects to everything.

He attempted to prove that the NAACP had no right to file the motion in federal court. However, Judge Wright indicated that the organization had and that the state should have held up proceedings until after the federal hearing. That is, now the state court injunction must be disposed of before the federal district court acts.

Shaw claimed that he was not prepared, because they had not been given ample time to go over the action; that he had left his memo records in Baton Rouge, and that they did not have access to records kept at Baton Rouge that would show that the defendants had received notices about 20 days before the hearing last week.

In spite of Shaw's delaying, repeats of unreadiness, the proceedings lasted approximately 45 minutes. The deferment apparently means that other action in state courts must take place before the federal court ruling on proper jurisdiction is handed down.

Attorney A. P. Tureaud, one of the battery of NAACP lawyers, said that writs will be applied for in the state supreme court.

On the eve of the hearing at Baton Rouge last week, NAACP lawyers in a last minute surprise move asked the federal court to hear the case on the grounds that the state action was an "infringement of their rights to equal civil rights," thus violating the First and 14th Amendments to the U. S. Constitution.

The petition filed by Atty. Pitcher said the NAACP is a membership corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New York, with unincorporated branches operating in various states throughout the country.

Petitioners pointed out that to comply with Louisiana laws would be inconsistent with their constitutional rights under the federal constitution, therefore it was a matter of federal law that the federal court should hear the case before the state court could proceed further.

The First and 14th Amendments provide that "no law shall be made abridging the right of the people to peaceably assemble" and "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," respectively.

At the very opening of the hearing, NAACP lawyers argued that the state district court "was powerless to act upon the case" at this time, because the matter is now before a federal court.

Scoffing at the NAACP federal court petition opposing removal of the case, state attorneys argued that the law did not violate any equal rights or discriminates because of color, adding, what right does this organization (NAACP) have to by-pass the law by not filing a membership list when the Southern Gentlemen Organization and the White Citizens Council have complied.

State counsel Shaw termed the NAACP removal strategy, "the last dying gasp of the consumptive gnat," and the "barest, boldest, open face type of a sham."

In an effort to show the design of the state action, NAACP lawyer Pitcher told the court that "numerous organizations throughout the state, 65 to 75 per cent, have not been required to file membership lists. The attorney general has not prosecuted any other organizations for not complying with that law," Pitcher retorted.

Joe R. Nelson, Assistant Secretary of State, a state witness, testified that he examined the records of his office and found no membership lists of the NAACP ever having been filed.

Under cross-examination by NAACP lawyers, he said his office made no effort to contact members of the NAACP when he discovered no membership lists had not been filed when the search of records was made January 23, 1956.

Also, Nelson testified that the attorney general's office had not requested a search of the files of any other organization to determine whether or not they had complied with the rarely used statute.

Judge Lindsey told the court that when he signed the order he thought that the defendant organization would have filed its membership list before the hearing began, and "I would have dismissed this injunction suit" had such happened, he advised.

In pointing out the background of the 32-year-old law, Judge Lindsey said he was then a member of the State Legislature when the 1924 law was passed with the "avowed and admitted purpose of wiping out the Ku Klux Klan—and it did, too," he said.

"It was common knowledge that the defendant group (NAACP) was one of the principal groups to prevail on the Legislature to pass that law," the judge revealed.

Atty. Carter, in his closing arguments, charged that the state had failed to show what category of organizations the NAACP falls under the statute.

Judge Lindsey said "It's beyond dispute from the wording of its charter and petition of removal which indicates that the organization fails within the purview of the statute as a benevolent organization."

"The purpose of this suit is to intimidate, pressure and create an atmosphere of fear against Negroes who want to become members of the NAACP," Carter said, and concluded, "It is an effort to frustrate the activities of the Association which is striving and struggling to attain first-class citi-

zenship of Negroes in America."

Witnesses heard were Clarence A. Laws, NAACP field secretary for Louisiana, and John G. Lewis, board member of the national office. Shaw attempted to ridicule Laws by asking wasn't he discharged from the service for security reasons. Pointing out that such an assertion obviously came from a request that he be questioned by Sen. Eastland, Senate internal security subcommittee, Laws said that the question about his military status may be brought out during the hearings scheduled for New Orleans.

A touch of humor was added to the hearing when it was brought out that a white Orleanian, Hasket Derby, was subpoenaed as an NAACP member. And in reality it was proven that he was not.

The crowded court room here Wednesday was predominately Negro. Repeated smiles, frowns and sighs greeted numerous statements made by Shaw which obviously did not reveal what they considered in line with the tenor of the suit.

State Court Gets Whack At NAACP

NEW ORLEANS —(AP)— Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright sent the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to the State Supreme Court Wednesday in its fight to continue operating in Louisiana.

The U. S. District judge reprimanded Louisiana for obtaining a state court injunction against the NAACP. But Judge Wright said he was powerless, at the moment, to remove it.

He ordered the state, however, to stop all further action against the NAACP.

Judge Wright's ruling came on an NAACP motion. The organization wanted an injunction issued against Louisiana's prosecution of the NAACP.

The state is trying to oust the NAACP from Louisiana under an old law, originally aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

Under the law, most organizations must file membership lists with the state. The state contends the NAACP has not done this.

The organization has refused for two reasons. First, it said, other organizations are not required to file. It added that publication of membership lists violates constitutional rights.

Because of the last reason, the NAACP said the case should be handled by a federal, not a state, court.

NAACP FIGHTING FOR LIFE IN LA.

Court Battle Will Start Monday in Baton Rouge

BATON ROUGE, April 7 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, after losing skirmishes in state and federal court, returns to state district court Monday to fight for its life in Louisiana.

In the first action of its type in the nation, Attorney General Fred S. LeBlanc seeks to knock out the pro-integration organization in Louisiana under a 1924 law that wiped out the Ku Klux Klan.

The NAACP is under temporary state injunction preventing meetings and other activities.

File Membership List

The law requires organizations to file a yearly membership list with the secretary of state.

The NAACP contends the membership list would single out members for possible intimidation or economic pressure. NAACP attorneys contend the law violates their civil rights, and has not been enforced with regard to other groups.

The state action, filed March 1, has been fought in three separate courts:

1. In state district court at Baton Rouge March 29, Judge Coleman Lindsey overruled NAACP contentions their petition seeking to switch the case to federal court halted the state action. Lindsey issued the temporary ban on NAACP activities.

Ordered to Show Cause

2. On the same day, United States district Judge J. Skelly Wright in New Orleans ordered the state to show cause why the action should not be halted.

But last Wednesday, Wright ruled the state shouldn't have proceeded after the NAACP petition to move into federal court, but he added, since the state injunction had been issued, he was powerless to take action until after the state supreme court ruled.

3. Last Friday, the NAACP asked the state supreme court in New Orleans to nullify the state injunction, but the high court took no action before the week-end recess. If the court agrees to hear the case, the state must prove that Lindsey's action in issuing the injunction was proper.

10 Are Named

The hearing Monday will be on legal objections filed by 10 individual defendants named with the NAACP in the original suit. Lindsey limited the first hearings to the suit against the organization.

The defendants contended the court had no jurisdiction over them, no right of action by the state, improper service of notice of the suit and other technical objections.

State attorneys said the hearing is merely a preliminary to clear the way for action on the permanent ban on NAACP activities sought by the state.

Individual defendants are John G. Lewis, member of the NAACP national board, J. K. Haynes and T. J. Jemison, state excutive committee members, and C. J. Gilliam, president of the Baton Rouge branch, all of Baton Rouge; Dretha Combre, president of the state conference, Lake Charles; R. J. Millspaugh, executive committee member, St. Landry parish; J. N. Stone, executive committee member, Caddo parish; A. P. Tureaud, NAACP attorney, New Orleans; A. J. Chapital, state conference vice-president, New Orleans, and Clarence Laws, NAACP field secretary, New Orleans.

Federal judge sends NAACP appeal higher

NEW ORLEANS, April 4 — (AP) — Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright today sent the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the State Supreme Court in its fight to continue operating in Louisiana.

The U. S. district judge reprimanded Louisiana for obtaining a state court injunction against the NAACP. But Judge Wright said he was powerless, at the moment, to remove it.

He ordered the state, however, to stop all further action against the NAACP.

Judge Wright's ruling came on an NAACP motion. The organization wanted an injunction issued against Louisiana's prosecution of the NAACP.

THE STATE is trying to oust the NAACP from Lousiana under an old law, originally aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

Under the law, most organizations must file membership lists with the state. The state contends the NAACP has not done this.

The organization has refused for two seasons. First, it said, other organizations are not required to file. It added that publication of membership lists violates consitutional rights.

Because of the last reason, the NAACP said the calse should be handled by a federal, not a state, court.

BUT STATE District Judge Coleman Lindsey last week refused to shift the case immediately to federal court. He then ordered a temporary ban on NAACP activities in Louisiana.

A day before the state ruled, however, NAACP attorneys field a motion in federal court to shift the case there.

Judge Wright said that motion, no matter how wrong it might be, should have stopped state court action.

La. Supreme Court okeys NAACP ban

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Supreme Court of Louisiana refused to set aside a temporary Parish (County) Court order, last week, which prohibits the NAACP from meeting in the State.

The move, aimed at crippling the NAACP's activities in Louisiana, was initiated by Fred LaBlanc, state attorney general, under a 1924 law aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

In refusing to set aside the ruling of State Court Judge Coleman Lindsey, the Supreme Court said:

"Writ is refused. This court will not exercise its supervisory powers when it is not shown that the applicants have exhausted their remedies in the lower courts."

ACTION IN NAACP CASE DEFERRED

US Judge Awaits Step by Appeals Court

Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright deferred action Wednesday in a case seeking the lifting of an injunction issued by a state court banning activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Louisiana.

The injunction was issued last week by Judge Coleman Lindsay in Baton Rouge after attorneys for the NAACP took steps to transfer the case to federal court and then filed a petition for a federal injunction which would have barred the state court from proceeding in the case.

The matter was before Judge Wright Wednesday on an order for the state to show cause why the injunction sought by the NAACP should not have been granted.

Judge Wright said from the bench that he believed that the case had been properly removed and that if it had, there was already existing as a matter of law an injunction barring further action in a state court. But he did not rule on the question of whether or not the case was properly removed.

Will Defer Action

He ruled that he had no jurisdiction to dissolve an injunction already issued by a state court, even though it had been issued subsequent to the suit's removal to federal court. "That is a matter to be taken up by the appellate courts of the state. I am going to defer action to give the defendants time to go before the state courts to seek dissolution of the injunction," the judge ruled.

Judge Wright called the situation "highly unusual," in that ordinarily, when a suit is removed to federal court the state court proceedings are halted voluntarily.

W. M. Shaw, Homer, special assistant to the attorney general, argued that the suit had not been properly removed, but Judge Wright told him "the law is clear that as soon as a case is removed to federal court, however improperly removed, the state court is pre-empted of jurisdiction."

Proper Procedure Cited

He told Shaw that the proper procedure for the state after the suit was removed would have been for the state to file a motion asking that the case be remanded to the state court.

Robert L. Carter, New York, attorney for the NAACP, argued that Judge Wright should declare the state court proceedings null and void until the case can be heard on its merits in federal court. He was assisted by A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans.

Judge Lindsay issued the temporary injunction under a 1924 statute which requires all organizations, except churches and National Guard units, to file annual membership lists with the state attorney general.

Also representing the state Wednesday were Attorney General Fred S. LeBlanc and Sargent Pitcher, Baton Rouge attorney retained as special counsel in the case.

BASED ON 1924 LAW

Louisiana Launches Action To Oust NAACP From State

Montgomery, Ala. Adv. 3-2-56

BATON ROUGE, March 1 (AP)—Louisiana struck at the NAACP today with a state lawsuit attempting to oust the group from this state under a 1924 law aimed at knocking out the old Ku Klux Klan.

Atty. Gen. Fred S. Leblanc asked a State District Court to ban any meetings or business operations by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dist. Judge Coleman Lindsey signed an order directing the NAACP and 12 named defendants to show cause March 19 why a preliminary injunction should not be issued.

The old, almost forgotten law which the state seized to attack the NAACP, requires organizations to file annual membership lists and prohibits meetings unless such lists are filed every year with the secretary of state.

The state petition said the NAACP has not filed such lists. And Secretary of State Wade O Martin Jr. said "Our records fail to show either a charter or membership list."

Sen. W. M. Rainuch of Homes, legislative segregation leader, hailed the court action at Louisiana's "first counteroffensive against the NAACP."

And he suggested it may set a pattern for other Southern states to follow.

A spokesman for the attorney general's office explained the 1924 law, broad enough to cover practically every fraternal or civic group in the state, was adopted originally to strike at such secret groups as the Klan.

Leblanc's petition is a civil injunction action and no criminal penalties are involved. But the law carries criminal penalties for violations, attorneys explained, provided district attorneys file criminal court actions to bring the penalties into play.

A. P. Tureaud Sr., of New Orleans, NAACP chief counsel in Louisiana, said he had no comment "at this time because it involves a policy of the organization."

Louisiana Digs Up Klan Law To Fight The NAACP

Defender Sat. 3-10-56 P. 10 Chicago, Ill.

By JACK GOULD

BATON ROUGE, La. — (INS) —Louisiana sought last week to outlaw the NAACP within the state through use of a 31-year-old law passed to kill the Ku Klux Klan.

Attorney Gen. Fred S. LeBlanc and two members of the pro-segregation Citizens Councils filed a suit in 19th district court in Baton Rouge asking that the NAACP be dissolved.

District Judge Coleman Lindsey immediately ordered the NAACP to show cause by March 19 why it should not be temporarily enjoined from holding meetings.

The NAACP recently won a decision ordering New Orleans to integrate its public schools. School authorities plan to appeal that decision.

Only Wednesday, the NAACP filed a suit asking for desegregation of public schools in Baton Rouge.

Among the 12 defendants listed in the suit were A. P. Tureaud, state attorney for the NAACP, and Clarence Laws, field secretary for the organization.

Neither was available for immediate comment.

The 1924 law under which the suit was filed, has not been used since shortly after its passage. It applies to "fraternal, patriotic, charitable, benevolent, literary, athletic, military or social" organizations and prohibits meetings unless membership lists have been filed.

The suit claims that the NAACP falls under this classification and has not filed such a list.

The petition said the suit was being filed "in order to protect the state of Louisiana from the commission of further offenses" and adds that the "petitioner fears that defendants will continue their unlawful activity."

Signing the suit with LeBlanc were V. M. Shaw special assistant attorney general and Sargeant Pitcher, jr.

Both are members of the Citizens Councils Association of Louisiana, a group formed recently to fight desegregation efforts.

Pending injunction hearing—

Louisiana seeks to halt all NAACP activities

News Thurs. 3-15-56 P. 49

NEW ORLEANS, March 15—(AP)—An attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People planned today to study Louisiana's latest attempt to stop his organization's activities in the state.

A. P. Tureaud Jr., state lawyer for the NAACP, said last night he wouldn't have any comment to make on the state's move until he had studied it.

Atty. Gen. Fred S. LeBlanc said yesterday he will ask a state court in Baton Rouge Monday to stop all NAACP activities in Louisiana until an injunction hearing on the state's lawsuit to oust the group.

THE ORIGINAL SUIT, filed in district court in Baton Rouge March 1, asks the courts to dissolve the NAACP. The state accuses the organization of violating an old anti-Klan law.

The law, passed in 1924, required all organizations to file with the secretary of state each year its list of members. LeBlanc said the NAACP has not complied with this law.

The law directs the attorney general to "proceed by injunction or otherwise," to dissolve violating organizations "until they have complied herewith."

A hearing had been scheduled for Monday on the injunction. But District Judge Coleman Lindsey granted the NAACP a delay.

The original injunction suit is a civil action. No criminal penalties are involved.

Louisiana preparing interposition act

NEW ORLEANS, March 15—(AP) —A Louisiana state senator says a joint legislative committee on segregation is now preparing legislation condemning the U. S. Supreme Court decision on segregation.

The interposition act also upholds the state's right to maintain separate schools, Sen. Louis Folse of St. Bernard Parish said yesterday.

Folse said the act will be similar to the manifesto of almost 100 Southern congressmen. The manifesto accused Supreme Court justices of substituting their "personal, political and social ideas for the established law of the land."

Louisiana in Suit To Ban N.A.A.C.P.

Herald Examiner Mon. Mar. 19

BATON ROUGE, La., March 1 (AP).—Louisiana struck at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today with a state law suit attempting to oust the group from this state under a 1924 law aimed at knocking out the old Ku Klux Klan. 2-56

Attorney General Fred S. LeBlanc asked a state district court to ban any meetings or business operations by the N. A. A. C. P. District Judge Coleman Lindsey signed an order directing the N. A. A. C. P. and twelve named defendants to show cause March 19 why a preliminary injunction should not be issued.

The old, almost forgotten law requires organizations to file annual membership lists and prohibits meetings unless such lists are filed every year with the Secretary of State. The state petition said the N. A. A. C. P. has not filed such lists. Secretary of State Wade O. Martin jr. said: "Our records fail to show either a charter or membership list."

AWAITING HEARING

Restraining Order Sought Against Louisiana NAACP

Herald Examiner Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 3-15-56

NEW ORLEANS, March 14 (AP) — Atty. Gen. Fred S. LeBlanc said today a state court will be asked Monday to halt temporarily all NAACP activities in Louisiana until an injunction hearing on the state's lawsuit to oust the group.

The original suit, filed in district court here March 1, seeks an injunction dissolving the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People, accused of violating an old anti-Klan law.

Under the 1924 statute, all organizations are required to file annual memberships with the secretary of state, which LeBlanc said the NAACP has failed to do.

When violations are noted, the attorney general is directed by law to "proceed by injunction or otherwise," to dissolve offending organizations "until they have complied herewith."

The state revealed it is asking a temporary restraining order Monday, after the NAACP asked and received court approval for a delay in the original injunction hearing.

The state's injunction hearing had been scheduled Monday before District Judge Coleman Lindsey. But the judge, at request of NAACP attorneys, gave the NAACP and 11 individual defendants additional time to answer questions in the state's petition.

The state questions seek to use the defendants' answers to show the NAACP has been violating the 1924 law the last three years.

The statute, adopted to smoke out the old Ku Klux Klan, includes all fraternal, patriotic, charitable, benevolent, literary, athletic and social organizations. Only churches and national guard groups are exempt.

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NAACP Attacked Under Klan Law

World-Telegram + Sun P. 4

By the Associated Press.

BATON ROUGE, La., March 30.—A state injunction, issued under a law originally aimed at the Ku Klux Klan, today blocked activity of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in Louisiana at least until a federal court takes up the case Wednesday.

At about the same time yesterday

- In Baton Rouge State District Judge Coleman Lindsey forbade the NAACP from holding meetings until it has complied with a 1924 law requiring filing of membership lists yearly with the Secretary of State.
- In New Orleans, U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright directed Louisiana to show cause Wednesday why an injunction should not be issued to halt the action against the NAACP in State Court.

The state seeks a permanent injunction against the NAACP and 10 individual defendants.

However, Judge Lindsey limited the temporary injunction hearing yesterday to the organization itself.

Robert L. Carter, NAACP attorney from New York, con

BASED ON 1924 LAW

Louisiana Launches Action To Oust NAACP From State

BATON ROUGE, March 1 (AP)—Louisiana struck at the NAACP today with a state lawsuit attempting to oust the group from this state under a 1924 law aimed at knocking out the old Ku Klux Klan.

Atty. Gen. Fred S. Leblanc asked a State District Court to ban any meetings or business operations by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dist. Judge Coleman Lindsey signed an order directing the NAACP and 12 named defendants to show cause March 19 why a preliminary injunction should not be issued.

The old, almost forgotten law which the state seized to attack the NAACP, requires organizations to file annual membership lists and prohibits meetings unless such lists are filed every year with the secretary of state.

The state petition said the NAACP has not filed such lists And Secretary of State Wade O Martin Jr. said "Our records fail to show either a charter or membership list."

Sen. W. M. Rainach of Homer legislative segregation leader hailed the court action as Louisiana's "first counteroffensive against the NAACP."

And he suggested it may set a pattern for other Southern states to follow.

A spokesman for the attorney general's office explained the 1924 law, broad enough to cover practically every fraternal or civic group in the state, was adopted originally to strike at such secret groups as the Klan.

Leblanc's petition is a civil injunction action and no criminal penalties are involved. But the law carries criminal penalties for violations, attorneys explained, provided district attorneys file criminal court actions to bring the penalties into play.

A. P. Tureaud Sr., of New Orleans, NAACP chief counsel in Louisiana, said he had no comment "at this time because it involves a policy of the organization."

Judge In Louisiana Bans Activities of N.A.A.C.P.

Baton Rouge, La., March 29 (AP)—A State judge today issued a preliminary ban against activities of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People in Louisiana.

At about the same time a Federal judge ordered the State to show cause for its prosecution.

The double-barreled court action developed in Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

In Baton Rouge State District Judge Coleman Lindsey granted the State's request for a preliminary injunction halting Louisiana activities of the N.A.A.C.P.

Wouldn't Move Case

The judge had refused to move the case to Federal Court as requested by the N.A.A.C.P.

The State accused the N.A.A.C.P. of violating an old anti-Ku Klux Klan law that forbids meetings unless annual membership lists are filed.

The State preliminary injunction remains in effect, the judge indicated, until the N.A.A.C.P. either files its membership lists or a hearing is held on a permanent injunction.

In New Orleans, the N.A.A.C.P. won a Federal Court order directing Louisiana to show cause April 4 why an injunction should not be issued preventing the State from pursuing its lawsuit against the N.A.A.C.P. in the State court.

United States District Judge J. Skelly Wright acted on a motion by Attorney A. P. Tureaud, Sr., Louisiana N.A.A.C.P. chief counsel.

In Baton Rouge, State attorneys took just 2 hours to wrap up their case.

The State moved swiftly after Judge Lindsey overruled defense efforts to throw the fight into federal courts.

The federal court has the power to overrule the State judge's decision.

2 N.A.A.C.P. Men Testify

W. M. Shaw, special assistant attorney general, called six witnesses, including two N.A.A.C.P. defendants, John G. Lewis, Baton Rouge, member of the N.A.A.C.P. national board, and N.A.A.C.P. field secretary in Clarence A. Laws, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Shaw attempted to show by their testimony that the N.A.A.C.P. had called meetings in Louisiana during the past three years, violating the State law that banned such meetings unless membership lists are filed annually with the secretary of state.

Both Lewis and Laws testified they had attended various N.A.A.C.P. sessions in Louisiana.

Court Refuses To Set Aside NAACP Ban

NEW ORLEANS, April 9 (AP)—The Louisiana Supreme Court today refused to set aside a district court injunction banning activities of the National Assn. of Colored People in the state.

The high court refused writs temporary injunction granted by District Judge Coleman Lindsey under a 1924 law aimed originally at the Ku Klux Klan.

The brief ruling, concurred in by all seven supreme court justices, said:

TO LOWER COURT

"Writs refused. This court will not exercise its supervisory powers when it is not shown that the applicants have exhausted their remedies in the lower court."

A. P. Tureaud, chief counsel for the NAACP declined comment on the organization's next legal move. He said he wanted to study the legal aspects of the supreme court's ruling.

Atty. Gen. Fred S. LeBlanc and State Attorney Sargent Pitcher hailed the ruling

They said it means the state will proceed in the state district court in Baton Rouge, "asking for a permanent injunction against the NAACP in Louisiana.

Earlier today, Judge Lindsey told the state attorneys he had about decided against extending the temporary injunction to 10 individual defendants.

He gave the state 10 days to file briefs in opposition to his present views.

Judge Lindsey's original temporary injunction was against the NAACP itself and did not affect the 10 individual officers and members.

The law under which the state filed the injunction suit, requires organizations to file yearly membership lists with the secretary of state.

Judge slaps Afro-American NAACP ban in Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS — "The state should not have gone on with its case."

This is what Judge J. Skelly Wright told W. M. Shaw, special assistant to Attorney General Fred LeBlank, as he ordered the State of Louisiana to stop all further action against the NAACP, Wednesday.

HE SAID THE state should have stopped action when the NAACP filed a motion in Federal court and not gone on with the case. "But it did," he said, and this court is presented with an unusual situation."

Usually, Judge Wright explained, no injunction is granted or any other action taken by a state court after a motion is filed in Federal court.

"What you should have done," Judge Wright told Mr. Shaw, "is come to this court and argue against removal (of the case from the state to Federal court) and not go to the District Court."

JUDGE WRIGHT pointed out that a Federal District Court is powerless to dissolve a state injunction until it is appealed to the State Supreme Court.

Judge Wright's ruling came on a motion by the NAACP which sought an injunction against the State of Louisiana which is attempting to oust the organization from the state under an old law originally aimed at the Klan.

The state contends that the NAACP is required to file membership lists with the state under that law and the NAACP contends that it is not and has refused to do so. The state suit was filed to force the NAACP to file.

The organization gives two reasons for its refusal. First, it says it is not required to file under the law and, secondly, that publication of its membership lists would violate constitutional rights.

* * *

IT WAS BECAUSE of the latter reason according to the NAACP attorneys, that it contended that the case should be handled by a Federal rather than a state court.

But its plea to shift the case last week from the state to Federal court immediately was denied by State District Judge Coleman Lindsey. He then ordered a ban on NAACP activities in the state.

The action came a day after the NAACP had filed their motion in Federal court to transfer the case there.

All Justices Concur

The brief ruling, concurred in by all seven Supreme Court justices, said:

"Writs refused. This court will not exercise its supervisory powers when it is not shown that the applicants have exhausted their remedies in the lower court."

A. P. Tureaud, chief counsel for the NAACP, declined comment on the organization's next legal move. He said he wanted to study the legal aspects of the Supreme Court's ruling.

Atty. Gen. Fred S. LeBlanc and State Atty. Sargent Pitcher hailed the ruling.

Permanent Injunction Next

They said it means the state will proceed in the state district court in Baton Rouge, "asking for a permanent injunction against the NAACP in Louisiana."

Earlier Monday, Judge Lindsey told the state attorneys he had about decided against extending the temporary injunction to 10 individual defendants.

He gave the state 10 days to file briefs in opposition to his present views.

Judge Lindsey said he believes the injunction action was not properly brought against the individuals. He said there is no authority under the law to grant injunctions in the case against individual members.

LOUISIANA JUSTICES DUCK BAN ON NAACP

Writs To Nullify Injunction Refused By Tribunal

LAW AGAINST KLAN USED

By The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—The Louisiana Supreme Court Monday refused to set aside a district court injunction banning activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the state.

The high court refused writs which would have nullified a temporary injunction granted by District Judge Coleman Lindsey under a 1924 law aimed originally at the Ku Klux Klan.

U.S. ACTS TO INSURE 'RIGHTS'

Weekly • Ltr • New Orleans, La. • Sat. 4-14-56

NAACP Loses Another Round In Louisiana Fight For Its Life

Attorneys Mum On Next Move In Legal Battle

While attorneys for the NAACP studied the Louisiana Supreme Court's refusal of its petition to dissolve a parish court preliminary injunction restraining the Association from holding meetings in this state, the attorney general and his staff smiled about their lightening success in the southern state courts.

Contacted Tuesday, Attorney A. P. Tureaud, head of the Louisiana NAACP legal staff, said that he had no comment at this time, because the attorneys were presently studying the Louisiana high court's brief ruling refusing the writs which would have knocked the props from under District Judge Coleman Lindsey's temporary ban of the organization's activities in Louisiana.

NAACP attorneys filed writs in the state supreme court following a hearing last Wednesday morning before Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright who ruled that he was powerless to vacate the parish court order.

However, he reprimanded the lower court for proceeding with its order after a petition had been filed to remove the case to the Federal court. He indicated that the parish court was enjoined from such action by force by existing law.

Further action in the Federal court, Judge Wright said, would be postponed until after the State Supreme Court ruled on the NAACP application for a writ to dissolve the lower court's restraining order.

NAACP assistant special counsel Robert L. Carter of New York City represented the Association in pleadings before the Federal court.

The original suit was instituted by the state under an old law aimed at the Ku Klux Klan. The purpose of the suit was to curb the effectiveness of the NAACP in the state. The Association countered with a petition to remove the case to the Federal court.

Because this petition was denied, Judge Wright ordered the state to show cause why the NAACP request for a change of jurisdiction was not properly acted upon and why the preliminary injunction granted by the lower court should not be set aside.

Meanwhile, in Gainesville, Fla., Baptist leaders representing 200,000 Negro church members in

NAACP IS PROHIBITED FROM ACTIVITY IN LA.

Times-Picayune New Orleans, La.

Lindsey Issues Injunction Under 1924 Law

Wed 4-25-56

By JAY HALL

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La., April 24—A state judge's ruling Tuesday made the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People a virtually defunct organization in Louisiana, at least until further legal maneuvering by the NAACP.

In an unheralded session in district court here, state Judge Coleman Lindsey issued an injunction which notified the NAACP it was "permnanently enjoined, restrained and prohibited in the name of the state of Louisiana . . . from holding any meeting . . . " and "from doing business or acting as a corporation in the state of Louisiana."

The basis for the injunction: An old law of 1924 vintage which was passed to flush out the Ku Klux Klan.

Appeal Is Planned

The law requires that certain organizations must annually file a list of members. Failure to do so imposes the responsibility of legal action against them by the state attorney general. The penalties prescribed include a permanent injunction against further operations or "otherwise to dissolve" the organization.

In announcing the NAACP would appeal Tuesday's ruling, Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel, said in New York his organization believed the action "is void and illegal."

He pointed out that the NAACP had filed a petition in federal court to remove the suit from state court.

A. P. Tureaud, Louisiana counsel for NAAC, said he won't rush into any appeal.

"We have time," he said, "we're not in that big a hurry."

He said he has asked for a copy of the court record for study. He cited these possibilities of appeal:

The organization has 10 days to file for a suspension of the injunction, pending state high court action.

It has 90 days to apply to the US supreme court for remedial writs which Tureaud said "we may do."

It has one year to file a general appeal which, if granted in favor of the NAACP, would have the effect of continuing a non-injunction course, rather than suspending the injunction.

Tureaud said it will probably be next week before any decision is reached on what type of appeal to make.

No NAACP attorneys attended the brief default hearing Tuesday morning. State attorneys declared that the law requires no notice in such an instance. The only witnesses were Baton Rouge newsman Ed Clinton, who testified he was present at an NAACP meeting last September, and Assistant Secretary of State J. R. Nelson.

Back Lists Also

Clinton's testimony served to establish that the NAACP had engaged in official activity as an organization; Nelson's that the organization failed to file a membership list.

State attorneys had entered the default April 10, after the deadline passed for an NAACP reply to a temporary injunction granted March 29.

Though annual membership lists are required in the law aimed at "secret" organizations, state attorneys W. M. Shaw and Sargent Pitcher said that in this case the NAACP would have to file with the secretary of state certified membership lists dating back to the organization's start in Louisiana.

State judge bans NAACP in Louisiana

News Tues. 4-24-56 Baton Rouge, La.

BATON ROUGE, La., April 24—(AP)—A state judge, in a surprise hearing, today permanently banned the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in Louisiana under a 1924 law aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

State attorneys asked the permanent injunction since the NAACP had not taken any action following issuance of the temporary restraining order March 29. They filed a default April 10, immediately after the 10-day deadline for reply ended.

No advance notice was given of the hearing and no NAACP attorney was present.

State NAACP officials were not immediately available for comment.

District Judge Coleman Lindsey dismissed the state's suit against 10 individual defendants, contending, "I don't think this law applies to individual defendants."

The court order advises the NAACP that "you, your officers, agents and employes . . . are hereby permanently enjoined, restrained and phohibited in the name of the state of Louisiana . . . from holding any meeting of the officers and or members or any of its subdivisions."

It further forbids the NAACP "from doing any business or acting as a corporation in the state of Louisiana."

However, the law merely reads that the group should be dissolved until such time as it complies with the law.

ONLY TWO WITNESSES were called in the brief hearing. Asst. Secretary of State Joe Nelson said no membership list, required under the law, had been filed with his office.

Attorneys W. J. Shaw and Sargent Pitcher said the only way the injunction could be lifted would be for the NAACP to file certified membership lists with the secretary of state, dating back to the organization's start in Louisiana.

The case has also been heard in federal District Court and the state Supreme Court.

The state high court refused to review the temporary injunction "when it is not shown that the applicants have exhausted their remedies in the lower courts.

Judge's Order Puts NAACP 'Out Of Business' In State.

Sat. 4-28-56

Baton Rouge—In a lightening like surprise move 'cease fire' orders were signed Tuesday for the NAACP in Louisiana in what may be long remembered as one of the most startling and puzzling cases in the history of this state.

Pulling the switch in this tension charged maneuver where this militant civil right organization has been the "scapegoat" was District Judge Coleman Lindsey. The rapidity with which the action was begun and completed in less than two months was the "brain-child" of outgoing Attorney Gen. Fred LeBlanc.

Judge Lindsey signed the permanent injunction in action brought by the state of Louisiana. The judge's action came after attorneys for the NAACP supposedly failed to answer charges that 11 members and the organization failed to obey the law.

Special State Atty. Sargent Pitcher said a preliminary default was entered April 10 after the NAACP failed to answer the state's petition.

The "kiss of death" came less than a month after a temporary injunction had been signed by the same judge. The exit of the NAACP came by way of a 1924 law which had been designed to rid the state of the Klu Klux Klan.

The operation tactics of the KKK and the NAACP are as different as night and day, observers explain. The general feeling in this state appears that as the NAACP goes so goes the Negro citizens insistence for compliance to any and all desegregation laws of the land. However, while there are mixed feelings about the ban, and the methods used to put the NAACP "out of business" no one believes the move will dampen the spirit and quest for first-class citizenship of Negroes in Louisiana.

NAACP officials said they did not comply with state law (rarely used in past yeaws) for membership names, because such a list left the members wide open for possible economic reprisals and threats of intimidations.

In a statement by Clarence A. Laws, Field Secretary of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People following issuance of a permanent injunction against the NAACP by District Judge Coleman Lindsey of East Baton Rouge Parish, April 24, 1956, he said:

"In light of what had gone before, today's action came as no surprise. The fact is, NAACP attorneys have been planning the next move for some time now.

"It is a strange paradox that a law which was enacted to surpress the lawless Klu Klux Klan 32 years ago should be envoked now to surpress the NAACP, which works entirely within the framework of our democratic government and urges respect of human rights and compliance with legally constituted laws. This includes even those laws which are obviously discriminatory in their intent and application.

Sat. 4-28-56

"The indestructible urge for freedom is a natural part of human progress and development and will continue to manifest itself even after the suppression of institutions through which men struggle for their freedom. Those who believe that men will accept the evils of second class citizenship because a certain organization has been banned, are displaying a total lack of awareness of the facts of life."

Robert L. Carter, assistant special NAACP Counsel in New York called the action "void and illegal" and promised a prompt appeal.

BULLETIN!

When questioned about an appeal of the cout action, Attorney A. P. Tureaud, head of the NAACP legal council in Louisiana, said he would not rush into an appeal. He added: "We have the time . . . we are not in that big of a hurry." Pondering the appeal possibilities, Tureaud countered that—the State Branch had 10 days to file for a suspension of the injunction, pending state high court action; 90 days to apply to the US Supreme Court for remedial writs, and one year to file a general appeal which, if granted in favor of the NAACP, would have the effect of continuing a non-injunction course, rather than suspending the injunction.

The ruling does not dissolve the NAACP in Louisiana, according to State Attorney Pitcher, it merely prevents them from conducting any meetings of any business.

Wed. 3-28-56

OF NAACP

Atlanta, Ga.

Move To Dissolve

Louisiana N.A.A.C.P.

By Anti Klan Law

Under the 1924 law, the attorney general is directed to proceed by injunction or otherwise to dissolve offending organizations until they comply with the law. Criminal proceedings must be brought by a district attornev.

The state petition asked the defendants about their knowledge and attendances at various NAACP meetings in Louisiana during the last three years. Meetings are banned unless the membership lists are filed.

BATON ROUGE, La., March 27.—Louisiana demanded NAACP bank records today, preparing legal roadblock designed to halt the pro-integration group's activities in this state.

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People prepared a reply to the state petition, seeking to dissolve the organization under a 1924 law aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

A hearing on the state injunction suit is set Thursday, but tomorrow is the deadline for the NAACP and 11 individual defendants to reply to questions about the group's activities, or object to them.

GET RALLY DATA

The state, seeking to prove the NAACP has been active in Louisiana without filing membership lists required by the old law, subpoenaed records of the NAACP bank account in New Orleans and took affidavits from news reporters who covered a NAACP rally here last September.

A. P. Tureaud Sr., NAACP chief counsel in Louisiana, said he wouldn't know "for sure what our reply will be unitl we are ready to file it tomorrow."

Tureaud said he already has filed a plea in the East Baton Rouge District Court that it had no jurisdiction over defendants outside the parish, and another reply contending the suit violated the defendants' right of free speech.

ASK SUBPOENA RIGHT

Sargent Pitcher, special state attorney, in addition to asking for the bank records, also filed motions to permit the state to subpoena under cross-examination all defendants from outside the parish and serve all affidavits and supporting documents on the NAACP attorney.

On March 1, Atty. Gen. Fred S. LeBlanc filed the suit, a civil action, contending the NAACP had failed to file anual membership lists with the secretary of state.

Call P. 3

Dissolution Of Restraining Order Sought

Fri. 4-13-56

NEW ORLEANS.—Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are preparing to petition the Louisiana State Supreme court to dissolve a parish court preliminary injunction restraining the association from holding meetings in Louisiana until a complete list of the names and addresses of all NAACP members and officers in the state is filed with the Secretary of State.

Kansas City, Mo.

The action followed a hearing on April 4 before Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright who ruled that he was powerless to vacate the parish court order. However, he reprimanded the lower court for proceeding with its order after a petition had been filed to remove the case to the Federal court. He indicated that the parish court was enjoined from such action by force of existing law.

Furher action in the federal court, Judge Wright said, would be postponed until after the state supreme court ruled on the NAACP application for a writ to dissolve the lower court's restraining order.

NAACP assistant special counsel Robert L. Carter of New York City represented the Association in pleadings before the Federal court.

The original suit was instituted by the state under an old law aimed at the Ku Klux Klan. The purpose of the suit was to curb the effectiveness of the NAACP in the state. The Association countered with a petition to remove the case to the Federal court.

Because this petition was denied, Judge Wright ordered the state to show cause why the NAACP request for a change of jurisdiction was not properly acted upon and why the preliminary injunction granted by the lower court should not be set aside.

La. Demands Constitution Bank Files

La. Medical Group '$100 A Man' For NAACP

Sat. 4-7-54

Last week the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Medical Association meeting at Alexandria voted to ask "every member in the state to contribute $100.00 each to the NAACP."

According to Clarence A. Laws, field secretary of the NAACP, this information was disclosed in a letter to Gloster B. Current, Director of Branches NAACP, from Dr. A. C. Terrence of Opelousas, Louisiana. Dr. Terrence is president of the American Medical Association. Dr. James E. Hines of Alexandria is president of the Louisiana Medical Association.

In discussing the action of the body Dr. Terrence said:

"The entire committee received the appeal with enthusiasm. I hope that in May when the association holds its meeting, we will have the full support of the entire membership."

Laws disclosed that "a tremendous amount of new support is coming to the NAACP since court action was taken recently to suppress the organization in Louisiana. Ministers, business, labor, professional and fraternal organizations have pledged full and continuing support in the fight for full citizenship for Negroes."

NAACP's Appeal Rule Due

Court to Decide Whether to Uphold Ban

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 25 (AP)—A Louisiana appeal court decides Monday whether to uphold a lower court ban against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Louisiana is one of three states, including Texas and Alabama, to knock out the NAACP with legal punches.

The NAACP, disbanded in this state under a state district court order last spring, is fighting to regain its life.

The first circuit court of appeal is the new battleground and its verdict is expected Monday afternoon. The three-judge court has heard arguments and court clerk Karl Loche said it is ready to decide Monday.

Issue Removed

NAACP attorneys appealed the state court injunction against its Louisiana activities, contending the court didn't have authority to act because the prointegration group already had removed the issue to federal court jurisdiction.

That is the key of the NAACP appeal. The NAACP is outlawed in Louisiana under a 1924 law adopted to clean out the old Ku Klux Klan.

NAACP attorney A. P. Tureaud said if the appeal is upheld, then his group will move immediately to bring the case into federal courts. If the state is upheld, he added, "then our next step would be an appeal to the state supreme court to review the appeal court's decision."

Orleans Judge Agrees

When the NAACP originally sought to shift the case into the federal district court at New Orleans, pleading a civil rights purpose, US Judge J. Skelly Wright agreed with the NAACP the state court should not have gone ahead with the injunction hearing. But since it had, Wright ruled, there was nothing he could do until the NAACP had exhausted its appeals in state courts.

In the three states where the NAACP already has run into legal barriers, different charges were made.

In Louisiana, the NAACP was banned because it failed to file annual membership lists with the secretary of state, under the 1924 law. NAACP leaders countered that its members would face discriminatory action if the lists were made public.

Texas Accusation

In Texas, Tureaud explained, the NAACP was accused of failure to comply with Texas corporation laws.

And in Alabama, he added, the charge was encouraging people to violate Alabama segregation statutes.

Attorney General Jack Gremillion, hoping to keep the Louisiana ban in effect, told the appeal court the NAACP effort to transfer the case to federal court was "a transparent attempt" to jam processes of the state court.

Gremillion contended the NAACP had failed to show a state statute or similar rule depriving it of civil rights.

Tureaud argued the lower court's ban was illegal for this reason:

Before the state district court here took up the question last spring, the NAACP had filed its petition to remove the case to federal court.

Under federal law, Tureaud said, state action in such instances should stop until the federal judge decided whether to step in.

U.S. COURT MUST RULE ON NAACP

State Body Disclaims Right to Decide on Ban

By JAY HALL
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 26—It's up to the federal courts to decide whether a ban on Louisiana operations of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People should be removed, a state court ruled Monday.

The decision of the Louisiana first circuit court of appeals meeting in the capital, summed up to dismissal of the NAACP appeal for removal of the ban on grounds that the circuit court did not have proper jurisdiction to hear the appeal.

Attorney General Jack Gremillion, who opposed the NAACP appeal, indicated a fight to keep the issue in state courts and interpreted Monday's ruling to mean "in my opinion, the state court injunction against the NAACP is still in effect."

Gremillion said the state has 10 days to question the circuit court decision and added, "We'll probably ask for a review after we study the ruling."

The appeal was the upshot of year-long legal maneuvering in which the state instigated steps to halt the operations of the NAACP in Louisiana.

The state laid a careful foundation for the ban by invoking a 1924 law, aimed at stimying the Ku Klux Klan. It requires that certain organizations must file annual membership lists. A state court upheld the state's contention that the NAACP falls under the requirement but has failed to meet it.

Prior to the Monday ruling, A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans attorney for the NAACP, promised to take his appeal immediately to the federal courts if the circuit court ruling favored his organization, and to appeal to the state supreme court if the Monday ruling favored the state.

Last March 29, Judge Coleman Lindsey, Baton Rouge, 19th Judicial District, granted a permanent injunction against NAACP activities in Louisiana.

The day previously, the NAACP had moved to transfer the case to federal court. It claimed the March 29 ban was invalid, contending the state did not have authority to go ahead with its injunction case because it was already removed to federal court jurisdiction.

LOUISIANA WARNS N.A.A.C.P. TO HALT

Group Told Charges Will Be Filed if It Keeps Operating —Clinton Defense in Plea

Special to The New York Times.

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 19—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was warned today by the Louisiana Attorney General to suspend operations in the state or face criminal charges.

The association has been banned by the state for failure to turn over its membership list.

The warning was issued by Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion in a letter to A. J. Chapital Sr., president of the state branch of the N. A. A. C. P. Mr. Germillion said that his office had received information that the organization was holding meetings and operating in Louisiana, particularly in New Orleans.

The Nineteenth Judicial District Court here granted an injunction against the N. A. A. C. P. It prohibits operations until the membership list is filed in compliance with a 1924 law originally enacted against the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Germillion cited a decree by the State Court of Appeal that referred to Federal courts the N. A. A. C. P. appeal from the State District Court ruling. But the Attorney General said that this decision had in no way changed the injunction.

"It is our view," he told Mr. Chapital, "that any meetings held by your organization would be violative of this injunction."

The Attorney General said that his letter was not a threat but was mere notification that he was bringing the matter to the attention of District Attorneys over the state. He called on prosecuting attorneys to file criminal charges if N. A. A. C. P. meetings were held.

The letter was the latest step in a series of maneuvers by the state and the N. A. A. C. P. The N. A. A. C. P. holds that the injunction is ineffective until a Federal Court ruling is handed down.

Clinton Defense Plea Filed

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 19 (AP)—Attorneys asked Federal court today to dismiss criminal contempt charges against sixteen persons accused of attempting to prevent integration at Clinton High School, twenty miles from here.

Court officials indicated that action on the motions probably would be delayed until the cases came up for trial Jan. 28. United States District Judge Robert L. Taylor, who ordered the sixteen arrests, will hear the cases. Defendants have been released on bond.

The defense motions asked dismissal on the attchments under which the arrests were made; quashing of the attachments for lack of jurisdiction; separate trials for the thirteen men, tow women and one boy, if the first two motions were overruled; jury trials for each defendant and dismissal of charges against two defendents whose identity was not "described according to law." The names were incorrectly written in the warrants, counsel said.

Montgomery Segregation Plea

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 19 (AP) — Anonymous appeals went out to Montgomery Negroes to rebel against the leaders who have guided them in their long battle against bus segregation.

Leaflets were scattered through Negro residential areas insisting "there isn't a chance in the world of breaking segregation."

The unsigned circulars, professing to speak for a segment of the Negro population, accused the Negro leaders of riding "In big cars" while "we walk."

"Wake up. Get smart," the appeal urged. "Don't swallow their mes any more."

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., a leader of the boycott against segregated city buses, expressed doubt that "any of our people" distributed the leaflets. "It looks like someone trying to create dissent," he said, "trying to conquer us by dividing."

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court clerk's office in Washington disclosed that formal notice of the tribunal's decision outlawing bus segregation was mailed to Montgomery last night along with official notification of the court's recent refusal to recognize the ruling.

Receipts of the formal order will be a signal for the re-issuance of an injunction against further encroachment of city and state laws requiring a separate seating of white and Negro passengers.

Mr. King said a mass meeting would be held, probably tomorrow night or Friday, to make final plans for the change to integrated buses.

Race Bias Is Denied

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Dec. 19 — State witnesses repeatedly denied today that Horace Ward had been kept out of the University of Georgia Law School because he was a Negro.

Frank Foley, former member of the Board of Regents, testified in United States District Court that no act of "subterfuge, evasion or conspiracy" had been committed to bar the 29-year-old former Atlantan from the all-white school.

The testimony came in the third day of the trial of Mr. Ward's suit against the Board of Regents. He is studying law at Northwestern University.

Hearing Set in Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 19 (AP) — United States District Judge H. Hobart Grooms today set a hearing for Jan. 18 in the contempt proceedings against the University of Alabama Trustees for their expulsion of Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster, only Negro student ever enrolled at the school.

Mrs. Forster is seeking to regain admission.

NAACP MEETS IN LA. CHARGED

Gremillion Requests Orleans to Take Action

By JAY HALL, La.,
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 19—The state attorney general said Wednesday the NAACP is operating again in Louisiana and his office is taking immediate steps to stop it.

He said he has requested district attorney Leon Hubert to take action again in Orleans parish against NAACP units there and reported later in the day that Hubert had replied he would comply.

Reliable sources, attorney general Jack P. F. Gremillion stated, have informed him that the NAACP, particularly in New Orleans, "is presently holding meetings and operating . . . and intends to continue to do so despite the injunction which was issued by the 19th judicial district court . . ."

Gremillion wrote A. J. Chapital

Sr., New Orleans, president of the Louisiana branch of the NAACP:

"Your failure to comply with the law leaves us with no alternative except to vigorously pursue the matter . . .We are calling the matter to the attention of the district attorney of the parish of Orleans."

Reviews Events

Gremillion's letter presented a thumbnail review of events surrounding the injunction against NAACP operations in Louisiana which touched off new turbulence in the state's resistance to racial integration.

Legal maneuvers by the NAACP and counter maneuvers by the state attorney general have led to completely opposite interpretation of the status of the March ban.

Gremillion holds the ban is still in effect while the NAACP contends that still-pending appeal procedure has the effect of suspending the injunction until federal court action.

The last action came last month when a state court of appeal ruled it had no jurisdiction to settle the dispute.

An opinion—which lacked the force of ruling—by the appeal court judges said they believed an NAACP removal petition filed the day before the issuance of the injunction put the entire matter in the hands of the federal courts.

Violates Injunction

The attorney general's letter to Chapital said in part:

"Of course, you are familiar with the decree of the first circuit court of appeal, which in part dismissed the appeal which had been granted by the district court to the court appeal, and it is our view that this decree in no way distrubed the injunction which was granted by the district court.

"Therefore, it is our view that any meetings held by your organization, following the judgment of the district court in East Baton Rouge parish, would be violative of this injunction."

The letter continued: "This letter to you is not to be construed as a threat, but merely to notify you that this office intends to perform its functions required by law in connection with this matter and at the same time, bring to the attention of Hon. Leon Hubert, district attorney for the parish of Orleans, revised statutes 12:404, which we quote as follows:

" 'District attorneys throughout this state shall prosecute without delay any violation of this chapter.' "

Gremillion reminded that a still effective 1924 law requires the filing of an annual membership list which the NAACP has not done. It was on that grounds that the district court last spring granted the injunction.

Rebukes Chapital

The attorney general rebuked Chapital: "It is, therefore, impossible for us to understand the failure of your organization to comply with the provisions of this law."

Recourses still open to the state if the NAACP continues to operate, Gremillion said, include (1) The filing of a new lawsuit against the NAACP for failure to file membership lists with the secretary of state by Dec. 31 as required by law, and (2) asking the federal courts to dismiss the NAACP petition for hearing in the dispute and return the case to the state district court which issued the original injunction against the NAACP.

The state has left the door open to the organization to file its list at any time.

The NAACP, however, contends that some of its members may be subjected to discrimination if a list is published. Anti-integrationists also hold that the NAACP would lose some of its financial support as a natural result of the membership drop they say would inevitably occur if members' names are published.

ure to comply with the law leaves us no alternative except to vigorously prosecute the matter."

Gremillion told newsmen he had notified all district attorneys in the state to prosecute if the NAACP should renew activities.

A state court barred the NAACP from doing business in Louisiana because it had not filed membership lists, as required by state law. The Appeal Court ruled it had no jurisdiction when the NAACP appealed for transfer of the case to Federal Court.

Louisiana Tells NAACP Not To Reopen Doors

Daily World
Thurs. 12-20-56
Atlanta Ga.

BATON ROUGE, La., — (INS) — Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion Wednesday warned the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that he would "vigorously prosecute" the organization unless it cease operations in the state.

In a letter sent to A. J. Chappital, Sr., President of the New Orleans Branch of NAACP, Germillion rejected the group's contention that a recent Appeal Court ruling lifted a ban placed against the NAACP last March.

Gremillion told Chappital the matter has been brought to the attention of the Orleans Parish (County) District Attorney and that the latter is required to prosecute.

In the letter, the Atty. Gen. warned Chappital that "your failure to comply with the law leaves us no alternative except to vigorously prosecute the matter."

Gremillion told newsmen he had notified all district attorneys in the state to prosecute if the NAACP should renew activities.

A state court barred the NAACP from doing business in Louisiana because it had not filed membership lists, as required by state law. The Appeal Court ruled it had no jurisdiction when the NAACP appealed for transfer of the case to Federal Court.

NAACP Offers Louisiana Roster In Reentry Effort

Times-Picayune
Constitution
Mon. 12-31-56
Atlanta, Ga.

BATON ROUGE, Dec. 30 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, outlawed since last spring in Louisiana, today took a step toward resuming operations in the state.

Louisiana was the first Southern state to take action against the NAACP.

A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans attorney for the NAACP, said the antisegregation group would comply with a 1924 law originally aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

The law requires yearly membership lists filed between Dec. 15 and Dec. 31 with the secretary of state from all but National Guard and church groups. Tomorrow is the deadline for this year.

Louisiana Opens New Attack On Former NAACP Officials

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS — Two upstate Louisiana parishes—East Carroll and Tensas—where Negroes comprise 70 per cent of the population but do not have a single registered voter, began programs of intimidating former officials and members of the now outlawed NAACP.

Some 30 persons were subpoenaed by the East Carroll Parish and Tensas Parish grand juries which are seeking to confiscate all NAACP records.

In Lake Providence, the East Carroll grand jury, Herbert E. Howard, foreman, demanded the local NAACP membership list, bank statements, minute books "or other records of meetings of said chapter, and any and all other documents reflecting the activities of said chapter during the past preceding six months."

The court order was signed by Sixth District Judge Frank Voelke on Sept. 10.

■

FORMER NAACP leaders subpoenaed were the Rev. J. H. Scott, ex-president; Mrs. A. J. Scott, ex-secretary; F. J. Atlas, president of the P-TA; Eric L. Armstrong, businessman, and the Revs. J. H. Moore and O. L. Virgil, local pastors.

The Courier has learned that the grand jury is seeking the NAACP mmembership list to compare with names of public school teachers, bus drivers and all other Negroes employed by the East Carroll Parish School Board.

The State Legislature in Baton Rouge last May enacted a law providing for the dismissal of teachers, bus drivers or other public school employes who hold memberships in or support to organizations which advocate school integration.

■

THE TENSAS Parish Grand jury met Sept. 14 in St. Joseph, with District Judge Voelker presiding and made similar demands on former NAACP leaders who were also cautioned not to make statements.

The Courier learned from reliable sources that 12 or 14 persons were called before the grand jury. Included were Bennie Washington, Newellton, former president; Walter Moses, ex-secretary; Mike Brown, former treasurer; Mrs. Gertie Fultz, retired Jeannes supervisor, and Lige Williams, informants told the Courier.

NAACP legal representative Daniel E. Byrd in New Orleans told the Courier no meetings have been held in East Carroll and Tensas Parishes since a Baton Rouge court outlawed the NAACP last April.

'VENGEANCE' BY NAACP FEARED IN LOUISIANA

Ballot, Economic Blows Are Seen By Gremillion

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 15. — (UP) — Louisiana's legal officers said in court briefs Monday the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will take ballot box and economic vengeance against its opponents.

Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion filed briefs and asked the State Appeal court to uphold a lower court order banning operations of the NAACP in the state.

"Any public official with the courage to oppose this organization is certain to feel its vengeance by reprisals at the ballot box, in economic life, by harassment through numerous vexatious law suits," a supplemental brief said.

In a lengthy brief the state said "This is an extremely important case, involving one of the gravest issues to face the state in Louisiana during our lifetime."

The NAACP in its appeal said Dist. Court Judge Coleman Lindsey banned the organization last spring after a New Orleans Federal District Court had ordered the case removed.

A. P. Tureaud Sr., NAACP attorney, said the law used to ban the NAACP denied the civil rights of NAACP members and on this point applied to the Federal court for removal.

The Federal court told the NAACP to exhaust its remedies in state courts before coming back. The Appeal Court is expected to rule in about a month.

NAACP Presents Appeal of Ban

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 29 (AP)— The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed its brief Monday completing its appeal in the first circuit court of appeal against a state ban on its operations.

Monday was the deadline for the brief, presented by atty. A. P. Tureaud Sr., New Orleans.

The appellate court decision may require several weeks.

A state district court banned the NAACP in Louisiana under a 1924 law originally drafted to wipe out the old Ku Klux Klan.

In its latest legal argument, the NAACP contended the state district court had no right to go ahead with the state injunction against the pro-integration group after the NAACP had petitioned for removal of the case to federal court in New Orleans.

Tureaud's brief also took a dig at Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion, saying the attorney general's remarks in his brief were "an unwarranted appeal to racial prejudice."

Gremillion, filing his brief last week, had warned any public official courageous enough to oppose the NAACP did so at the risk of ballot box reprisals by the NAACP.

Action by State Under Fire

Ban on NAACP In La. Due for Hot Legal Battle

BATON ROUGE — A three-judge State Court of Appeal, comprised of Judges Robert Ellis, Amite, La.; Albert C. Tate Jr., Ville Platte, and Morris Lottinger, Houma, took under advisement the latest NAACP effort to regain life in Louisiana. The NAACP is fighting a state district court ban on its activities.

Representing the NAACP Attys. A. P. Tureaud Sr., A. Marcel Trudeau, Ernest Morial, Alex Pitcher, Baton Rouge, and Robert Carter, New York, filed an appeal on grounds that the state court did not have proper jurisdiction when Judge Coleman Lindsey on May 24 ordered a permanent halt to the organization's activities.

■

ARGUING THE motion, Attorney Tureaud pointed out the state court's ban was issued after the NAACP had petitioned the U. S. District Court to transfer the dispute there. The move, he contended, should have stayed action in the state court.

Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion who, with Atty. William C. Bradley, presented the state's arguments, sought dismissal of the NAACP plea on grounds that the State Appeals Court does not have proper jurisdiction of the issue.

Both the state and the NAACP were given 10 days to file additional briefs supplementing those presented in last week's two-hour hearing.

THE STATE'S lega. attack, devised by the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation, secured first results March 29 when a preliminary injunction was returned against the NAACP in the 19th Judicial District Court. The permanent injunction followed in May.

However, on April 4, U. S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright, New Orleans, agreed with NAACP attorneys that the state should have stopped action when a transfer to Federal courts was requested. He reprimanded the state for going ahead but said the Federal Court was powerless to do anything until the case had cleared all state courts.

The NAACP was banned under a 1924 state law aimed at having the Ku Klux Klan file an annual list of its members with the Secretary of State.

N. ORLEANS FACES NAACP'S REVIVAL BID

Civil And Criminal Action Warned By Officials

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13. — (UP)—State officials threatened civil and criminal action Thursday in an effort to halt a revival of the New Orleans chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The chapter held a re-organization meeting here Wednesday night for the first time since its activities were suspended by a ban last March in a Baton Rouge district court.

The group also announced it had opened an office in New Orleans. Attorneys for the NAACP advised chapter officials they were free to operate, although the district court had banned NAACP activities under an old Louisiana Anti-Ku Klux Klan law.

Atty. Gen. Jack P. Gremillion said recently the group was banned under the court injunction for failure to file membership lists with the secretary of state. However, Mr. Gremillion made no comment Thursday concerning the NAACP's re-organization movement Wednesday night.

Senator William Rainach, president of the Citizens Councils Association and outspoken foe of integration, said at Homer, La., Thursday that he agreed with Mr. Gremillion's ruling "that the injunction issued by the East Baton Rouge district court is still in force."

OVER LOUISIANA BAN

Tribunal Tells NAACP To Seek Federal Ruling

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 26 (AP)—A Louisiana appeal court held today the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, outlawed by a state court, must seek a federal ruling whether the state ban is valid.

In its decision, the first circuit court of appeal ruled it had no jurisdiction because the NAACP had filed a motion originally to bring the issue into federal courts and "the parties must proceed in federal court."

The three-man tribunal said it has no right to rule on the NAACP's appeal, which sought a reversal of the lower court injunction outlawing the pro-integration group in Louisiana.

With backing of the joint legislative committee on segregation, Louisiana was the first of three states, including Texas and Alabama, to knock out the NAACP with court action.

POINT NOT CLEAR

While a source close to the appellate court said the tribunal apparently had held the state injunction null and void, at least until the federal courts step in, the ruling did not make that point clear.

Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion, who opposed the NAACP appeal, said "in my opinion, the state court injunction against the NAACP is still in effect."

He added that the state may ask for a review of the decision. The state has 10 days to act, he added.

Last spring, District Judge Coleman Lindsey granted the permanent injunction against NAACP activities in this state, under a 1924 law adopted to eliminate the old Ku Klux Klan. The NAACP was accused of violating this law by failing to file annual membership lists with the secretary of state. The attorney general was empowered to move to dissolve any offending organizations failing to comply.

The NAACP, in its appeal, argued its original petition to transfer the case to U.S. District Court in New Orleans stopped the state district court from going ahead with the injunction hearing.

And U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright later agreed with the NAACP, when it protested the state ban. But Wright said since the state court had acted anyway, he could do nothing until the NAACP had exhausted its appeal in state courts.

NAACP 'Back In Business' Pending Action By State

The fact that the state conference of Louisiana NAACP Branches appeared to be "back in business" was good news to Negro citizens throughout the Pelican State this week, adding that this "voice of the oppressed" will lead Negroes out of the modern wildnerness of despair concocted by the recent state legislature.

The far-reaching effect of the state court of appeals ruling in the NAACP appeal is to place the matter where it was before the state court acted... the NAACP is "free" to continue its activities in the state until the courts act on its petition.

In review, the Louisiana Court of Appeals said that a lower court injunction banning NAACP activities in the state was null and void and should never have been issued.

The ruling came on a technical point, stating that since NAACP attorneys had filed a motion in the Federal court last March prior to action by the state court, the latter bench had no right to hear the case and issue an injunction until the Federal court had decided what it would do with the NAACP motion.

Attorneys for the state may or may not appeal last week's ruling to the state supreme court. They have ten days in which to act. At the moment the state must now file an answer to the petition filed by the NAACP in the Federal court last March 28. The Federal court will then decide whether it has jurisdiction and whether it will hear the case. It may require both sides to file briefs on the question of jurisdiction and hold a hearing before rendering a decision. Or it may take jurisdiction and require the filing of briefs on the issue and then hold a hearing.

If the Federal court for any reason should not hear the case, the matter will doubtless be brought promptly again in the state lower court by the state attorneys and the state court could be expected to grant the injunction all over again.

Last week's ruling means that for about a month the NAACP branches in Louisiana will be "free" to resume their activities while the lawyers and courts wrestle with the legal maneuvers.

Double Win For NAACP In Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La. — A three-judge Louisiana First Court of Appeals here last week said it lacked jurisdiction to act on the NAACP's appeal against a district court order banning it from the state last March. The appellate court said the matter should be decided by the Federal Court.

The unanimous opinion citing the appellate court's lack of jurisdiction is hailed as a double victory for the NAACP. First, it upholds the contention of NAACP counsel, Atty. A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans, that the circuit court did not have proper jurisdiction, and secondly, it practically nullifies the district court's ban of the NAACP by citing that the NAACP's petition for removal of the matter to Federal Court should have halted state action.

Louisiana Court Holds NAACP Ban Is Null And Void

New Orleans, La. Nov. 30-- The Louisiana Court of Appeals ruled this week that a court injunction banning NAACP activities in the state was null and void and should never have been issued.

The ruling was on the technical point that since the NAACP attorneys had filed a motion in the Federal court last March prior to action by the state court, the latter bench had no right to hear the case and issue an injunction until the Federal court had decided what it would do with the NAACP motion.

The state court ignored the fact that the NAACP had filed in the Federal court and proceeded with a hearing, after which it issued the injunction. NAACP attorneys appealed to the State Court of Appeals.

The effect of the ruling this week is to place the matter where it was before the state court acted, namely, the NAACP is free to continue its activities in the state until the courts act on its petition. Attorneys for the state may or may not appeal this week's ruling to the state supreme court. They have ten days in which to act.

At the moment the state must now file an answer to the petition filed by the NAACP in the Federal court last March 28. The Federal court will then decide whether it has jurisdiction and whether it will hear the case. It may require both sides to file briefs on the question of jurisdiction and hold a hearing before renderng a decision. Or it may take jurisdiction and require the filing of briefs on the issue and then hold a hearing.

If the Federal court for any reason should not hear the case, the matter will doubtless be brought again in the state lower court by the state attorneys and the state court could be expected to grant the injunction all over again.

This week's ruling means that for about a month the NAACP branches in Louisiana will be free to resume their activities while the lawyers and courts wrestle with the legal maneuvers.

NAACP Files Brief In Fight For Life

New Orleans

P. 1

Baton Rouge (Special) - The state attorney general's smoke screen fear of reprisals in seeking to permanently bar NAACP activities in Louisiana was termed "an unwarranted appeal to racial prejudice" by the NAACP in its brief filed in the first circuit court of appeal.

The brief, mailed Friday from New Orleans by Attorney A. P. Tureaud, reached the court Monday, deadline date for filing.

Weekly

In reference to Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion's brief charging that the power of the NAACP is not to be regarded lightly and it takes courage to fight the organization, the brief filed by Attorney Tureaud explained:

Sat. 11-3-56

That this statement was "an unwarranted appeal to racial prejudice which we do not feel called upon to answer except to say that invalid and oppressive laws and traditions, wherever they exist, must yield to valid constitutional rights and human dignity through the democratic processes provided under a republican form of government."

The NAACP stood pat on its previous argument, reiterating that "our position in the original brief that the district court did not have the authority to handle the case once it had been removed."

This position had reference to the NAACP's moving the case to the federal courts which ignored by state district Judge Coleman Lindsey who issued the preliminary injunction barring the organization's functioning powers in Louisiana.

During the federal court hearing, Judge J. Skelly Wright said that Judge Lindsey should not have proceeded with the case but since he had, there was nothing the federal court could do until the NAACP had exhausted its appeals in state courts.

The irony of the NAACP situation is the fact that its disbandment came under an ancient law born three years after the birth of the last constitutional convention in 1921, designed to curb the lawless and violent Ku Klux Klan.

The appellate court decision is not expected before several weeks.

La. NAACP defies ban

Afro-American

Baltimore Md.

BATON ROUGE, La. (ANP) —The State of Louisiana and the NAACP battled to a draw last week in Federal court in the state's attempt to ban the association from business in Louisiana.

Sat. 10-20-56

A three-judge panel in the First Circuit Court of Appeals withheld a verdict and gave both sides 10 days to file supplementary briefs.

P. 6

The action was the aftermath of a state court issuing an injunction against the NAACP after the group was charged with violating a 1924 law originally aimed at the Klu Klux Klan.

* * *

ATTORNEY General Jack Gremillion sought dismissal of the NAACP appeal on the grounds that it properly should be before the State Supreme Court.

A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans, NAACP attorney, argued that a state court ban against the association was in violation of Federal law.

He added that a petition filed on March 28 had removed the case to Federal District Court and blocked any further state action at the time.

* * *

TUREAUD said "the sole question on the appeal here is the propriety of the district court hearing the case after petition was properly filed for removal.

"As this petition automatically stays the state court, therefore the injunction is null and void and must be set aside because the removal of the case was accomplished."

The panel of judges took both a state motion for dismissal and the NAACP appeal under advisement.

Federal Court Must Decide Issue Of 'Permanent' Ban

Weekly

Sat. 12-1-56

New Orleans, La.

Baton Rouge (Special)--The Louisiana Branch NAACP appeared to be "back in business" Monday when the Louisiana first circuit court of appeals refused to act on the ban removal appeal of the NAACP, saying that it would be up to the federal courts to decide th issue.

P. 1

The action by the circuit court was like a shot in the arm for Negro and white citizens who realized the "stupidity" of banning the activities of an organization attempting to make the American-way of life a reality for all citizens regardless of color under the guise of an ancient law to remove Ku Klux Klan violence and terror.

State Attorney Gen. Jack Fremillion, who inherited the "Anti-NAACP" movement from the man he succeeded, commented as expected, saying "in my opinion, the state court injunction against the NAACP is still in effect." In his opposition to the NAACP appeal, the attorney general went several steps further in trying to get a permanent ban against the civil liberties-fighting body by stating that ballot box and other types of reprisals were certain should the NAACP continue to operate.

In New Orleans, NAACP Attorney A. P. Tureaud said he had no comment to make at this time. However, it is recalled that prior to the circuit court action, the respected civil rights counsel said that if the decision had been unfavorable he would appeal immediately to federal courts.

The state has 10 days to question the ruling. It is believed that the NAACP will not go into action until a move is made by the state.

NAACP activities were banned in Louisiana last March by Judge Coleman Lindsey of the 19th Judicial District here. The day before the permanent ban was made the NAACP moved for a transfer of the case into federal courts, contending the state did not have authority to go ahead with its injunction case because it was already removed to federal court.

At the federal court hearing, Judge J. Skelly Wright agreed with the NAACP contention that the state court should not have gone ahead with the injunction proceedings.

The three-judge panel of the appeals court included Albert Tate, Jr., Ville Platte; Morris A.Lottinger, Houma and Robert S.Ellis,Jr., Amite. Theruling state, in part: this instance the 19th Judicial District Court and this Appellate tribunal--were divested of further jurisdiction of this cause as of March 28, 1956 when the procedural requirements of Section 1446,Title 28 (removal petition and bond filed in federal court; copy thereof in State court written notice opposing party)were compiled with necessary for removal to the federal court. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana in which this removal petition was filed,alone, is competent to determine whether this removal is valid.

"It follows, and has been consistently held by the jurisprudence thay the effect of the remova; renders null and void any action thereafter in the State Court, in this instance the 19th Judicial District Court. It also prevents this court from specifically decreeing such nullity,as we are and were by the removal divested of jurisdiction herein. We have no right to entertain the appeal. The parties muct proceed in the federal district court, andthe question as to whether t e removal was proper must be decided by that court on proper motion to remand this cause to the State court.

"Having been divested of jurisdiction by the removal, the 19th Judicial District Court was without authority to grant an order of appeal to this court, and this court for the same reason is without authority to entertain this appeal."

Weekly
Sat.12-1-56
New Orleans,La.

A Ray Of Light In Louisiana

Call Fri. 12-14-56

The state of Louisiana acted too fast in putting the N.A.A.C.P. out of business. So ruled the Louisiana Circuit Court of Appeals last week. Although this ruling does not mean that the National Association is free to resume its activities on a permanent basis, it does represent a ray of light in an otherwise dark and gloomy picture.

Kansas City, Mo. P. 18

Louisiana was the first state to ban N.A.A.C.P. activities in a new south-wide wave of persecution of the organization responsible for carrying the school segregation cases to the Supreme Court. Alabama followed suit and then came Texas.

The Louisiana injunction was declared null and void for the present because N.A.A.C.P. attorneys had filed a motion in federal court prior to action by the state court. The appeals court ruled in effect that the state court should not have heard the case and issued an injunction until the federal court had acted upon the N.A.A.C.P. motion.

The freedom to operate in Louisiana may be short-lived. The federal court may act unfavorably upon the N.A.A.C.P. motion. After a month or so of activity, the N.A.A.C.P. program may once again be blacked out in Louisiana. But at least the brief respite gives some reason to believe that the case is not altogether hopeless. There is a possibility that the N.A.A.C.P. once more may continue its work in the Pelican State.

In the meantime, while the black-out is on in the South N.A.A.C.P. branches in other states are launching an "Adopt a Branch" drive. The Palo Alto, Cal., branch, for instance, has "adopted" the Montgomery, Ala., branch by sending to the national office a check for $1,050 which normally would have been received in membership dues from the Montgomery N.A.A.C.P.

The N.A.A.C.P. spirit cannot be killed! This organization which fought for 30 years to get a court ruling against segregation is accustomed to set-backs. It has had years of experience in fighting adverse lower court decisions. In the end, it will come through victorious over the temporary set-backs in Louisiana, Alabama and Texas.

N. Orleans NAACP back in operation

News 12-13-56

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13—(AP)—The New Orleans chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is "now officially back in operation" despite Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion's contention the organization is still under a state ban.

The group issued its announcement last night after its attorneys advised that it was free to operate. The attorneys said a state Appeals Court in effect lifted the ban when it held it had no jurisdiction in the case.

The NAACP was banned under an old law aimed at wiping out the Ku Klux Klan. The state district court granted the injunction the day after the NAACP filed petition for removal of the case to federal court.

Gremillion said, however, that the ban remains in effect.

OVER LOUISIANA BAN

Tribunal Tells NAACP To Seek Federal Ruling

Advertiser P. 2A

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BATON ROUGE, Nov. 26 (AP)—A Louisiana appeal court held today the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, outlawed by a state court, must seek a federal ruling whether the state ban is valid.

Montgomery

In its decision, the first circuit court of appeal ruled it had no jurisdiction because the NAACP had filed a motion originally to bring the issue into federal courts and the parties must proceed in federal court."

Mon. 11-27-56

The three-man tribunal said it has no right to rule on the NAACP's appeal, which sought a reversal of the lower court injunction outlawing the pro-integration group in Louisiana.

With backing of the joint legislative committee on segregation, Louisiana was the first of three states, including Texas and Alabama, to knock out the NAACP with court action.

POINT NOT CLEAR

While a source close to the appellate court said the tribunal apparently had held the state injunction null and void, at least until the federal courts step in, the ruling did not make that point clear.

Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion, who opposed the NAACP appeal, said "in my opinion, the state court injunction against the NAACP is still in effect."

He added that the state may ask for a review of the decision. The state has 10 days to act, he added.

Last spring, District Judge Coleman Lindsey granted the permanent injunction against NAACP activities in this state, under a 1924 law adopted to eliminate the old Ku Klux Klan. The NAACP was accused of violating this law by failing to file annual membership lists with the secretary of state. The attorney general was empowered to move to dissolve any offending organizations failing to comply.

The NAACP, in its appeal, argued its original petition to transfer the case to U.S. District Court in New Orleans stopped the state district court from going ahead with the injunction hearing.

And U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright later agreed with the NAACP, when it protested the state ban. But Wright said since the state court had acted anyway, he could do nothing until the NAACP had exhausted its appeal in state courts.

New Orleans NAACP Will Open Again

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 12-14-56

NEW ORLEANS, — (INS) — The President of the New Orleans Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, banned in Louisiana since last March, said Thursday the agency will "open for business" sometime next week.

Arthur J. Chapital, Sr., said the decision to reactivitate the chapter was made Wednesday night when attorneys for the group advised it that a recent state court of appeal ruling, had in effect, lifted the ban against the NAACP.

The Appeal Court ruled on a petition submitted by the NAACP calling for removal of the case to Federal Court that it had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The petition stemmed from a state court ruling last March which banned the organization under an old law requiring membership lists of "secret" organizations to be filed with the state. The NAACP has refused to do this.

Chapital said the chapter immediately reactivated itself but would not actually conduct business until sometime next week.

Meanwhile, in Baton Rouge, state officials reiterated their contention that the NAACP is still banned in the state despite the Appeal Court ruling.

State officials, including W. M. Shaw, attorney for the joint legislative committee on segregation, warned the local chapter that its operation constitutes a criminal offense punishable by a maximum fine of $500 and six months imprisonment.

Capital said the group will ignore what he called the "threats" of criminal action" and re-open its office.

Leaders Of 100 Branches Approve Move

Weekly P. 1 New Orleans La. Sat. 12-15-56

Alexandria (SPECIAL)-More than a hundred NAACP leaders met here last Sunday and voted unanimously to reactivate Louisiana branches, resuming its role of championing the cause of Negro citizens in their hunger - yearning for justice, fairplay and first-class-citizenship.

The historic meet came on the heels of the Louisiana court of appeals recent ruling and marked the first NAACP session in the state since the ban on the civil rights organization last March.

Highlights of the session were talks by Attorneys Robert Carter of the national loffice and A. P. Tureaud, chief counsel of Louisiana branches.

The body adopted long range plans on voting and registration. The body will convene in a statewide meet early in January.

The position of NAACP leaders in attendance here paralled an earlier interpretation to newsmen by Attorney Tureaud. He said that it is "our" belief that the court of appeals ruling puts the NAACP back in business in the state, pointing out that according to his interpretation, the ruling means that all legal proceedings in the case must go back to the stage reached on March 28, 1956, the day before the ban was issued by state district Judge Lindsey Coleman.

Skelly

State NAACP leaders were told to resume activities by reactivating their chapters.

Some of the leaders in attendance at the meeting were: Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Mrs. Doretha Combre, president of the Louisiana branches; C. A. Laws, field secretary for Louisiana; Attys. Louis Berry, Ernest Morial, A. M. Trudeau, Jr., Millspaugh and a host of others.

Sat. 12-15-56

The weapon used by the state in gaining an injunction against the NAACP was aimed at curbing the lawlessness of the Ku Klux Klan during the 1920's. And obviously it was unearthed to retard desegration and civil rights programs of State NAACP branches which had already filed two integration suits with countless others in the making.

Although no action has yet been filed by the state, NAACP officials said, the case is still not settled.

NAACP Suspends Operations in Louisiana, Wilkins Says

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will suspend all operations in the state of Louisiana pending the outcome of an appeal from a ruling of a state court banning the Naacp in Louisiana, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, announced this week.

A permanent injunction against the NAACP was issued on April 24 by District Judge Coleman Lindsey at Baton Rouge, La., under an old law passed to curb the Ku Klux Klan and requiring the filing of membership lists with state officials. Previously, the court had granted a temporary injunction.

Before the case had been heard in the state court, NAACP lawyers had petitioned to have the case removed to the federal district court. Under federal statutes, a state court is enjoined from proceeding with a case pending a determination of the federal court's jurisdiction. Ignoring this requirement, the Louisiana court went ahead and granted the temporary injunction on March 29.

Meanwhile, on April 4, Federal District Court Judge J. Skelly Wright asserted that the Louisiana court should not have issued the temporary injunction. However, he refused to vacate it saying that he could take no action until the NAACP had appealed to a higher state court. The Louisiana Supreme Court refused to review the case on April 9.

Robert L. Carter, the association's attorney in the case, said that an appeal would be made from Judge Lindsey's ruling "because, in our view, the action is void and illegal. A statute designed to curb a lawless organization like the Ku Klux Klan cannot properly be used against the NAACP which has always pursued its objectives within the framework of American constitutional procedures."

In announcing suspension of NAACP activities in the state, Mr. Wilkins said: "We do not believe in defaming or defying our courts, either state or federal. We are American citizens who respect and live by the law." Even though the association does not believe that the decision was "a just or legal ruling," no effort will be made to evade it, the NAACP leader said, pending a final determination of the issue.

Wilkins said: "We do not believe in defaming or defying our courts, either state or federal. We are American citizens who respect and live by the law."

Even though the Association does not believe that the decision was "a just or legal ruling," no effort will be made to evade it, the NAACP leader said, pending a final determination of the issue.

Robert L. Carter, the Association's attorney in the case with a battery of other noted Louisiana lawyers, said that the ruling was "in our view, void and illegal. A statute designed to curb a lawless organization like the Ku Klux Klan cannot properly be used against the NAACP which has always pursued its objectives within the framework of American constitutional procedures."

Meanwhile, throughout the state veteran observers expressed the belief that Negro citizens, realizing the long overloaded shoulders of the NAACP needed assistance, may well take special projects to continue the fight in the state. As it is mandatory for Negro fraternities, social, civic and improvement clubs, churches and their various organizations to follow through as private individuals or groups to push for the enforcement of the laws of the land in education, transportation, parks, beaches, auditoriums, housing and job opportunities.

It now becomes obvious that without the NAACP, Negro citizens must act through other organizations and as individuals consult lawyers as to what action can be taken for complete use of city park facilities, transportation and education. The need for abiding by and complying recent supreme court ruling is a necessity for the progressive betterment of humanity in the realm of christianity and democracy.

There was a strong indication this week that local leadership would soon get together for a unified effort to assist others in becoming law-abiding citizens. There was strong reaction to a recent city park incident involving the Girl Scouts. It appeared that a troop of girl scouts had to make a report on nature in order to acquire their badges and a trip to City Park was planned. Upon entrance into the park, the scout leader and her troop were told to leave because Negroes were not allowed in the park.

It became apparent this week that Negro citizens won't be crawling in the nearest hole, because the Louisiana Branch NAACP has suspended activities. To the contrary, one leader pointed out, this action will tend to bring "us closer together" in a common goal—first-class citizenship.

Will Abide By Law Pending Outcome Of Appeal On Ruliug

Mixed reactions greeted the announcement here last Friday from NAACP headquarters in New York that all NAACP operations in Louisiana would be suspended pending the outcome of an appeal from a ruling of a state court banning the Association.

The announcement was made by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the civil rights-gaining organization.

The permanent injunction against the NAACP was issued April 24 by District Judge Coleman Lindsey at Baton Rouge under an old law passed to curb the Ku Klux Klan and requiring the filing of membership lists with state officials.

In announcing suspension of NAACP activities in the state, Mr.

7 Churches Give La. NAACP $105

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. — Seven churches here have contributed a total of $105 to help reinstate the NAACP in Louisiana.

The churches and their donations are:

St. Paul's Christian Methodist church, $26.75; St. John's Baptist church, $20; Cain Memorial AME church, $18.25; Pleasant View Baptist church, $15; Mt. Zion Baptist church, $15; Community Baptist church, $5, and St. Paul Church of God In Christ, $5.

'LOUISIANA DAY'

The money was raised on "Louisiana Day" in the various churches.

Said H. Holton Collins, a member of one of the participating churches, in commenting on the contributions:

"We feel that all churches should give their members and parishioners an opportunity to give and we should soon have thousands of dollars to help in this worthy cause."

Collins also is a member of the local city council.

A Louisiana state court judge issued a temporary restraining order on April 5 prohibiting the NAACP from holding further meetings in the state until it complies with a state law which requires filing a list of its membership.

A federal court has been asked to overrule the state court.

Alabama also has banned the NAACP in the state.

La. Case Against NAACP To State Supreme Court

NEW ORLEANS — Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today prepared to petition the Louisiana State Supreme Court to dissolve a parish court preliminary injunction restraining the Association from holding meetings in Louisiana until a complete list of the names and addresses of all NAACP members and officers in the state is filed with the Secretary of State.

The action followed a hearing on April 4 before Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright who rulled that he was powerless to vacate the parish court order. However, he reprimanded the lower court for proceeding with its order after a petition had been filed to remove the case to the Federal court. He indicated that the parish court was enjoined from such action by force of existing law.

Further action in the Federal court, Judge Wright said, would be postponed until after the State Supreme Court ruled on the NAACP application for a writ to dissolve the lower court's restraining order.

NAACP assistant special counsel Robert L. Carter of New York City represented the Association in pleadings before the Federal court.

The original suit was instituted by the state under an old law aimed at the Ku Klux Klan. The purpose of the suit was to curb the effectiveness of the NAACP in the state. The Association countered with a petition to remove the case to the Federal court.

Because this petition was denied, Judge Wright ordered the state to show cause why the NAACP request for a change of jurisdiction was not properly acted upon and why the preliminary injunction granted by the lower court should not be set aside.

NAACP Banned In Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., April 24 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was outlawed today in Louisiana.

State Circuit Judge Coleman Lindsey signed a permanent injunction in an action brought by the state under a 1924 law used to kill the Ku Klux Klan. The law requires that all organizations except churches and National Guard units file yearly membership lists.

The NAACP said in New York it would appeal.

The NAACP called the ban illegal and void because the organization had filed a petition in Federal District Court to take the issue from the state court.

The state filed suit March 1 asking that the NAACP be banned from activity in Louisiana under the 1924 statute. Members of the NAACP said earlier they did not comply with the law because it opened the way for possible economic reprisals and threats of intimidation.

Lindsey's action came after attorneys for the NAACP failed to answer charges that 11 NAACP members and the group failed to obey the law.

The organization's Louisiana activities had been halted by a temporary injunction issued by Lindsey March 29.

Lucy Order Challenged By U. of Alabama

The University of Alabama today filed in the Supreme Court a challenge of a District Court order last year opening its doors to Autherine Lucy and other qualified Negroes.

The appeal contends first of all the United States Listrict Judge H. H. Grooms of Birmingham lacked authority to issue his order.

The university's appeal further asserted that individual members of the university's Board of Trustees were indispensable parties to the injunction action. The injunction was issued against William F. Adams, Dean of Admissions.

Finally, the appeal questioned whether the two Negroes were entitled to have their suit decided as a class action, thereby conferring on others of their race the same rights granted by Judge Grooms' order.

He said there were about 500 southern members in his group. He said his organization opened this activity last year.

Speaking of the NAACP and Urban League, Addison said:

"They believe that Jackie Robinson playing on the Brooklyn baseball team is more important than 20,000 Negro principals in the South losing their jobs, which would happen if schools were integrated."

He added: "We believe that God intended all men to live together on an equal basis but segregation is the only way to do it.

"We believe the time will come when we have the privilege of living apart just like the Negroes in Mound Bayou, Miss."

Mound Bayou is an all-Negro community in the Delta area.

Among projects proposed by his group, Addison said, are an all-Negro city outside Montgomery, Ala., and an exclusively Negro community in the New York area.

Negro Preacher Says He Is Out To Destroy The NAACP

BATON ROUGE, La.—(ANP)—Charging that the NAACP is headed by "white folks" and used to exploit the Negro, a New York preacher said last week here that he was "out to destroy the organization."

Archbishop C. C. Addison, president-general of the pro-segregation African Universal Church and Commercial League corporation, located in New York, said in an interview:

"We believe that the only proper way to live together in peace and harmony is in segregation."

The 58-year-old, Georgia - born minister cited passages from the Bible and said, "we take our segregation from the Bible, from the 11th chapter of Genesis."

The verse he quoted is as follows: "And the whole earth was of one language and of one speech." (This chapter relates to the building of the tower of Babel, the confusion of tongues, and the scattering of the people from thence "upon the face of all the earth.)

Addison said he had been touring the South for almost two months organizing his pro-segregation group. He said the purpose of his group "is to fight the NAACP, the Urban League and all affiliated groups."

He said there were about 500 southern members in his group. He said his organization opened this activity last year.

Speaking of the NAACP and Urban League, Addison said:

"They believe that Jackie Robinson playing on the Brooklyn baseball team is more important than 20,000 Negro principals in the South losing their jobs, which would happen if schools were integrated."

He added: "We believe that God intended all men to live together on an equal basis but segregation is the only way to do it.

"We believe the time will come when we have the privilege of living apart just like the Negroes in Mound Bayou, Miss."

Mound Bayou is an all-Negro community in the Delta area.

Among projects proposed by his group, Addison said, are an all-Negro city outside Montgomery, Ala., and an exclusively Negro community in the New York area.

An NAACP spokesman in New York, commenting on Addison's campaign, said:

"I don't think that the so-called archbishop or his ideas warrant any extended comment whatever."

Negro Bishop Says Whites Run NAACP

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 27 (AP)—A New York Negro religious leader said today the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is "headed by white folks" and used "to exploit the Negro."

Archbishop C. C. Addison said he is "out to destroy the NAACP."

Addison is president-general of the pro-segregation African Universal Church and Commercial League Corporation, a single organization located in New York City.

The 58-year-old Addison said in an interview, "We believe that the only proper way to live together in peace and harmony is in segregation.

"We believe the time will come when we have the privilege of living apart just like the Negroes in Mound Bayou, Miss.," he said.

Mound Bayou is an all-Negro community in the Delta area.

Among projects proposed by his group, Addison said, are an all-Negro city outside Montgomery, Ala., and an exclusively Negro community in the New York area.

NAACP Hits Louisiana Ban

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 27 (AP).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today charged Louisiana Attorney General Jack Gremillion with "an unwarranted appeal to racial prejudice."

The charge came in a brief filed by the NAACP attorney, A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans, completing the antisegregation group's appeal of a State ban on its activities.

It referred to a brief filed October 15 by Mr. Gremillion which concluded: "The tremendous power of . . . the NAACP is not to be regarded lightly.

"Any public official with courage to oppose this organization is certain to feel its vengeance by reprisals by the ballot box, in economic life, or through numerous vexatious lawsuits."

Mr. Tureaud said his brief contended Mr. Gremillion's statement was "an unwarranted appeal to racial prejudice which we do not feel called upon to answer except to say that invalid and oppressive laws and traditions, wherever they exist, must yield to valid constitutional rights and human dignity through the democratic processes provided under a republican form of government."

Since last spring the NAACP has been outlawed in Louisiana under a 1924 law originally aimed at the Ku Klux Klan. The court action was begun under former Attorney General Fred Leblanc.

Mr. Tureaud said he mailed his brief from New Orleans yesterday and it should arrive in the 1st Circuit Court of Appeals here today. The court is closed until Monday.

NAACP'S SUCCESSOR RISES IN LOUISIANA

Articles Of Incorporation Asked By Group

MONROE, La., June 16.—(UP)—Articles of incorporation have been filed here by an organization which apparently aims to take the place of the outlawed National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Guiding Voice, Inc., filed the articles in the Ouachita Parish clerk's office with an indication it would seek to set up chapters all over Louisiana "as permitted by law."

A state court order recently banned all activities of the NAACP in the state. It was banned under a 1924 law which requires all organizations to file membership lists with the office of the secretary of state.

An appeal by the NAACP now rests in a higher state court.

The organization said its purpose included the teaching of fundamental principles of the republican form of government to Negroes and showing them the "Democratic way of life."

It listed among other aims:

"Instruct, train, teach and educate the colored people and other minority groups . . . in the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Louisiana" and other sections of the state where the organization may operate.

The group said that it would work toward advancing the place of the Negro economically, socially and in education through every "peaceful and legal means."

Listed as agents were Nelson E. Covington and Dr. John I. Reddix, both of Monroe.

Judge Bans NAACP in Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., April 24 (AP)—A state judge today ordered a permanent halt to activity of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in Louisiana.

The permanent injunction came under a 1924 law that wiped out the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana.

District Judge Coleman Lindsey took the action in a default hearing. State attorneys had entered the default petition April 10 after the deadline passed for an NAACP reply to a temporary injunction granted March 29.

MISS COURT

No NAACP attorneys attended the brief hearing, held without advance press announcement or notice to the NAACP.

Attorneys explained no notice was required in such a hearing.

The NAACP said it would appeal the injunction suit.

The law says the attorney general is directed to take action "by injunction or otherwise to dissolve" organizations which fail to file yearly membership lists, until they comply with the law.

WAY BACK

In this case, state attorneys W. M. Shaw and Sargent Pitcher said the NAACP would have to file with the secretary of state certified membership lists dating back to the organization's start in Louisiana.

NAACP activity in recent years first won admission for Negroes to the Louisiana State University graduate school, then as undergraduates at three state colleges.

An NAACP suit knocked out Louisiana's 1954 school segregation laws early this year and a federal judge has ordered integration in New Orleans public schools, as soon as it is feasible. A suit seeking integration of Baton Rouge schools is pending.

'Grass Root' Action Felt Over State

Efforts to kill the NAACP in Louisiana have given birth to new, spirited organizations bent on securing "rights" for Negroes and other minority groups.

The groups are the New Orleans Improvement League and The Guiding Voice, Incorporation of Ouachita parish. Others are expected to be formed in major Louisiana cities.

The movement is in step with similar action taken in Alabama where the NAACP activities have been curtailed by court action. Key organizations have been setup at Birmingham and Mobile with others still in the formation stage.

The birth of the Improvement League is in keeping with plans to maintain leadership in the community while seeking full freedom for Negro citizens. A spokesman for the group said that the organization was formed two weeks ago to supplement the objectives of the NAACP, which has been banned from operating in the state by a court order.

The formation of the Guiding Voice, Inc., was the direct result of the purge of Negro voters in Ouachita parish.

According to officials of the Guiding Voice the main purpose is " to instruct, train, teach and educate the Colored People and other minority groups in the fundamental principles of the republican form of government and our democratic way of life; to instruct, teach, train and educate them in the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Louisiana, as well as the constitution and laws of any other State where in this corporation may operate.

"And to intruct, teach, train and educate them in the use, value and purpose of the ballot and the right to vote; to instruct, teach, train and educate them as to the duties and responsibilities of good citizenship relative to the obligation and duties of the community to the citizen: To further instruct, teach, train and educate them in the value of economic security and in the effective use of their spending power; to inspire in the Colored People a sense of responsobility and to develop leadership. To establish chapters and conduct its business at any place in this State and elsewhere as permitted by law.

"Further purpose of this corporation shall be to protect by all peaceful and legal means through the Courts of competent jurisdiction the legal rights of all Colored People who desire its representation."

The organization will hold a mass meeting at Zion Travelers Baptist church, Monroe, La., Thursday 8 p.m., according to an announcement.

Officers of the Ouachita parish group are Dr. John I. Reddix, president, Eugene Willis, vice president, Nelson E. Covington, secty., and H.M. Mitchell, treas. Others expressing approval of the concern which is located at 103 North 10th, Monroe, are the Rev. D.C.Douglas, Rev. G.C. Wilson, U.S. Pierce, Raymon O. Pierce, Lucius White and Eluen Hoston, Sr.

New group formed to replace NAACP

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — A new organization designed to take the place of the NAACP, which has been banned in Louisiana, was formed here last week.

Its first objective will be to file suits in Federal district courts contesting the constitutionality of the state's recently passed segregation bills.

Under the name of the New Orleans Improvement League, the organization will seek court action to show that the bills passed by the legislature and signed by the governor are unconstitutional.

* * *

THESE LAWS make it mandatory to fire all teachers belonging to the NAACP or similar groups. The laws also jeopardize the jobs of educators who advocate integration.

Officers of the new group are Dr. W. R. Adams, president; the Rev. G. N. Collins, vice president.. Mrs. Eunice Lewis, secretary; Nathan S. Landix, treasurer; and the Rev. Benjamin Maxon, chaplain.

STATE READIES FOR NAACP TILT

Louisiana Negro Group Appeals Ban

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 2 (AP)—Louisiana is ready for a new fight with the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People Wednesday, when the NAACP tries to knock aside a state ban against its activities.

Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion said he will head the state's legal staff when NAACP attorneys appeal the ban to the first circuit court of appeal.

Atty. A. P. Tureaud Sr., New Orleans, NAACP attorney in this state, expects to have the assistance of Robert L. Carter, New York, NAACP assistant special counsel.

Louisiana was the first in the South to crush NAACP activities when state district Judge Coleman Lindsey ordered a permanent halt May 24 in Louisiana NAACP functions.

The court acted after the attorney general's office made use of a 1924 law that snuffed out the old Ku Klux Klan. The law directs the attorney general to ask courts to dissolve offending organizations when they fail to file annual membership lists with the secretary of state. This, the NAACP admitted, it did not do.

The state's legal attack was devised by the joint legislative committee on segregation. Its members constantly seek legal steps to preserve segregation.

The first circuit court of appeal, a state court, opens fall sessions Wednesday with the NAACP appeal listed 17th on the docket. Court Clerk Karl Leche said he doubted the appeal would be heard before Thursday. Each side is limited to 40 minutes.

The NAACP has been out of business in Louisiana since the lower court's ban, Tureaud said the NAACP has been disbanded in Louisiana. "We have complied with the law," he said. If it gains new life in this state, he added, "the organization would have to have a new membership."

Tureaud said the NAACP is making its major appeal with the argument that the lower court lacked jurisdiction when it issued the permanent ban.

The NAACP contended the lower court's decision was illegal, for this reason:

Before the state district court here took up the case, the NAACP had filed a petition in US District Court, New Orleans, asking that the case be transferred there.

Under federal law, the NAACP attorneys insisted, state action in such instances should stop until the federal court decides whether it should handle the case.

On April 4, US District Judge Skelly Wright agreed with NAACP attorneys that the state should have stopped, and reprimanded Louisiana for going ahead at the time. But the federal judge said he was powerless to do anything about it until the case had cleared all state courts.

The NAACP then began its appeal through state courts.

Another phase of the appeal is expected to be aimed at whether defendants were properly served with court papers in the original state lawsuit.

DISMISSAL ASKED IN NAACP APPEAL

Gremillion Says Court Lacks Jurisdiction

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 3 (AP)—Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion asked the first circuit court of appeal Wednesday to dismiss an appeal by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, banned in Louisiana.

The NAACP appeal and the

state's new motion will come before the court Thursday afternoon. It is busy with other cases.

Louisiana obtained a permanent court ban against the NAACP in a state district court ruling May 24, based on an old anti-Klan law.

The NAACP is appealing on grounds the lower court did not have proper jurisdiction in the original hearing because the NAACP had filed a petition in the United States district court at New Orleans to transfer the dispute here.

Gremillion, in his motion for dismissal presented to the three-man state appeal bench Wendesday, contended the court lacks jurisdiction because by law cases involving more than $2000 should go to the supreme court.

The written motion said the NAACP, while active in Louisiana, did more than $2000 worth of business, and that in this particular case, the "amount of money involved in is the loss sustained by the defendant by reason of the court injunction."

If the appeal court should hold otherwise, the state motion added, then "there is nothing before this honorable court to review" since there is no record of the lower court's injunction proceedings.

Gremillion was joined in his motion by William C. Bradley, special counsel, and W. M. Shaw, the Homer attorney who is special counsel for the joint legislative committee on segregation.

file supplementary briefs.

'I expect a decision in about three weeks, Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion said.

In its essence, the NAACP appeal contended a federal court petition filed March 28, the day before District Judge Coleman Lindsey issued a temporary injunction, had removed the case to Federal District Court and blocked any further state action at the time.

Atty. Gen. Gremillion sought dismissal of the appeal, contending it properly should be before the State Supreme Court.

On the merits of the appeal, Gremillion argued the NAACP removal petition was faulty.

Opening the appeal for the NAACP, Atty. A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans insisted "the sole question on the appeal here is the propriety of the district court hearing the case after petition was properly filed for removal.

NULL AND VOID

"As this petition automatically stays the state court," he continued, "Therefore, the injunction is null and void and must be set aside because the removal of the case was accomplished."

Gremillion and W. C. Bradley, special state counsel, agreed a proper removal petition would have stayed the state action, but said the NAACP petition was faulty.

The old law, which put the Klan out of business in Louisiana, requires yearly membership lists filed wth the secretary of state. The NAACP refused to file, contending the public record would open its members to possible economic and physical reprisals.

When the removal petition was filed, Judge Lindsey ruled it did not block his court from further action.

On April 3, U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright agreed with NAACP attorneys that the state court should have stopped. But he said he was powerless until the group exhausted remedies in state courts, in effect, until the NAACP appealed through the State Supreme Court.

Court In Louisiana Withholds Verdict In Appeal Plea By NNACP On Ban Rule

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 4 (AP)—The National Assn. For Advancement of Colored People today contended a state court ban against the NAACP was handed down in violation of federal law.

Since last April 24, the pro-integration group has been outlawed in Louisiana by district court injunction under a 1924 law originally aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

The NAACP appealed the ruling to the first circuit court of appeal, which heard the case today.

The three-judge court took both a state motion for dismissal and the NAACP appeal under advisement, giving both sides 10 days to file additional briefs.

CASE PRESENTED BY STATE, NAACP

Appeals Are Studied by District Judges

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 4—A three-judge panel from the First District circuit court of appeals Thursday aired the latest maneuver in the state's efforts to keep the NAACP defunct in Louisiana.

Posed to the judges was the appeal of the NAACP from a state district court ban on operating in Louisiana and a plea by the state to dismiss the appeal.

A decision may be some time coming. Both the state and the NAACP were given 10 days to file additional briefs supplementing those presented at the two-hour hearing Thursday.

Ready in Three Weeks

State Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion, who led the presentation of the state's arguments, said he expected to hear the judges' conclusions in about three weeks.

Gremillion and his assisting attorneys grounded their dismissal plea on the argument that the appeals court does not have proper jurisdiction of the issue. Attorneys of the NAACP argued otherwise.

Louisiana obtained a preliminary injunction against the NAACP on March 29 in the 19th judicial district court. A permanent court ban against the NAACP followed later.

Seeks US Action

The NAACP appealed on grounds the state court did not have proper jurisdiction in the original hearing because the NAACP had already petitioned the United States district court at New Orleans to transfer the dispute there. The move, they contended, should have stayed further action in the state court.

On April 3, US district Judge J. Skelly Wright agreed with NAACP attorneys that the state court should have stopped. But he said he was powerless until the group exhausted remedies in state courts, in effect, until the NAACP appealed through the state supreme court.

A. P. Tureaud Sr., New Orleans representing the NAACP, told the judges:

"The sole question of this appeal is the propriety of the district state court hearing the injunction suit after a petition for removal hed been filed in the federal court."

'Value of Right'

Gremillion, assisted by Baton Rouge atty. William C. Bradley as special counsel, held that the supreme court, rather than the circuit court of appeals, has jurisdiction of appeals in cases where the "value of the right" to conduct business has suffered losses exceeding $2000.

Gremillion then produced statements of NAACP bank accounts in Louisiana indicating assets of more than $2000.

Judge Robert Ellis of Amite and Judge Albert C. Tate Jr. of Ville Platte, comprising the panel with Judge Morris Lottinger of Houma, questioned whether bank assets were a proper gauge of loss of "value of the right" during a period of suspended operations.

Other Debated Point

Another debated point was whether a fraternal organization, as the NAACP is classified, could be considered a business.

Bradley assured the judges it could "though, of course, it is not business in the sense that a mercantile establishment is a business."

On Judge Wright's federal court decision, Bradley remarked that he didn't believe Wright "felt the removal was filed properly. If he had, he would have enjoined the state court."

Tureaud recalled that Judge Wright had commented "he did not want to get involved in a dispute with a state court."

He explained that the matter went to the federal court on the basis that civil rights may have been involved.

NAACP REPRISAL IN FIGHT HINTED

Gremillion Views Action Against Officials

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 15 (AP)—Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion said Monday public officials brave enough to fight the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, outlawed in Louisiana, are "certain to feel its vengeance by reprisals at the ballot box."

He made the remark in a state brief filed with the first circuit court of appeal, opposing the NAACP's legal struggle to come to life again in this state.

The pro-integration group was banned in Louisiana by a district court injunction in April based on a 1924 law which wiped out the Ku Klux Klan.

Halts State Action

The NAACP appealed to the appellate court, insisting a federal court petition it filed the day before state district Judge Coleman Lindsey issued a temporary ban, had removed the dispute to federal court and halted state court action.

Both sides offered oral arguments in the appeal court here Oct. 1, and were given time for filing briefs. The NAACP has not filed its brief.

In his brief, Gremillion asserted "the tremendous power of this organization, the NAACP, is not to be regarded lightly.

Numerous Lawsuits

"Any public official with courage to oppose this organization is certain to feel its vengeance by reprisals at the ballot box, in economic life, or through numerous vexatious lawsuits."

Gremillion, joined by William C. Bradley, special counsel, and W. M. Shaw, general counsel of the joint legislative committee on segregation, asserted "this is an extremely important case, involving one of the gravest issues to face the state of Louisiana during our lifetime."

They asserted NAACP officials have admitted they were "engaged in fomenting litigation with a view toward breaking down the established laws and traditions of our state."

Arguments Are Listed

The state, in its brief seeking to keep the permanent ban in effect against the NAACP, listed legal arguments to show the lower court was correct in disregarding the federal court removal petition and going ahead with the state trial which led to the ban.

"The abortive attempt by the defendants to remove this case to the federal court," Gremillion said, "completely failed to satisfy the requirements of the federal removal statute and, hence, the state court was justified in proceeding."

The NAACP had argued federal courts should assume jurisdiction because civil rights were involved.

Civil Rights Denial

Gremillion countered the federal civil rights removal statute applies only to denials of civil rights or equal protection by virtue of legislative action or other state moves of equal force.

"It does not apply," the attorney general insisted, "in instances in which the alleged denial of civil rights . . . arises out of administration action on the part of any state official." He contended the NAACP failed to show a state statute or similar rule depriving them of civil rights.

The Klan law, which the state used against the NAACP, requires organizations to file annual membership lists with the secretary of state, which the NAACP failed to do.

Gremillion said the most glaring defect in the NAACP effort to put the case in federal courts by removal petition was the "failure to set forth a plain and short statement of fact which would entitle the petitioners to removal . . . the federal courts repeatedly have held this is a strict requirement."

Louisiana Does It

NAACP Silenced, But Not Whipped!

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-7-56
V. 2
32b

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU
(Courier New Orleans Bureau)

BATON ROUGE—The State of Louisiana vaulted into a three-way top place tie with Alabama and Mississippi for anti-integration pressures on Negroes last Thursday when District Court Judge Coleman Lindsey issued a preliminary ban here on NAACP activities in the state.

However, at the same time in New Orleans, Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright ruled in favor of the NAACP by ordering the State of Louisiana to show cause April 4 why it should not halt its prosecution of the NAACP.

Judge Lindsey, in an earlier ruling the same day, denied a motion by the NAACP to shift the case to Federal Court.

* * *

ATTORNEY GENERAL Fred S. LeBlanc on March 1 attacked the NAACP under a 1924 state law aimed at the Ku Klux Klan, requiring organizations to file membership lists with the secretary of state. He contended the NAACP has not complied with the law and should be outlawed in Louisiana. The action was directed at the NAACP and eleven individuals:

John G. Lewis Jr., the Rev. T. J. Jemison and Dr. C. J. Gilliam, Baton Rouge; J. K. Haynes, Ruston; Mrs. Doretha Combre, State NAACP president, Lake Charles; Attorney Richard B. Millspaugh, Opelousas; Attorney J. N. Stone, Shreveport; Attorney A. P. Tureaud, Arthur J. Chapital Sr., Basket Derby, white, and NAACP Field Secretary Clarence A. Laws, all of New Orleans.

The 1924 law directs the attorney general to proceed by injunction or otherwise to dissolve offending organizations, "fraternal, charitable, benevolent, literary, athletic, military or social," until they comply with the requirement to file annual membership lists. Meetings are banned also under this law.

* * *

LeBLANC'S PETITION stated: "To protect the state from further offenses under this law, the court is asked to permanently ban NAACP meetings or business in Louisiana." Criminal provisions of the old law, which provide a maximum of six months imprisonment and $500 fines, were not invoked by the state.

Last week's preliminary injunction remains in effect, Judge Lindsey indicated, until the NAACP files membership lists or a hearing is held on a permanent injunction.

One day before the trial, NAACP attorneys, headed by A. P. Tureaud Sr., filed petitions in both Federal and state courts for removal of the suit to the Federal court. The petitions contended the state suit was in violation of the right of free speech, and added that this violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution made the issue a matter for Federal courts.

* * *

IN NEW ORLEANS, Federal Judge Wright ordered LeBlanc and the State of Louisiana to show cause by April 4 why an injunction should not be issued preventing the state from pursuing its lawsuit against the NAACP in a state court.

Special Assistant Attorney General W. M. Shaw, himself an organizer of the Louisiana Association of Citizens Councils—the state's major pro-segregation group—handled the prosecution here Thursday.

Outside the packed courtroom, a group of white high school boys marched carrying anti-NAACP signs, however, no racial disturbances were recorded.

* * *

ALSO ASSISTING in the prosecution was Special Assistant Attorney General Sargent Pitcher, also an organizer of the ACCL.

The NAACP's defense was led by Attorney Alex Pitcher, Baton Rouge, assisted by Attorneys Robert Carter, New York, and Richard Millspaugh, while the New Orleans case was handled Thursday by Attorney Tureaud.

Freedom Of Speech

NAACP Takes Case Into Federal Court

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
4-4-54

NEW ORLEANS — (INS) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People goes into federal court today in an effort to stay in Louisiana.

The pro-integration organization was temporarily outlawed last week by a state court injunction.

The NAACP is asking Federal District Court in New Orleans to stop the state action on the grounds that it violates freedom of speech and other constitutional rights.

Wed. 9

HALT ALL

In his ruling against the NAACP last week, State Judge Coleman Lindsey ordered the organization to halt all activities until a hearing on a permanent injunction could be held.

Meanwhile, the NAACP had filed a petition in Federal Court declaring that the matter was not in the jurisdiction of the state court.

The Federal Court ordered the State to show cause at today's hearing why it should not stop its action against the NAACP.

The NAACP was temporarily outlawed under a law which it originally sponsored. The seldom-used statute, passed in 1924, was enacted to kill the Ku Klux Klan.

It requires that all organizations except churches and National Guard units to file membership lists annually. The NAACP and hundreds of other organizations have not filed such a list.

Judge Lindsey said when he issued his ruling that he would have dismissed the case if the NAACP had filed the list.

Clarence Laws, Louisiana field secretary for the NAACP, said Tuesday:

"We have nothing to hide, but we do not propose to file such a list at this time. To do so would jeopardize the lives and property of hundreds of individuals in the outlying areas."

FINANCIAL DATA ON NAACP ASKED

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
New Orleans, La.
Wed. 3-28-56
V. 30

State Is Seeking to Knock Out Organization

BATON ROUGE, La., March 27 (AP)—State attorneys Tuesday summoned records of the bank accounts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for a hearing Thursday.

Louisiana is seeking to knock out the pro-integration organization under an old law originally aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

Sargent Pitcher, special assistant to the attorney general, filed a petition asking that the National Bank of Commerce of New Orleans be directed to produce the NAACP bank account in court.

Pitcher also filed motions to subpena for cross examination all defendants from outside East Baton Rouge parish and serve all affidavits and supporting documents on the NAACP attorney.

A hearing will be held Thursday by district Judge Coleman Lindsey on the state request for a temporary injunction halting NAACP activities.

Seeking to prove the pro-integration organization has been active in Louisiana with filing annual membership lists with the secretary of state, Pitcher took affidavits from two newspaper reporters affirming they wrote stories describing an NAACP rally last September.

The legal attack opened March 1 when Attorney General Fred S. LeBlanc filed the suit under a 1924 law, aimed at knocking out the Klan, which requires organizations to file annual membership lists with the secretary of state. Under the law, the attorney general is directed to proceed by injunction or otherwise to dissolve the offending organizations until they comply. Criminal penalties are not brought into play unless a district attorney files criminal charges, and the state's suit is a civil action.

LOUISIANA SCORED FOR JURISDICTION DENIAL

Daily World P. 1 Thurs. 4-5-56

NAACP Had Asked For Trial In Federal Court

NEW ORLEANS — (INS) — Federal District Court Judge J. Skelly Wright refused Wednesday to overrule a state action banning the NAACP from Louisiana.

But he lashed out at the state for taking the action against the NAACP after the pro-integration organization had asked that the case be removed to federal court.

Judge Wright said he could not dissolve the temporary injunction imposed on the NAACP. He said the injunction have to be dissolved or confirmed by the State Supreme Court or the U. S. Supreme Court The NAACP has already filed notice of appeal to the State Supreme Court.

The NAACP filed a petition for removal to Federal Court the day before the 19th State District Court issued the temporary injunction.

Wright told special assistant Attorney General W. M Shaw that the petition in Federal Court automatically placed the case in Federal Court.

"The law is very clear on that point," he said "You should have come in here and asked to remove this case back to the State Court. Instead you went right ahead in the State Court."

Wright declarel that it was "highly unusual" for a State Court to go ahead with a case after it had been remanded to the Federal Court. In fact, he said, he had never been confronted wtih a similar situation.

Shaw asked the Judge to dismiss the NAACP petition on the grounds that: "the State of Louisiana takes the position that this petition was brought against it in the wrong court, in the wrong city at the wrong time, against the wrong party and asks for the wrong kind of relief."

Attorney General Fred S. Leblanc told newsmen he intends to go ahead and ask the state court to hold a hearing on April 9 on a permanent injunction against the NAACP.

However, Judge Wright's ruling said that no further action should be taken in the State District Court until the injunction is appealed by the NAACP.

Louisiana Outlaws NAACP, By Use Of An Old KKK Law

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 4-7-56 p. 1

BATON ROUGE, La. — (INS) — A federal court has been asked to overrule a state court which told the NAACP to stop its activities in Louisiana.

State Court Judge Coleman Lindsey issued a temporary restraining order late Thursday, ordering the NAACP o hold no further meetings in Louisiana, until it complies with a state law and files a list of its membership.

But a federal court in New Orleans, about the same time, issued an order that the Louisiana Atty. General Fred Le Blanc show why his state court action against the NAACP should not be halted.

The Louisiana suit, brought under a law passed 31 years ago for the avowed purpose of killing the Ku Klux Klan, was termed an "obvious attempt to intimidate," by NAACP attorneys.

Judge Lindsey said he would have dismissed the action if the NAACP had complied with the state law after the action was filed. He said he was in the legislature when the membership-list-law was passed and remembered that the NAACP supported the bill at that time.

TO DETERMINE AFFECTS

The federal court in New Orleans set April 4 for a hearing to dertermine if the state court ruling affects any rights guarantee under federal law.

Judge Lindsey said he would announce later a date for hearing a suit for a permanent injunction against the NAACP.

In announcing the preliminary (temporary) injunction, Judge Lindsey said there were only three points to be decided. One was whether the NAACP comes under the 1924 law, second, was whether it had operated in Louisiana, and third was whether it failed to file a list of members as required by law.

A KU KLUX KLAN CURB

The temporary injunction did not apply to 11 individual defendants, named in the state's suit along with the NAACP as an organization.

NAACP attorneys argued that the statute invoked by the state was passed only to curb activities of the Ku Klux Klan.

NAACP attorneys, who said they will appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary, declared the purpose of the state's suit was "an obvious attempt to intimidate" members of the organization. They said the attorney-general had "dusted off" the old law for that purpose and had not applied it to anyone else.

N. A. A. C. P. Loses Point To Foes in Louisiana

Herald Tribune P. 4 Fri. 3-30-56

BATON ROUGE, La., Mar. 29 (AP).—A state judge refused today to shift into Federal Court a suit that seeks to halt Louisiana activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. New York

Immediately after a recess, W. M. Shaw, special assistant to the Louisiana Attorney General, began offering evidence in the crowded and segregated courtroom.

Outside a group of high school boys marched in front of the courthouse bearing anti-N. A. A. C. P. signs. They identified themselves as students at Istrouma High School in Baton Rouge.

violate their freedom of speech and civil rights.

Southern Gentlemen

J. B. Easterly, president of The Southern Gentlemen, a Louisiana segregation society, said most white adults in the jammed courtroom were members of his group.

Attorney General Fred S. Leblanc sat beside Mr. Shaw, who is directing state proceedings. Mr. Shaw is an executive in the expanding Louisiana Association of Citizens Councils, the states's Major segregation group.

Alex Pitcher, N. A. A. C. P. attorney, said he would appeal Judge Lindsey's ruling to the state Supreme Court.

Must Be 'Neutral'

Warns Police Not To Join Groups

Courier Sat. 4-7-56 Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 3

NEW ORLEANS—Police Superintendent Provosty A. Dayries said in his weekly press conference Wednesday that members of the dapartment are being advised not to join organizations which may become involved in controversial public issues. The statement came in reply to a question by a Courier reporter on the department's stand on the Attorney General's attack on the NAACP in Louisiana.

Asked if New Orleans police would actively enforce a ban on NAACP meetings or activities should such a ruling be handed down in a Baton Rouge district court. Dayries said members of the department would act if so ordered by higher authorities. He did not elaborate on who the "higher authorities" are, but added that if such a court order is handed down it must be enforced.

* * *

REPORTERS FOR daily newspapers then asked if police officers would be ordered to resign from either white Citizens Councils or the NAACP. He replied that policemen must be "neutral" in any such affairs and added:

"Members of the police department are being advised that they should not join any organization which may become a controversial issue. A law officer must be neutral in any matter in order to properly perform his duty."

Dayries said no orders had been issued telling officers to resign from any organizations in which they presently hold memberships.

Law Aimed at Klan

Louisiana wants to halt N. A. A. C. P. work under terms of a 1924 law originally aimed at the Ku-Klux Klan.

The N. A. A. C. P. wants to fight the case in Federal Court. It asked both state district court and the Federal Court to switch the case. State District Judge Coleman Lindsey turned them down.

A Federal Court could step in and overrule the state judge's decision to go ahead now with the case, but no Federal action was in sight. The Federal Court in New Orleans received the N. A. A. C. P. petition by mail from Baton Rouge.

N. A. A. C. P. attorneys had filed a petition in the Federal clerk's office here attempting to shift the showdown to Federal courts. They insisted compliance with the law requiring annual filing of membership lists with the Secretary of State would

Louisiana out to bar NAACP under Klan law

BY JAMES McLEAN

BATON ROUGE, La., March 2 (AP)— Louisiana's dramatic legal move to outlaw the NAACP under an anti-Klan law brought promise today of a hot court battle.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said it would "be compelled to defend" itself against the civil suit in a State District Court.

Behind the state's sudden counterattack yesterday is the hope of segregation leaders that it may blunt the NAACP's drive for public school integration.

Atty. Gen. Fred S. LeBlanc asked the court to dissolve the NAACP in Louisiana and ban NAACP meetings.

HE ACTED under terms of a 1924 law, still untouched on the books, requiring about every type of organization to file annual membership lists with the secretary of state. It was enacted to drive out the Ku Klux Klan.

This the NAACP has failed to do in the last three years, the state petition charged. Under the law, when there are violations, the attorney general is directed "to proceed by injunction or otherwise" to dissolve the offending organizations.

In the first court step, District Judge Coleman Lindsey ordered the NAACP and 12 defendants to show cause March 19 why a preliminary injunction should not be issued.

He also directed the defendants to answer state questions, which are listed in the petition. They are an attempt to show by the defendants' own answers that the NAACP failed to file its membership lists.

The NAACP has shaken Louisiana twice within the last few days, first was a federal court decision in New Orleans knocking out the state's 1954 laws attempting to skirt the U. S. Supreme Court ban on public school segregation. Last Wednesday, a second NAACP suit in the New Orleans Federal Court attacked classroom segregation in the capital city here.

STATE SEN. W. M. Rainach, chairman of the joint legislative committee on segregation, said his group had spent nearly a year with the attorney general and executive office planning the lawsuit to outlaw the NAACP.

He termed it "Louisiana's first counter-offensive against the NAACP," and suggested it would set a pattern for other Dixie states bent on keeping segrega-

Rainach, arch foe of the NAACP, branded the group "an alien, arrogant destructive force seeking to drive a bitter wedge between the white and Negro races in the South. It should be destroyed completely by laws and public opinion and driven from our midst."

In New Orleans, A. P. Tureaud Sr., Louisiana's top NAACP attorney, contended the law has not been used since 1924 and few organizations have been required to comply.

"So far as the NAACP is concerned," he said, "we will be compelled to defend the action. But dissolving the NAACP in this state will not stop the forward movement of the people for their civil rights."

LOUISIANA MOVES TO OUST N.A.A.C.P.

Starts Suit, Using a Law Aimed at Klu Klux Klan, to Eject the Group

Special to The New York Times.

BATON ROUGE, La., March 1 —The State of Louisiana struck at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today with a law suit seeking to oust the group from this state. The action is based on a 1924 law that was aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

A hearing on the suit, filed by Attorney General Fred S. Leblanc, was set for March 19 in the Nineteenth Judicial District Court here. Segregation leaders hailed the suit as Louisiana's first counteroffensive against the N. A. A. C. P., and said other Southern states might find in it a pattern to follow.

The 1924 law requires organizations to file annual membership lists and prohibits meetings unless such lists are filed every year with the Secretary of State. The N. A. A. C. P. has filed no such membership lists, according to Secretary of State Wade O. Martin Jr.

A member of the Attorney General's staff, who refused to be quoted by name, expressed doubt that the action could be taken against the N. A. A. C. P. He said the group was chartered in New York.

Twelve Are Named

The petition field today names twelve defendants as well as the N. A. A. C. P. It The list includes several Negro ministers, Negro business leaders; A. P. Tureaud, chief counsel in Louisiana for the N. A. A. C. P., and Clarence Laws, field secretary.

The suit is a civil injunction action and no criminal penalties are involved. However, the law carries a criminal penalty including imprisonment of from sixty days to six months for violations. Criminal action would have to be brought by district attorneys.

The N.A.A.C.P. has led the fight against segregation in Louisiana. Only yesterday in New Orleans, suit was brought by Mr. Tureaud on behalf of thirty-seven Negro children, seeking to desegregate the schools of Baton Rouge. The N.A.A.C.P. already has won a Federal Court ruling ordering desegregation of the schools in New Orleans.

Senator William Rainach chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation, said that the suit was the forerunner of many to be brought against the N.A.A.C.P.

Mississippi Bills Passed

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., March 1— The Mississippi Legislature completed today two bills requiring Negro and white passengers to use separate waiting room and best room facilities at transportation centers.

The Senate passed the two House-approved measures, which fix punishment at sixty days in jail and a fine of $1,000.

Under the measures, passengers of either race in interstate travel are prohibited from "entering, frequenting, occupying or using" the waiting rooms, rest rooms and restaurant facilities marked for members of the other race in railroad and bus terminals.

Signs indicating separate waiting rooms were removed from the Illinois Central Terminal in Jackson by railroad officials early in January, following a ban on separate facilities by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Jackson Police Department immediately ordered new signs installed and set heavy penalties for violation. To date two persons have been fined under the provisions of the city ordinance.

DISSOLVE NAACP, STATE SUIT ASKS

Ku Klux Law' Invoked as Injunction Grounds

By JAY HALL

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La., March 1 The state filed suit here Thursday asking that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People be dissolved in Louisiana.

It invoked an old statute commonly referred to as "The Ku Klux Law" as legal grounds for the injunction it seeks against further operations of the NAACP in this state.

The statute — RS 12:401, 402, 403, etc.—requires that certain organizations file a list of members annually.

The state's suit contends the NAACP falls within the category of organizations that must file membership lists but has not done so during the several years it has allegedly operated in Louisiana.

State Sen. William Rainach of Claiborne parish, president of the Association of Citizens Councils for Louisiana, said, "This is Louisiana's first counter offensive against the NAACP. Many more different actions will follow."

Eleven Negroes and one white man were named as defendants, along with the NAACP itself.

The suit, filed in the 19th judicial district court, is entitled: "The state of Louisiana ex rel Fred S. LeBlanc, attorney general, plaintiff, vs. John G. Lewis, J. K. Haynes, T. J. Jemison, C. J. Gilliam, B. J. Stanley, Doretha A. Combre, R. B. Millspaugh, J. N. Stone, A. O. Tureaud Sr., A. J. Chapital, Hasket Derby, Clarence Laws and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

The white man is Derby, identified as a member of the Louisiana executive committee of the NAACP.

LOUISIANA ASKS BAN ON NAACP IN STATE

State Uses Old Law In Attack—Act Curbed KKK

HEARING SET MARCH 19

By JOHN CORPORON

United Press Staff Writer

BATON ROUGE, La., March 1.—Louisiana, basing its attack on a 1924 law used to curb the Ku Klux Klan, asked a district court in unprecedented action Thursday to dissolve the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the state.

However, a member of the state attorney general's staff said the NAACP was chartered in New York and questioned if it could be dissolved here. He said NAACP members may face minor criminal charges under the act if parish (county) district attorneys press charges.

First Of Its Kind In Nation

The suit, first of its kind in the nation against the NAACP, was filed by State Atty. Gen. Fred LeBlanc. It charged the organization has not complied with state laws which require membership lists be filed yearly with the state.

In effect, the injunction sought by the state would dissolve the national Negro group in Louisiana and ban meetings by its officers or members. It would also prohibit the NAACP from conducting any business in the state and this presumably would eliminate it or any of its members filing any integration suits here.

District Judge Coleman Lindsey signed an immediate order directing the NAACP and 11 members and officers to show cause March 19 why a preliminary injunction should not be issued.

The rarely-invoked law, used to curb the activities of the Ku Klux Klan which led to its dissolvement here, requires that organizations file complete and sworn lists of membership with the secretary of state annually between Dec. 16-31. Punishment for violations can be imprisonment from 60 days to six months.

Many Groups Covered

The law applies to fraternal, patriotic, charitable, benevolent, literary, athletic, military or social organizations and prohibits meetings unless such membership lists have been filed.

It specifically directs the attorney general to "Proceed by injunction or otherwise" to dissolve violating organizations.

Among the 12 defendants, most of them Negroes, in the suit were A. P. Tureaud Sr., legal counsel for the NAACP of New Orleans and Clarence Laws, field secretary of the group.

At New Orleans, Tureaud said he would not have any comment on the suit at "this time," adding "I'll have to study it."

He said, however, that he had never heard of a similar suit being filed in any other state.

The suit apparently was aimed at slowing NAACP activities in Louisiana.

NAACP Set To Fight Ban By Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., March 2 (AP)—Louisiana's dramatic legal move to outlaw the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, under an anti-Klan law, brought promise today of a hot court battle.

The NAACP said it would "be compelled to defend" itself against the civil suit in a State District Court.

Behind the State's sudden counterattack yesterday is the hope of segregation leaders that it may blunt the NAACP's drive for public school integration.

Attorney General Fred S. Leblanc asked the court to dissolve the NAACP in Louisiana and ban NAACP meetings.

He acted under terms of a 1924 law, still untouched on the books, requiring about every type of organization to file annual membership lists with the Secretary of State. It was enacted to drive out the Ku Klux Klan.

Louisiana Seeks to Outlaw NAACP

Post & Times Herald

BATON ROUGE, La., March 1 (INS)—Louisiana sought today to outlaw the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People within the state through use of a 31-year-old law passed to kill the Ku Klux Klan. P. 3-2-56

Attorney General Fred S. Leblanc and two members of the prosegregation citizens councils filed a suit in 19th District Court in Baton Rouge asking that the NAACP be dissolved.

District Judge Coleman Lindsey immediately ordered the NAACP to show cause by March 19 why it should not be temporarily enjoined from holding meetings. P. 16

The NAACP recently won a decision ordering New Orleans to integrate its public schools. School authorities plan to appeal that decision.

Only yesterday, the NAACP filed a suit asking for desegregation of public schools in Baton Rouge.

Mississippi Votes Interposition Bill

JACKSON, Miss., March 1 (AP) The Mississippi Legislature, hinting it might later invoke the stronger doctrine of nullification, adopted an interposition resolution condemning the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

Representatives voted, 123-7, yesterday against including in the carefully worded Senate resolution a section stating: "This resolution rejects the doctrine of nullification."

Gov. J. P. Coleman favored interposition over nullification on the grounds that nullification implies use of force to become effective.

As soon as the resolution passed, 136-0, a quartet sang "Dixie." The house cheered.

Union, an outspoken segregationist, said in a prepared statement that "bashing Mitchell's head would have had a highly salutary effect on integration psychology in the Florence area." Washington, D.C.

The legislator referred to the nol prossing of a case brought against Mitchell, head of the Washington office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, because he used a white railroad waiting room.

The FBI entered the case yesterday on orders of the Justice Department to determine whether Federal civil rights laws were violated. Federal court.

What you should have done,"

NAACP To Continue Fight In Louisiana

Afro-American Sat. 4-14-56

P. 5

Baltimore, Md.

NEW ORLEANS, La. — "We are going to continue the fight. It doesn't mean that the NAACP is finished operating in this state by any means."

That was the reaction of Alexander P. Tureaud, attorney, representing the Louisiana State Conference of NAACP branches, which has been ordered to discontinue holding meetings by State District Judge Coleman Lindsey.

ON WEDNESDAY, Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright ruled that he was "powerless" to remove the order until the case is brought before him.

Judge Wright criticised the Louisiana attorney general's office for prosecuting the case against the NAACP while a motion was pending in Federal Court.

The NAACP had filed a motion contending that Louisiana's attempt to dissolve the NAACP for not publishing its membership list came under the jurisdiction of Federal courts because a constitutional question was involved.

However, before the Federal Court rule on the question, state court Judge Coleman ordered on March 29 a temporary ban on NAACP activities in Louisiana.

* * *

THE FEDERAL jurist said that the motion, no matter how wrong it might be, should have stopped state court action.

"The state should not have gone on with its case," Judge Wright told W. M. Shaw, special assistant to Attorney General Fred LeBlanc.

"But it did," he added, "and this court is presented with an unusual situation."

* * *

USUALLY, JUDGE WRIGHT explained, no injunction or any other action is done by the state court after a motion is filed in Judge Wright told Shaw, "is come into this court and argue against removal and not go on to the state court."

Judge Wright went on to say that his court "is powerless to dissolve the state injunction until it is appealed to the higher courts within the state."

* * *

TUREAUD SAID that the NAACP would appeal to the State Supreme Court and then go into the Federal courts.

"Of course, this might be a long process, because the state calendars can get crowded when a case like this is involved," he said.

* * *

ROY WILKINS, executive secretary of the NAACP, told the AFRO that the Louisiana move "is another attempt of southern states to hamper our determination to integrate the schools in conformance with the Supreme Court ruling."

He pointed out that NAACP branches have been active in Louisiana since 1914, when a chapter was organized in Shreveport.

Tureaud said that the order banned meetings of the organization but did not necessarily mean that memberships would not be recruited and the work of the organization could not continue.

LOUISIANA ASKS OUTLAWING OF NEGRO GROUP

Daily Tribune

Suit Filed Under Law Aimed at Klan

Jan. 3-2-56

Baton Rouge, La., March 1 (AP)—Louisiana Atty. Gen. Fred S. Le Blanc today filed suit in a state District court attempting to outlaw the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in this state under a law originally aimed at the Ku Klux Klan. P. 3

District Judge Coleman Lindsey signed an order directing the N. A. A. C. P. and 11 members and officers to show cause March 19 why a preliminary injunction should not be issued. Chicago, Ill.

The injunction sought by the state would in effect dissolve the national Negro group in this state and ban meetings by its officers or members.

Judge Signs Order

Judge Lindsey also signed an order giving the N. A. A. C. P. and 12 defendants named in the suit 15 days in which to answer questions directed at the N. A. A. C. P.

A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans, counsel for the N. A. A. C. P. in Louisiana, said he would have no comment until he had read the suit.

Law Passed in 1924

The Le Blanc law suit, on behalf of Louisiana, was filed under provisions of the law requiring organizations to file lists of membership with the secretary of state annually between Dec. 16 and Dec. 31. The petition contends the N. A. A. C. P. never filed such memberships.

The penalty under the law for violations is imprisonment from 60 days to six months.

Attorneys said a civil action was filed, because that is necessary whenever an injunction is sought.

The 1924 law originally was adopted in an effort to strike down secret membership societies such as the Ku Klux Klan.

The law applies to fraternal, patriotic, charitable, benevolent, literary, athletic, military, or social organizations, and prohibits meetings unless such membership lists have been filed.

The act directs the attorney general "to proceed by injunction or otherwise" to dissolve organizations which violate the law.

Judge Bans NAACP in Louisiana; U.S. Court Hints It May Take Suit

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

P. 1-3-30-56

BATON ROUGE, La., March 29 (AP)—A state judge today issued a preliminary ban against National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People activities in Louisiana just about the time a federal judge ordered the state to show whether it should halt its prosecution.

The double-barreled court action developed almost simultaneously in Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

State Dist. Judge Coleman Lindsey granted the state's request for a preliminary injunction halting Louisiana activities of the NAACP.

The judge earlier had refused to shift the fight immediately into federal court at NAACP request.

The state accused the NAACP of violating an old anti-Ku Klux Klan law which forbids meetings unless annual membership lists are filed.

The state preliminary injunction remains in effect, the judge indicated, until the NAACP either files its membership lists or a hearing is held on a permanent injunction.

In New Orleans, the NAACP won a federal court order directing Louisiana to show cause April 4 why an injunction should not be issued preventing the state from pursuing its lawsuit against the NAACP in the state court.

U.S. Dist. Judge J. Skelly Wright acted on a motion by attorney A. P. Tureaud Sr., Louisiana NAACP chief counsel.

Judge Wright described his order as a show-cause order and said it would have no immediate effect on the Baton Rouge state court hearing.

In Baton Roue, state attorneys took just two hours to wrap up their case.

The state moved swiftly after Judge Lindsey overruled defense efforts to throw the fight into federal courts immediately.

The federal court has the power to step in and overrule the state judge's decision to go ahead with the case.

W. M. Shaw, special assistant attorney general, called six witnesses in all, including two NAACP defendants, John G. Lewis, Baton Rouge, 53, member of the NAACP National Board, and Clarence A. Laws, 49, New Orleans, NAACP field secretary in Louisiana.

Shaw attempted to show by their testimony that the NAACP had called meetings in Louisiana during the past three years, violating the state law which banned such meetings unless membership lists are filed annually with the secretary of state.

Both Lewis and Laws, under the state cross-examination, testified they had attended various NAACP sessions in Louisiana.

Based on anti-Klan law—

Louisiana hearing is set on suit to knock out NAACP

News P.16
Thurs. 3-29-56
Birm., Ala.

BATON ROUGE, La., March 29—(AP)—A hearing was set today on a state suit to knock out the NAACP under Louisiana's old anti-Klan law after the NAACP sought to switch the case to Federal Court.

The petition of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, filed yesterday in state and U. S. district courts, contended "compliance" with the 1924 act aimed at the Ku Klux Klan "would be inconsistent with their rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States."

District Judge Coleman Lindsey was expected to rule on the request today, but whatever his ruling the federal judge has the last word. If a federal judge ruled the case could be removed, he could block the state hearing with an injunction.

THE 1924 LAW requires all state groups, except churches and National Guard units, to file membership lists with the secretary of state annually in December.

The state charges the pro-integration organization has operated the last three years without complying with the membership listing and has grabbed NAACP bank accounts and obtained affidavits from reporters who covered NAACP rallies to back up its charge.

The NAACP petition admitted the defendants "are or have been members of branches of the NAACP in the state," but contended the suit would "frustrate" their efforts "to secure their civil rights."

The law directs the attorney general "to proceed by injunction or otherwise" to dissolve organizations which violate the law.

The state petition added, "To protect the state from further offenses under this law, the court is asked to permanently ban NAACP meetings or business in Louisiana."

Today's hearing was on a request for temporary injunction against activities of the pro-integration group.

2 Courts At Odds on NAACP

Herald P.1
Miami, Fla.
Fri. 3-30-56

BATON ROUGE, La. —(AP)— A state judge Thursday issued a preliminary ban against National Association for the Advancement of Colored People activities in Louisiana just about the time a federal judge ordered the state to show whether it should halt its prosecution.

The double-barrelled court action developed almost simultaneously in Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

State District Judge Coleman Lindsey granted the state's request for a preliminary injunction halting Louisiana activities of the NAACP.

The judge earlier had refused to shift the fight immediately into federal court at NAACP request.

The state accused the NAACP of violating an old anti-Ku Klux Klan law which forbids meetings unless annual membership lists are filed.

The state preliminary injunction remains in effect, the judge indicated, until the NAACP either files its membership lists or a hearing is held on a permanent injunction.

In New Orleans, the NAACP won a federal court order directing Louisiana to show cause April 4 why an injunction should not be issued preventing the state from pursuing its lawsuit against the NAACP in the state court.

Judge J. Skelly Wright in U.S. district court acted on a motion by A. P. Tureaud Sr., Louisiana NAACP chief counsel.

Judge Wright described his order as a show cause order and said it would have no immediate effect on the Baton Rouge state court hearing.

The federal court has the power to step in and overrule the state judge's decision to go ahead with the case.

PRELIMINARY BAN ON NAACP ISSUED

Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Federal Hearing Granted to Organization
Fri. 3-30-56

By JAMES M'LEAN

BATON ROUGE, March 29 (AP) —A state judge Thursday issued a preliminary ban against National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People activities in Louisiana just about the time a federal judge ordered the state to show whether it should halt its prosecution.

The double-barrelled court action developed almost simultaneously in Baton Rouge and New Oreans.

State Dist. Judge Coleman Lindsey granted the state's request for a preliminary injunction halting Louisiana activities of the NAACP.

The judge earlier had refused to shift the fight immediately into federal court at NAACP request.

No Lists Filed

The state accused the NAACP of violating an old anti Ku Klux Klan law which forbids meetings unless annual membership lists are filed.

The state preliminary injunction remains in effect, the judge indicated, until the NAACP either files its membership lists or a hearing is held on a permanent injunction.

In New Orleans, the NAACP won a federal court order directing Louisiana to show cause April 4 why an injunction should not be issued preventing the state from pursuing its lawsuit against the NAACP in the state court.

U. S. Dist. Judge J. Skelly Wright acted on a motion by attorney A. P. Tureaud Sr., Louisiana NAACP chief counsel.

Two Hours in Court

In Baton Rouge, state attorneys took just two hours to wrap up their case seeking a state injunction against the NAACP for failure to publicly file annual membership lists. The old klan law requires the annual membership filing.

The state moved swiftly after state district judge Coleman Lindsey overruled defense efforts to throw the fight into federal courts immediately.

W. M. Shaw, special assistant attorney general, called six witnesses in all, including two NAACP defendants, John G. Lewis, Baton Rouge, 53, member of the NAACP national board, and Clarence A. Laws, 49, New Orleans, NAACP field secretary in Louisiana.

Shaw attempted to show by their testimony that the NAACP had called meetings in Louisiana during the past three years, violating the state law which banned such meetings unless membership lists are filed annually with the secretary of state.

Attended Meetings

Both Lewis and Laws, under the state cross examination, testified they had attended various NAACP sessions in Louisiana.

Defense objections were upheld when Shaw demanded whether Laws was discharged from an Army commission for "security reasons."

Laws told the court he has suggested that when Sen. Eastland's (D-Miss) Senate internal security subcommitee opens an investigation in New Orleans next week, it should begin with him.

J. R. Nelson, assistant secretary of state, testified the NAACP never has filed the required membership lists. The defense demanded whether Nelson "ever asked the NAACP for such a list?" and whether "the attorney general ever requested you to search for other organizations failing to list their memberships?"

LOUISIANA

Louisiana Blocks NAACP Under Ku Klux Klan Law

Star
Washington, D.C.
Fri. 3-30-56
P. 4-A

BATON ROUGE, La., Mar. 30 (AP).—A State injunction, issued under a law originally aimed at the Ku Klux Klan, today blocked activity of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Louisiana—at least until a Federal court takes up the case Wednesday.

At about the same time yesterday:

1. In Baton Rouge State District Judge Coleman Lindsey forbade the NAACP from "holding or conducting . . . any meeting of the officers and members thereof until they have complied" with a 1924 law requiring filing of membership lists yearly with the Secretary of State.

2. In New Orleans United States District Judge J. Skelly Wright directed Louisiana to show cause Wednesday why an injunction should not be issued to halt the action against the NAACP in State Court.

Could Block Action

Attorney General Fred LeBlanc said he did not think the Federal action would affect the State injunction until after the hearing, but the Federal judge could block any action by the State court if he ruled in favor of the NAACP.

Earlier, Judge Lindsey overruled a plea by NAACP attorneys that their petition Wednesday seeking removal of the case to Federal court, on grounds the State suit violated their civil rights, automatically delayed the State hearing until a Federal judge ruled.

The State seeks a permanent injunction against the NAACP and 10 individual defendants. However, Judge Lindsey limited the temporary injunction hearing yesterday to the organization itself. He set April 9 for a hearing on exceptions filed by individual defendants.

Last Three Years Involved

The State sought to prove the NAACP operated in Louisiana and had not filed the membership lists in the last three years.

Robert L. Carter, NAACP attorney from New York, contended the NAACP had been in operation since the law was passed, "but only now does the attorney general see fit to invoke that statute." He contended it was an effort "to frustrate and curb" the civil rights activities of the NAACP.

Judge Lindsey said: "This law was passed 32 years ago for the avowed and admitted purpose of wiping out the Ku Klux Klan, and it did. I was a member of the legislature that passed the act.

"It is also common knowledge that this group (the NAACP) was one of the leading groups that prevailed on that legislature to pass that law."

JUDGE IN LOUISIANA BANS NAACP ACTIVITY

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

But Federal Jurist Orders State To Show Why It Shouldn't Halt Suit

Fri. 3-30-56

By The Associated Press

BATON ROUGE, March 29.—A state judge Thursday issued a preliminary ban against National Association for Advancement of Colored People activities in Louisiana just about the time a Federal judge ordered the state to show whether it should halt its prosecution.

The double-barrelled court action developed almost simultaneously in Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

Shift Is Refused

State District Judge Coleman Lindsey granted the state's request for a preliminary injunction halting Louisiana activities of the NAACP.

The judge earlier had refused to shift the fight immediately into Federal court at NAACP request.

The state accused the NAACP of violating an old anti-Ku Klux Klan law which forbids meetings unless annual membership lists are filed.

The state preliminary injunction remains in effect, the judge indicated, until the NAACP

either files its membership lists or a hearing is held on a permanent injunction.

Show Cause Ordered

In New Orleans, the NAACP won a Federal court order directing Louisiana to show cause April 4 why an injunction should not be issued preventing the state from pursuing its lawsuit against the NAACP in the state court.

Double Orders Cloud Picture In Louisiana

Advertiser
Fri. 3-30-56
Montgomery, Ala.

BATON ROUGE, La., March 29 (AP)—A state judge today issued a preliminary ban against National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People activities in Louisiana just about the time a federal judge ordered the state to show whether it should halt its prosecution.

P. 1

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The judge earlier had refused to shift the fight immediately into federal court at NAACP request.

The state accused the NAACP of violating an old anti-Ku Klux Klan law which forbids meetings unless annual membership iists are filed.

REMAINS IN EFFECT

The state preliminary injunction remains in effect, the judge indicated, until the NAACP either files its membership lists or a hearing is held on a permanent injunction.

In New Orleans, the NAACP won a federal court order directing Liuisiana to show cause April 4 why an injunction should not be issued preventing the state from pursuing its lawsuit against the NAACP in the state court.

U.S. Dist. Judge J. Skelly Wrigh acted on a motion by attorney A. P. Tureaud Sr., Louisian NAACP chief counsel.

Judge Wright described his order as a show cause order and said it would have no immediate effect on the Baton Rouge state court hearing.

In Baton Rouge, state attorneys took just two hours to wrap up their case.

The state moved swiftly after Judge Lindsey overruled defense efforts to throw the fight into federal courts immediately.

The federal court has the power to step in and overrule the state judge's decision to go ahead with the case.

W. M. Shaw, special assistant attorney general, called six witnesses in all, including two NAACP defendants, John G. Lewis, Baton Rouge, 53, member of the NAACP National Board, and Clarence A. Laws, 49, New Orleans, NAACP field secretary in Louisiana.

Louisiana Demands NAACP Bank Records

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

BATON ROUGE, La., March 28 (AP) — Louisiana demanded NAACP bank records yesterday, preparing a legal roadblock designed to halt the pro-integration group's activities in this state.

Hours 3-29-56

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People prepared a reply to the state petition, seeking to dissolve the organization under a 1924 law aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

P. 2

A hearing on the state injunction suit is set Thursday. But today is the deadline for the NAACP and 11 individual defendants to reply to questions about the group's activities, or object to them.

The state seeks to prove NAACP has been active in Louisiana without filing membership lists required by the old law.

Louisiana Hearing Set On Suit to Ban NAACP

Star
Thurs. 3-29-56
Washington, D.C.

BATON ROUGE, La., Mar. 29 (AP).—A hearing was set today on a State suit to knock out the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People under Louisiana's old anti-Klan law. Earlier, the NAACP sought to switch the case to Federal Court.

P. 12

The NAACP petition, filed yesterday in State and United States District Courts, contended "compliance" with the 1924 act aimed at the Ku Klux Klan "would be inconsistent with their rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States."

District Judge Coleman Lindsey was expected to rule on the request today, but whatever his ruling the Federal judge has the last word. If a Federal judge ruled the case could be removed, he could block the State hearing with an injunction.

The 1924 law requires all State groups, except churches and National Guard units, to file membership lists with the Secretary of State annually in December.

Evidence Gathered

The State charges the pro-integration organization has operated the last three years without complying with the membership listing, and has grabbed NAACP bank accounts and obtained affidavits from reporters who covered NAACP rallies to back up its charge.

The NAACP petition admitted the defendants "are or have been members of branches of the NAACP in the State," but contended the suit would "frustrate" their efforts "to secure their civil rights."

The law directs the Attorney General "to proceed by injunction or otherwise" to dissolve organizations which violate the law.

And the State petition added, "to protect the State from further offenses under this law, the court is asked to permanently ban NAACP meetings or business in Louisiana."

Charge Rights Violated

Today's hearing was on a request for a temporary injunction against activities of NAACP.

But the NAACP contended the State law was in "violation of petitioners' rights guaranteed under the 1st and 14th amendments of the United States Constitution," and belonged in a Federal Court.

The suit was filed March 1 by Attorney General Fred S. LeBlanc against the NAACP and 11 defendants, after a long series of NAACP victories in school segregation cases.

By court action, the NAACP gained admission of Negroes into the Louisiana State University graduate school and as undergraduates at Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette; Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond, and McNeese State College, Lake Charles.

State Laws Voided

A three-judge Federal Court early this year knocked out the laws Louisiana enacted in 1954 in an effort to bypass the United States Supreme Court decision banning public school segregation.

On the same day, Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright, ordered integration of New Orleans schools, although he admitted this couldn't be done overnight "or even in a year or more."

On February 29, the NAACP filed a suit seeking mixed schools in East Baton Rouge Parish. The next day, the State filed the suit attempting to dissolve the NAACP.

NAACP Asks Courts to Put La. Suit on Federal Docket

Times-Picayune
New Orleans La.
Hours 3-29-56

By W. B. RAGSDALE JR.

BATON ROUGE, La., March 28 (AP)—The NAACP, in a surprise countermove, Wednesday sought to remove to federal court a state suit seeking to dissolve the pro-integration organization in Louisiana.

The NAACP petition claimed the state action would "frustrate" efforts of the NAACP to "secure their civil rights."

Attorney General Fred S. LeBlanc attacked the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People under a 1924 law, aimed at the Ku Klux Klan, requiring organizations to file yearly membership lists with the secretary of state.

Hearing Todya

A hearing is set Thursday in state district court on the state charge the NAACP operated in Louisiana the past three years without filing necessary membership lists.

District Judge Coleman Lindsey had directed the NAACP to reply to the state petition by Wednesday.

However, just before the deadline, NAACP attorneys, headed by A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans, petitioned in both US and state district courts for removal of the suit to the federal court.

Judge Lindsey will consider this petition when the hearing on the suit begins Thursday.

The NAACP petition contended the state suit was a violation of the right of free speech, and it added that this violation of the first and 14th amendments made the question a matter for federal courts.

The state suit was directed at the NAACP and the 11 individual defendants, and the petition asked them about their participation in NAACP activities.

Admit Membership

The petition seeking removal of the case to the federal court admitted the defendants "are or have been members of branches of the NAACP in the state," and did not deny the activities of the organization in the state.

The legal attack on the NAACP opened March 1, when LeBlanc filed the suit under the old law originally aimed at knocking out the Klan.

The law directs the attorney general to proceed by injunction or otherwise to dissolve offending organizations until they comply with the requirement to file yearly membership lists. Meetings are banned unless membership lists are filed.

The state attorneys have summoned NAACP bank records, gathered affadavits from reporters who covered NAACP meetings and taken other steps in an effort to prove the organization has been active in Louisiana during the past three years contrary to law.

The evidence was delivered to NAACP attorneys Thursday.

LOUISIANA JUDGE ENJOINS N.A.A.C.P.

Times
P. 33-C

State Court Sets Temporary Ban but U. S. Court Orders That Suit Be Explained

Fri. 3-30-56

BATON ROUGE, La., March 29 (AP)—A state judge issued here today a preliminary injunction against activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Louisiana. About the same time a Federal judge in New Orleans ordered the state to show why it should not halt prosecution.

State District Judge Coleman Lindsey granted the state's request for the preliminary ban. Earlier he had refused the N. A. A. C. P.'s request to shift the fight immediately into Federal Court.

New York

The state acqused the N. A. A. C. P. of violating an old anti-Ku Klux Klan law that forbids meetings unless annual membership lists are filed.

N.Y.

The state preliminary injunction remains in effect, the judge indicated, until the N. A. A. C. P. either files its membership lists or a hearing is held on a permanent injunction.

In New Orleans, the N. A. A. C. P. won a Federal Court order directing Louisiana to show cause April 4 why an injunction should not be issued preventing the state from pursuing its lawsuit against the N. A. A. C. P. in the state court.

No Immediate Effect

United States District Judge J. Skelly Wright acted on a motion by A. P. Tureaud Sr., the N. A. A. C. P.'s chief counsel in Louisiana.

Judge Wright said his showcause order would have no immediate effect on the Baton Rouge state court hearing.

In Baton Rouge, state attorneys took just two hours to wrap up their case. W. M. Shaw, Special Assistant Attorney General, called six witnesses, including two defendants, John G. Lewis of Baton Rouge, 53 years old, a member of the N. A. A. C. P. national board, and Clarence A. Laws, 49, of New Orleans, N. A. A. C. P. field secretary in Louisiana.

Mr. Shaw attempted to show by their testimony that the N. A. A. C. P. had called meetings in Louisiana during the last three years.

Both Mr. Lewis and Mr. Laws testified that they had attended various N. A. A. C. P. sessions in Louisiana.

Outside, a group of high school boys marched in front of East Baton Rouge Parish Courthouse bearing anti-N. A. A. C. P. signs. They identified themselves as students at Istrouma High School in Baton Rouge.

NAACP OFFICIAL DENIES CHARGE

James-Picayune
Fri. 3-23-56

LAKE CHARLES, La., March 22 (AP)—An NAACP official denies 53 of the organization's leaders are Communists.

New Orleans,

Field Secretary Clarence Laws told the NAACP's Lake Charles chapter Wednesday night that charges by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook of Georgia were "emotionally irresponsible and fantastic."

Cook told a Citizens' Council meeting in New Orleans Tuesday night that 53 officials of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People were listed in House Un-American Activities Committee files as Communist sympathizers.

Laws said the NAACP has had the cooperation of every president since it was formed in 1909.

He also said a suit to ban the NAACP in Louisiana was filed to embarrass the group, but had brought almost a dozen contributions or life memberships from a dozen organizations. The suit is pending in a district court at Baton Rouge.

NAACP

'Will Not Defy Court' - Wilkins

Courier-J.

NAACP Suspending All Operations in Louisiana

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 5-5-56

NEW YORK—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will suspend all operations in the state of Louisiana pending the outcome of an appeal from a ruling banning the NAACP in that state, Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins has announced.

A permanent injunction against the NAACP was issued on April 24 by District Judge Coleman Lindsey at Baton Rouge, La., under an old law passed to curb the Ku Klux Klan and requiring the filing of membership lists with state officials. Previously, the court had granted a temporary injunction.

Before the case had been heard in the state court, NAACP lawyers had petitioned to have the case removed to the Federal District Court. Ignoring this requirement, the Louisiana court went ahead and granted the temporary injunction on March 29.

Meanwhile, on April 4, Federal District Court Judge J. Skelly Wright asserted that the Louisiana court should not have issued the temporary injunction. However, he refused to vacate it saying that he could take no action until the NAACP had appealed to a higher state court. The Louisiana State Supreme Court refused to review the case on April 9.

In announcing suspension of NAACP activities in the state, Mr. Wilkins said: "We do not believe in defaming or defying our courts, either state or Federal. We are American citizens who respect and live by the law."

Atlanta Ga.,

BATON ROUGE, La., April 24 (AP)—A state judge today ordered a permanent halt to activity of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in Louisiana.

The permanent injunction came under a 1924 law that wiped out the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana.

District Judge Coleman Lindsey took the action in a default hearing. State attorneys had entered the default petition April 10 after the deadline passed for an NAACP reply to a temporary injunction granted March 29.

MISS COURT

No NAACP attorneys attended the brief hearing, held without advance press announcement or notice to the NAACP.

Attorneys explained no notice was required in such a hearing.

The NAACP said it would appeal the injunction suit.

The law says the attorney general is directed to take action "by injunction or otherwise to dissolve" organizations which fail to file yearly membership lists, until they comply with the law.

WAY BACK

In this case, state attorneys W. M. Shaw and Sargent Pitcher said the NAACP would have to file with the secretary of state certified membership lists dating back to the organization's start in Louisiana.

NAACP activity in recent years first won admission for Negroes to the Louisiana State University graduate school, then as undergraduates at three state colleges.

An NAACP suit knocked out Louisiana's 1954 school segregation laws early this year and a federal judge has ordered integration in New Orleans public schools, as soon as it is feasible. A suit seeking integration of Baton Rouge schools is pending.

Judge Bans NAACP in Louisiana.

Constitution
Wed. 4-25-56

Organization Sees Raw Deal In Courts Of Several States

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
Fri. 5-4-56

Leaders Close Down Operations in Louisiana Under Law Enacted To Curb Ku Klux Klan Many Years Ago; But Insists They Are Falsely Accused; Will Insist On Having Federal Authority Hear Appeal Of Their Attorney

Leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are so certain that they are on the winning side in the fight to get America's majority to support, to the limit, the authority of the United States Supreme Court to state exactly what is the law of the land that they are undisturbed by a temporary setback.

The setback came in the State of Louisiana. A permanent injunction issued against the NAACP on April 24 by District Judge Coleman Lindsay at Baton Rouge, La., under an old law passed to curb the Ku Klux Klan, requiring the filing of membership lists with state officials.

That has caused the NAACP heads in New York to suspend operations in Louisiana, rather than try to operate under a rule causing them to publish the names of their members who are citizens of Louisiana.

It is quite easy to see why the NAACP officials have decided to withdraw from Louisiana, rather than defy that state's law. It is to "protect the innocent." In Louisiana and other places in the South, foes of the NAACP have become desperate. They intend to use every advantage they have to a limit, to head off the carrying out of the Supreme Court edict to desegregate public schools. A statement from Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP in New York says the following:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will suspend all operations in the State of Louisiana, pending the outcome of an appeal from the ruling of a

state court banning the NAACP in Louisiana.

"Before the case had been heard in the state court, NAACP lawyers had petitioned to have the case removed to the federal district court Under federal statutes a state court is enjoined from proceeding with a case pending a determination of the federal court's jurisdiction. Ignoring this requirement, the Louisiana court went ahead and granted the temporary injunction on March 29.

"Robert L. Carter the Association's attonrey in the case, said that an appeal would be made from Judge Lindsey's ruling because 'in our view the action is void and illegal. A statute designed to curb a lawless organization like the Ku Klux Klan cannot properly be used against the NAACP, which has pursued its objectives within the frame work of American constitutional procedures."

The action of the Louisiana judge is another case in a long series that might be cited to those who are continually harping about Negro teachers being "afraid of their jobs" when they do not deliberately sacrifice their jobs in the face of lawless elements that can and do use violent means to harm colored teachers.

The Louisiana judge, of course knows law. He knows that he hardly has a ghost's chance to make a Louisiana law that conflicts with the U. S. Constitution get the sanction of the fderal courts. But Judge Lindsay is an elected official and would lose his job if he did not render a decision that sanctioned the race prejudice of his people. He knew he would lose his job if he did not, therefore he is "afraid of his job."

Negro preachers, doctors, insurance men and all others would be just as afraid of their jobs in situations such as confront the elected judge down in Louisiana. It is more proper, therefore, to credit teachers with wisdom and with having learned that discretion is the better paurt of valor, when asked to do something that is better left to persons that enjoy job security.

Even the NAACP officials do not intend to sacrifice their own jobs in a frontal attack on Louisiana law. They will proceed orderly, fully aware of the fact that justice is going to triumph in the federal courts.

The NAACP advises that on April 4, Federal District Judge J. Kelly Wright asserted the Louisiana court should not have issued the temporary injunction. However, he refused to vacate it, saying that he could take no action until the NAACP had appealed to a higher state court. The Louisiana State Supreme Court refused to review the case on April 9.

Apparently the NAACP is faced with a serious problem. It is unable to attack and defeat bigotry before the state courts. But if it does not keep on carrying cases to the Federal Courts, and winning them, scofflaws in all the backward states will continue making and enforcing laws aimed at keeping the NAACP from operating in their states.

This could happen in Tennessee. The State legislature is dominated by small town members, most of whom are being whipped into a fury against the NAACP. They hate and denounce the organization, and in most instances they do not know anything about it except the baised pieces they read in their newspapers, most of whose writers themselves, do not know anything about the NAACP.

For instance, most foes of the NAACP do not know that the organization was brought into being by leading, patriotic and God-fearing white Americans in 1909, on the one hundredth birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln. The one Negro named as an officital was Dr. W. E. D. DuBois, a college professor in Atlanta University.

Lynching was a pasttime at the time NAACP came into existence. It was the constant publicity of the NAACP which was carried for the most part by Negro newspapers to encourage leaders. Interracial organizations, mostly aimed at slowing down the growth of the NAACP sprang up in the South. But even these made a contribution to the Negroes fight for freedom, something he still is unable to achieve without the strong moral support of God-fearing white persons.

But back there as it is right now, the NAACP had to combat the prejudices of mean men, who flout the constitution and even misquote the Bible in their efforts to keep any Negro from becoming a first-class citizen of the United States, except in "equal opportunity" to fight and die for his country on battlefields all over the world.

Klan Death Law Used In NAACP Ouster Attempt

BY JACK GOULD

BATON ROUGE, La. — (INS) — Louisiana sought Thursday to outlaw the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People within the state through use of a 31-year-old law passed to kill the Ku Klux Klan.

Attorney General Fred S. Leblanc and two members of the pro-segregation Citizens Councils filed a suit in 19th District Couurt in Baton Rouge asking that the NAACP be dissovled.

District Judge Coleman Lindsay immediately ordered the NAACP to show cause by March 19 why it should not be temporarily enjoined from holding meetings.

The NAACP recently won a decision ordering New Orleans to integrate its public schools. Schools authorities plan to appeal that decision.

Only Yesterday the NAACP filed a suit asking for desegregation of public schools in Baton Rouge.

Among the 12 defendants listed in the suit were A. P. Tureaud, State Attorney for the NAACP, and Clarence Laws, Field Secretary for the organization.

Neither was available for immediate comment.

The 1924 Law under the suit was filed, has not been used since shortly after its passage. It applies to "fraternal patroitic, charitbale benevolent, Literary, Athletiuc, Milltary or social" Organizations and prohibits metings unless membership lists have been filed.

The suit claims that the NAACP falls under this classification and has not filed such a list.

The petition said that the suit was being filed "in order to protect the State of Louisiana from the commission of further offenses" and adds that the "petitioner fears that defendants will continue their unlawful activity."

Signing the suit with Leblanc were V. M. Shaw, special assistant attorney general and sargent Pitcher Jr., both are members of the Citizens Councils Association of Louisiana, a group formed recently to fight desegregation efforts.

Suit Filed In March

The state filed suit March 1 asking that the NAACP be banned from activity in Louisiana under the 1924 statute. Members of the NAACP said earlier they did not comply with the law because it opened the way for possible economic reprisals and threats of intimidation.

Judge Lindsey's action came after attorneys for the NAACP failed to answer charges that 11 NAACP members and the group failed to obey the law.

The organization's Louisiana activities had been halted by a temporary injuction issued by Judge Lindsey March 29.

Special State Atty. Sargent Pitcher said Judge Lindsey's order "stops the organization from meeting or doing anything."

States In Doubt

Mr. Pitcher said he didn't know whether the organization could become legally operative by filing the membership lists now.

In earlier legal skirmishes, the NAACP attempted to take the case out of the Baton Rouge District Court. But Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright said last month he was powerless to act until the state Supreme Court acted on the lower court's decision.

The state Supreme Court had been asked by the NAACP to nullify an earlier temporary injunction against the NAACP. But the court failed to take action.

NEW YORK, April 24.—(UP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Tuesday it would appeal a Louisiana court ban on its activities in the state.

The NAACP called the ban illegal and void because the organization had filed a petition in Federal district court to take the issue from the state court.

Wright said he was powerless, at the moment, to remove it.

He ordered the state, however, to stop all further action against the NAACP.

Judge Wright's ruling came on an NAACP motion. The organization wanted an injunction issued against Louisiana's prosecution of the NAACP.

The state is trying to oust the NAACP from Louisiana under an old law, originally aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

Under the law, most organizations must file membership lists with the state. The state contends the NAACP has not done this.

The organization has refused for two reasons, First, it said, other organizations are not required to file. It added that publication of membership lists violates constitutional rights.

Because of the last reason the NAACP said the case should be handled by a Federal, not a state, court.

But State District Judge Coleman Lindsey last week refused to shift the case immediately to Federal court. He then ordered a temporary ban on NAACP activities in Louisiana.

NAACP IS OUTLAWED BY LOUISIANA COURT

1924 Membership Ruling Invoked By State

JUDGE SIGNS INJUNCTION

By The Associated Press

BATON ROUGE, La., April 24.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was outlawed Tuesday in Louisiana.

State Circuit Judge Coleman Lindsey signed a permanent injunction in action brought by the State of Louisiana under a 1924 law used to kill the Ku Klux Klan. The old law requires all organizations except church and National Guard units file yearly membership lists.

Judge Scores Louisiana Action in NAACP Case

NEW ORLEANS, April 4 (AP)—Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright today sent the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the State Supreme Court in its fight to continue operating in Louisiana.

The U. S. District judge reprimanded Louisiana for obtaining a state court injunction against the NAACP. But Judge

32b 1956

Marshall Sees NAACP Victory

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Thurgood Marshall, who played a key role in reversing the old separate but equal school doctrine said last week that the NAACP will triumph in its legal battle for reinstatement in Alabama, Lou siana and Texas.

"The Negroes in the South, and in the deepest South are more determined than ever before to win their civil rights," he said.

On school integration, he expressed optimism with results in West Virginia, Oklahoma and parts of Kentucky. "Desegregation is coming on in the South faster than could have been imagined, he said. "The chief argument by Southerners against civil rights was that things are not so fine in the North."

Marshall stressed that "it is up to us to clean up both the North and South. As long as there is any area in the city of New York, any block where I can't rent an apartment, the job is not done. As long as there is a school where there are no Negro teachers, principals, or even sub-basement superintendents, the job is not done."

Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, made the prediction as he addressed a reunion of the 369th Veterans Association, Inc., after returning from Texas where the NAACP has recently been banned from doing business.

Blaming the latest manuevers against the NAACP directly to Texas Attorney General John B. Shepperd, Marshall said:

"We don't know yet what we'll need to win that case, but whatever it is we've got it."

The NAACP already has taken legal action in Alabama and Louisiana against bans.

Marshall said he was waiting a copy of the temporary restraining order banning NAACP activities in Texas.

Vows Victory In Southern Area

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Thurgood Marshall, who played a key role in reversing the old separate-but-equal school doctrine, said last week that the NAACP will triumph in its legal battle for reinstatement in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas.

The NAACP made the prediction as he addressed a reunion of the 369th Veterans Association, Inc., after returning from Texas where Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP has recently been banned from doing business.

Blaming the latest maneuvers against the NAACP directly to Texas Attorney General John B. Shepperd, Marshall said:

"We don't know yet what we'll need to win that case, but whatever it is, we've got it."

Thurgood Defends Texas Unit

TYLER, Tex. — (INS)—Thurgood Marshall testified at a hearing in Tyler last week that the division of the NAACP which he heads has been approved in New York as a legal and non-profit organization.

Texas authorities are seeking a permanent injunction before Judge Otis T. Dunagan to prohibit N. A. A. C. P. from operating in the Lone Star state.

Marshall, legal adviser for the organization, was called by the defense.

LAST RESORT

He testified that the division he heads goes into the courts "only as a last resort" and that attempts to settle disputes are made first at a local level. He added that legal actions are not started unless he advises it.

Texas officials have accused N. A. A. C. P. of encouraging legal action in segregation cases, and the state is seeking to bar the organization from operating in Texas.

During earlier testimony, Mrs. C. V. Adair, executive secretary of the Houston NAACP, testified that she was not fired despite a strong effort on the part of the national office to remove her from office.

As a defense witness, her testimony was to establish the fact that local branches are not dominated or controlled by the national or state organization.

N. A. A. C. P. Leader Sure Of Defeating Texas Ban

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said yesterday he was certain the organization would win its fight against a ban on N. A. A. C. P. activities in Texas.

Mr. Marshall, who returned late yesterday from Tyler, Tex., where Texas Attorney General John B. Shepperd obtained a temporary restraining order against the N. A. A. C. P., addressed a reunion of the 369th Veterans' Association, Inc., in the 369th Field Artillery Armory, 2366 Fifth Ave.

"The Negroes in the South, and in the deepest South, are more determined than ever before to win their civil rights," he said.

Legal Moves Under Way

The N. A. A. C. P. is now under restrictions in Louisiana and Alabama as well as Texas, Mr. Marshall said, but legal moves to fight the bans are under way in all three states. He said the N. A. A. C. P. has been operating in Texas since 1912 wihtout being declared illegal. It has now "become unlawful, because the Texas Attorney General wants to run for the Senate and needs a whipping boy," he declared. "We don't know yet what we'll need to win that case, but whatever it is, we've got it,' 'he added.

Mr. Marshall said the "biggest argument" in the South to justify depriving the Negro of his civil rights is that "things are not so fine in the North." This is no excuse, he said, but it is up to "us to clean up both the North and oSuth."

"As long as there is any area in the City of New York, any block where I can't rent an apartment, the job is not done. As long as there is a school where there are no Negro teachers, principals or even sub-basement superintendents, the job is not done," Mr. Marshall declared.

Javits a Speaker

Attorney General Jacob K. Javits, who also addressed the meeting, noted that the world leadership of the United States depends, in large part, on our success in dealing with the civil rights problem. "We must resort not only to moral law, but also to statutory law," if we want to end segregation, Mr. Javits said.

Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack told the audience that "civil rights were not born with the Negro people, and they will not end with the Negro people." "When the civil rights of any people are violated," he said, "all peoples' rights are violated."

Nat 'didn't have a banjo,'

Afro-American p. 8 Sat. 5-5-56

Thurgood tells labor group

Baltimore, Md.

By EDWARD PEEKS

WASHINGTON

"You all read about an entertainer by the name of Nat (King) Cole, who went down to Birmingham. He never has opposed segregation since he was born . .

"The only difference between what he was doing two weeks ago and slavery times is he didn't have a banjo . . ."

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP general counsel, was talking to some 2,500 delegates attending the Seventh UAW International Education Conference.

MR. MARSHALL and six other outstanding Americans, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Senator Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.) were honored Sunday at the Sylvan Theater. They received UAW Freedom Awards.

"My friends, the war is not against segregation as such,' Mr. Marshall said. "Segregation is just one of the issues the other side is using in the South."

He described the other side as "presidents of state bar associations, presidents of the largest banks, chairmen of chambers of commerce."

* * *

THIS GROUP "makes it possible for unlawful people to murder American citizens solely because of race and to go scot-free for doing it," he said.

"What we need today is to find the wedge between the propaganda, running around in the North as well as the South, that this is a fight between two extremist groups.

"The White Citizens Councils, the Klan, the signers of the manifesto, all of those are on one side—and on the other side you have the Constitution of the United States, the NAACP and other organizations that believe in it."

Mr. Marshall added, "Now when did they become two extreme groups? And if you make those two groups extreme, who, pray, is in the middle?"

* * *

HE SAID he wasn't worried by the one-fifth of Congressmen who signed the manifesto, but by the other four-fifths who kept their mouths shut.

"They are giving approval to destroying the prestige that we need around the world today, and that's what we should worry about," Mr. Marshall declared.

He said the only exceptions were Senators Lehman and Morris, who didn't remain silent.

* * *

OTHERS GIVEN awards were Archbishop Robert Lucey, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Frank Tuttle and Robert F. Wagner Jr., on behalf of his father, Robert F. Wagner Sr.

Walter Reuther, UAW president, presided at the meeting. The four-day conference ended Tuesday.

Must Use Courts To Get Compliance, Negroes Told

News & Observer Raleigh N.C.

Mon. 2-14-56

By LOUIS KRAAR.

Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP attorney, served notice on North Carolina yesterday that "there can no longer be any reason to hope for compliance (with the desegregation ruling) without going to the courts.

The tall, deep-voiced lawyer spoke in Raleigh's Memorial Auditorium to a near-capacity crowd of about 2,500 Negroes assembled for a "Fighting Fund for Freedom" rally.

"We are still willing to negotiate as to when and how desegregation will take place. But we shall not negotiate as to whether it will take place," Marshall declared firmly.

In more quiet tones, he cautioned members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "not to be provoked to do anything un-American."

Marshall called "voluntary segregation" (such as State leaders have suggested) "interesting." He said, "If it's voluntary, why not take (segregation) laws off the books for a year and see what happens?"

He added: "If the city of Raleigh would spend some of the time and money they're using to fight integration, they could air-condition this auditorium, pave more streets and give everybody better service."

Raleigh Mayor Fred B. Wheeler, who was billed on the program for a "welcome address for the city of Raleigh," didn't appear. Mayor Wheeler told the News and Observer afterwards that he never understood that he was to appear.

"About two or three weeks ago someone called me and asked me to give a welcome address. I asked him to write me a letter telling me the purpose of the meet. I never heard anything more about it," Wheeler said.

Marshall's address, which ranged from a general denunciation of anti-segregationists to mention of the moral and religious aspects of the race problem, was punctuated with frequent cheers and applause.

Despite unprecedented opposition, Marshall said, "we have a larger income and membership than during any other year,"

He said that "the only charge" critics have made of the group is that it resorts to the courts. "There is nobody who is an honest Christian, law-abiding American who doesn't want people to use the courts," the NAACP attorney added.

His sharpest words were in criticism of Southern politicians, who, he said, "keep all minds diverted down the dark alley so they can deny all citizens good government.' He charged that "legislature after legislature has spent time trying to hamstring Negroes with laws they know full well will be upset.' '

In reference to North Carolina, Marshall said that if State leaders "had spent time on finding a peaceful way for integration, instead of bolstering up dead laws, we would be two years on the way toward integration."

He reemphasized the organization's willingness to negotiate, adding that "we are offered nothing but a perpetuation of segregation."

Raleigh, N.C.

Again speaking specifically of this State, Marshall said: "They say we have equality within a segregated system. I'll make North Carolina an offer then. Let's next year reverse all the schools, let the whites go to Negro schools, and Negroes go to white schools."

Time To Decide.

Marshall classed North Carolina with Mississippi and Alabama in its handling of the integration question. "It is time for the State of North Carolina to decide whether it wants to be classified with Mississippi and Alabama, or with Missouri and West Virginia."

Concluding, he declared in a booming voice: "We shall resort to the courts and ballot when there is no other way to work out integration. And we shall do this peacefully, lawfully, and in the true American tradition."

The audience responded to Marshall's sometimes ironic remarks with hardy laughter, and often individuals would affirm his comments with statements like, "That's sure the truth." But the general atmosphere was one of a religious meeting, a group assembled to hear a famous outside preacher. A choral group from the O. R. Pope School PTA and two prayers in the program contributed to the religious atmosphere.

During the collection of donations, most spectators waved one dollar bills above their heads, as they were asked to do. A few higher denomination bills were evident.

After his talk, he paused to talk with reporters before leaving, but he was noncommital as to specific action in North Carolina.

"When will this State be integrated?" one reporter asked.

"I don't know," Marshall said in a very quiet voice.

"What do you think about the Patriots of North Carolina?"

"I don't know anything about 'em," he replied.

Marshall did comment, when queried about a student poll at Duke University that indicated coeds favored desegration. "Whenever left to themselves, young people on practically every campus say the same thing."

Asked whether the NAACP will continue as vigorously now that the principle of desegration in schools is established, he said: "We think it's gradual what we've been doing. Things don't have to be done exactly the way I or the NAACP wants—as long as something is done."

Kelly M. Alexander of Charlotte, State NAACP president, in his opening remarks spoke as firmly as Marshall on integration in North Carolina: "We're not going to give up one iota . . . We will continue to fight until we've won complete freedom."

Field Secretary Charles A. McLean conducted a collection of donations, but at the meeting's end officials were still counting the contributions. They said the amount would be announced later. The State goal is $10,700, $500 of which is supposed to come from Raleigh.

Aside from an invocation by the Rev. James W. Ray, all other participants in the program were Negroes. No whites were apparent in the audience, except reporters.

NAACP LEADERS—Talking the situation over during Sunday's "Fighting Fund for Freedom" rally are leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Pictured here are (from left) Early Crossau of Norlina, president of the Warren County chapter; State President Kelly M. Alexander of Washington, D. C.; and Harry E. Groves, vice chairman of the State Legal Committee and a member of the Fayetteville City Council. Additional photo on page 24. (Photo by Chabot.)

THURGOOD MARSHALL ON 'YOUTH WANTS TO KNOW.' — Thurgood Marshall, chief counselor for the N.A.A.C.P., is signing autographs for young people following his appearance on the "Youth Wants To Know" television program Sunday, May 20, over the NBC network. Mr. Marshall was guest on the weekly program on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Supreme Court decision declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional. Many challenging and penetrating questions were asked Mr. Marshall by the youth and he answered in his typical straight-forward, down-to-earth manner, giving the young people the facts and information that they sought.

2 New Lawyers On NAACP Staff

NEW YORK — Thurgood Marshall has announced the addition of two lawyers to the hard-pressed staff of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. They are Miss Irma R. Robbins and Waite H. Madison, jr.

The addition was made necessary by the increasing number of school cases in the South and the continued challenges of the prosegregationists who insist on defying federal laws outlawing segregation, Marshall said.

"Since the United States Supreme Court rendered its decision two-and-a-half years ago, we have taken legal action in more than 60 school cases alone," Marshall explained.

OTHER RIGHTS TOO

This does not include cases involving inter and intra-state travel, housing and other litigation involving other rights of Negroes, he added.

Marshall who is director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., said he expects the number of requests for legal assistance from Negro students and parents to increase, probably 100 per cent in the coming year.

"Our people look to us for help and we must have the staff to help them," he added.

YALE GRAD

Miss Irma R. Robbins, 24, a native of Baltimore, attended elementary, junior and senior high schools in New York City. She is a graduate of Hunter college, 1953, and received her LL.B. from Yale Law school this year.

Madison, 32, a native of Missouri, attended elementary and high school in Marshall and Sedalia, Mo., receiving his A. B. degree from West Virginia State college in 1948 and his LL.B. at Howard university law school in 1955.

32b 1956

NAACP ATTY. THURGOOD MARSHALL

THURGOOD MARSHALL ADDRESSES METH- — Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the N.A.A.C.P., was a speaker at the Interracial [illegible] held by the Methodist church last week at Grand Avenue Temple. Mr. Marshall spoke Wednesday night at a dinner meeting. Shown at the speakers' table are, left to right: Dr. E. Jackson Baur, sociology professor at the University of Kansas; Noah Griffin, regional field secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.; Mrs. C. R. Broadhead, steering committee member, who presided at the meeting; Mr. Marshall; Mrs. Mary L. Watrous, principal of the Attucks [illegible] day leader, and Dr. A. Dudley Ward, who served as leader of the conference.

Thurgood Marshall Says Christians Must Protest Treatment Of Negroes

(Picture on Page 5)

The time has come when all Christians must say, "You can't persecute Negroes and get away with it . . . we won't stand for it," declared Thurgood Marshall, general counsel of the NAACP, in a forceful address Wednesday night at the Grand Avenue Methodist church.

Mr. Marshall, straight from Tyler, Texas, told those attending a dinner which marked the end of a two-day Methodist interracial conference to convert the "resoluting stage into a stage of community action."

Cites Two Groups

"Good church people from the North and South missed something along the way," the speaker said. "Entirely too many 'good' people are not living up to their Christian teachings in their failure to give active support to desegregation in the schools."

After the historical Supreme court decisions, May 17, 1954 and May 31, 1955, Mr. Marshall said "good people all across the country fell into two groups."

The first group, he said, "arose and shouted 'Glory hallelujah' it's all over," and sat down. Another group," the speaker remarked, "said the Supreme court has ruled but they can't enforce the decision and they sat down." As a result, continued Mr. Marshall, "all 'good people sat down."

Mr. Marshall described the 14th amendment as a law born from a brutal war. He said slavery was 'temporarily' abolished because a a group of men around 1820 believed in the "equality" of man.

But even after the Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th amendment were passed segregationists got busy, the speaker implied. "And if another group was able to work the press, mold public opinions and nullify the 14th amendment, it is only natural for a different group to try and nullify the Supreme court decision."

The speaker said that because segregationists have continued to say the Supreme court decision is not the law of the land, a lot of people are beginning to believe the decision is not a law.

"You can't teach people to obey one law and disobey others." "The theory of many Southerners," Mr. Marshall said, "is to oppose integration by lawful means." And he asked, "how can you defy a law, lawfully?" "You just can't do it," he added.

Not Worried By Southerners

"I'm not mad with any of the Southerners who spend their time talking about me and the NAACP. Talmadge worries me not one Iota," he said. 'But I am mad at good citizens, pillars in the church, who can find a corner in their mind for racial hatred."

The speaker said that while whites argue that Negroes aren't ready for integration are admitting that "they (whites) have held the Negro down." "If you want to place children on equal basis of ability, go ahead and do it. Put the smart Negro children with the smart white children, the inbetween with the inbetweens and the dumb ones with the dumb ones,' he said.

"No one can ask for special privileges but there is no reason to hold back a smart Negro child." He used Gloria Lockerman as an example of a outstanding Negro pupils.

Praises Missouri

"With the exception of Missouri, only one state has abandoned segregated schools without fanfare and lawsuits," he added. The other state cited was West Virginia.

"State after state have put the NAACP out of business," Mr. Marshall said. Those states are Mississippi, Virginia, Louisiana, Alabama and the state of Texas recently banned the association temporarily.

"Desegregation will move ahead only at a pace with reflects the support of the community," he aid. "Such support must be rallied around the good people who know in their hearts that segregation is not only illegal, but immoral, and who will speak up and stand behind the principles which are taught in the churches."

Thurgood Marshall Heard By Over 2,500 In Raleigh Sunday

RALEIGH—"The Solid South has been shattered." With these words Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel for the NAACP, let it be known that the impact of the Supreme Court's decision of exactly two years ago had done irreparable damage to the ego of southern 'tradition.'

He was the featured speaker here Sunday as the state branches of the NAACP held a 4-F Rally at the Raleigh Memorial Auditorium, designed to 'Raise funds for freedom.' Approximately 2,500 persons were in attendance.

Marshall argued the famous school cases in 1954 before the Supreme Court.

"The constant adverse publicity that the press is giving to the NAACP has resulted in a larger membership and income than this organization has ever had," he said.

"It's not what we (Negroes) do that gives 'food' to the Russians. We didn't kill Emmett Till. We didn't rough up passengers on the buses in Montgomery, Ala., and we did not throw Miss Lucy out of the University of Alabama.

"Only people who are doing wrong don't want you to use the courts. The only criticism that whites make against the NAACP is that is uses the courts to settle differences of opinion.

"If segregation is voluntary why not take the laws off the books for one year and see what happens." A thundrous applause followed this statement.

Marshall continued, "If the city of Raleigh would spend some of its segregation money for good it could air-condition this auditorium, pave its streets and pay city workers a decent wage."

The speaker assured his audience that the NAACP is ready to sit down and work out a reasonable plar toward desegregation. The question, he said, is when and how to de segregate, not whether it will be done. "The court has already settled that issue."

Referring to the University of Alabama incident, Marshall assured the audience that Miss Autherine Lucy did not go to the University of Alabama campus in a Cadillac as has been reported by the press. "She arrived in a pontiac," he said. "They don't even know the difference between cars. They were trying to cover up for not correctly handling the mob. A small, soft-spoken woman is credited with having wrecked a university of 7,000 students.

"How the average man can say and do what he does through the week and go to church on Sunday I cannot see. The only Bible I ever read advocated the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

"I'll make the white man an offer to test the 'separate but equal' doctrine. Let the Negro go to the white schools and the whites go to Negro schools next year and see how it works."

The attorney cited the progress in desegregation since the May 17, 1954 ruling by the Supreme Court. Desegregation is being effected in nine of the 17 southern states. Over a quarter of a million Negroes are now attending mixed schools in Dixie, he reported.

Marshall said that the southern Negro has waited two years to find evidence of willingness on the part of the white man to comply with the ruling. We have now reached the stage, he said, where eight states (those which are still segregated) have set themselves up over the other 41 in that they have not, nor are they trying, to comply with the ruling.

"Our country has never been so impotent that it could not enforce its laws. I have information for a lot of people —our country is not getting any weaker."

He concluded his address by saying, "We will not do anything that is un-American. We will work within the framework of Democracy. We know that right is on our side. We insist that we shall never compromise principle and we will resort to the court and the ballot as a last means."

Marshall, familiarly known as 'Mr. Civil Rights,' was introduced by a former classmate, Conrad O. Pearson, attorney of Durham.

A response to the address was offered by Attorney Harry Graves of Fayetteville.

Kelly Alexander, state NAACP president, presided over the entire program and music was furnished by the O. R. Pope School PTA Choral Group, Rocky Mount, under the direction of W. T. Grimes.

NAACP Official Sees End of 'Solid South'

MONTICELLO, N. Y. (AP)—A high official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People says "the solid South is no longer solid on the race proble mand we can see a choosing of sides."

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, said last night that 8 of the 17 Southern States "have demonstrated they are determined not to obey the law of the land."

The eight, he said, are Alagama, Florida, Georgia Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Louisiana.

NEW SCHOOL HONORS N.A.A.C.P.'S COUNSEL

An honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters was conferred last night by the New School for Social Research on Thurgood Marshall. Mr. Marshall is special counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"There is general agreement," the citation said, "that the historic United States Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, against segregation was to an extraordinary degree the result of his efforts, his legal learning, his vision and his imaginative approach to the intricate problems of human rights."

Two honorary degrees of Doctor of Science also were presented at the commencement exercises held in the school auditorium, at 66 West Twelfth Street. They went to Dr. Rene J. Dubos of the Rockefeller Institute and Simo n E. Sobeloff, Solicitor General of the United States. The latter delivered the commencement address.

Academic degrees were conferred upon seventy-five candidates. They included twenty bachelor degrees, forty-five masters and ten doctorates.

The $1,500 Hiram J. Halle Prize Fellowships were awarded to Earl Hall and George Varghese, candidates for the doctor's degree.

Alvin Johnson Prize Scholarships were awarded to students in four city colleges. The winners will get two years of graduate study at the New School.

They are Martin Melkonian and Richard Leslie Bruner of City College; Mrs. Fay S. Sherer of Hunter College, and Miss Carole Elaine Lehrman, Miss Sara Janet Sherak and George Friedman of Brooklyn College. The winners at Queens College are to be announced later.

NAACP Sets Deadline For Compliance With Supreme Court Ruling

By ROBERT H. DENLEY

ATLANTA. — (INS) — Negro leaders from 14 states have set a June deadline for a legal battle against eight southern states which have bowed to maintain segregated schools.

Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Sunday, Feb. 19, that new suits would be filed within five months in each of the eight states.

The NAACP, which held a two-day meeting Saturday and Sunday in Atlanta, listed the strongest pro-segregation states as Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

In a formal report the group declared:

"These states are in open rebellion against the constitution and laws of the United States. State officials for the most part from the governor on down have defied the 14th amendment, the United States Supreme court and our entire government.

The NAACP drew up separate programs of action for five states Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma and Virginia—which have moved toward desegregation since the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 decision.

Other plans were set up for Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas, which the NAACP said were "immeasurably slow" in their desegregation program.

The Negro group said there has been much that is "encouraging" in public school desegregation bu declared that even in the most progressive areas there are "reports of mistreatment" of Negro teachers and students.

In discussing interposition, private school plans and other "keep segregation" legislation in the South, Marshall declared:

"Theyre not worth the paper they're written on.

Marshall and NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins also gave their views on the shooting of an NAACP leader, the bus boycott by Negroes in Montgomery, Ala., national politics and federal enforcement of desegregation laws.

Marshall said the shooting of NAACP Leader T. H. Brewer in Columbus, Ga., appears to have had "nothing to do with civil rights or with the NAACP."

Of the Montgomery issue, Wilkins said the stand by Negroes to refuse to ride segregated buses "is a spontaneous revolt." Wilkins asserted that the people are saying, "we are simply sick and tired of segregation."

On the political scene Wilkins said the NAACP does not endorse any candidates. He noted that the segregation question was injected into politics by southerners themselves, long before Senator Estes Kefauver or Adlai Stevenson or any other candidate said anything about it.

As for talk about federal enforcement of desegregation laws, Wilkins labeled it a "propaganda" device. He declared that opponents of desegregation are trying to "smear" the program without giving it a chance to proceed normally.

Meanwhile, the NAACP received good news in Louisiana where a federal court recently ruled that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

The archbishop of the New Orleans archdiocese said in a pastoral letter that segregation was "sinful" and that parochial schools would be desegregated.

NAACP Counsel Sees Courts as Only Hope

RALEIGH, N.C., May 13 (AP)—Thurgood Marshall, chief attorney for the National Assn. of Colored People, declared here today "there can no longer be any reason to hope for compliance (with the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision) without going to the courts."

The tall, deep-voiced lawyer, spoke in Raleigh's Memorial Auditorium to a near-capacity crowd of about 2,500 Negroes assembled for a "fighting fund for freedom" rally.

"We are still willing to negotiate as to when and how desegregation will take place. But we shall not negotiate as to whether it will take place," Marshall declared.

NAACP Stronger Than Ever, Marshall Says

BY KENNETH C. FIELD

SAN FRANCISCO — The NAACP's special counsel, Thurgood Marshall declared that the organization is stronger now than "ever before" in its history in keynoting the 47th convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He added that the association is also enjoying the "outspoken support of more Americans of both races."

"Behind all of this,' Marshall went on, "we have the basic equalitarian principle which undergrids true democracy.

The keynoter and rampart of the NAACP legal battery devoted his hour-long speech to a rundown of association gains, losses and hopes before the alternately hushed and boistrous delegates

He said that the strength and growth of the association is demonstrated in increased memberships and public awareness.

Marshall said that state after state is using its legislature or its courts in efforts to bar the NAACP from operation. He said that campaigns of "intimidation had succeeded only in building up "the strength of our organization."

In an earlier press conference Marshall asserted he expects convention delegates to extend the legal aspects of the schools desegregation fight into other forms of action including "ballots, boycotts, and general protest."

Devoting a considerable portion of his speech to what he described as the "political front," Marshall said, "We should at this convention carefully evaluate the records of other senators and congressmen to determine what, if anything," they have done to counteract the obstruction tactics of Sen. Eastland and others in his group."

"We should leave this convention with an accurate apprasial of the action and inaction of both parties in regard to civil rights legislation and present to both political parties minimum demands for strong uncompromising planks on civil rights."

He was preceded to the rostrum by Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco, who extended the city's greetings; C L Dellums, of the NAACP West Coast region and R J Reynolds, of the San Francisco NAACP branch, the convention general chairman.

At the press conference, Marshall said he is renewing the position taken at last year's convention. "Segregation in the North is just as harmful as segregation in the South," in that attitude, Marshall admonished

"Neither the North nor the South can be excused or consider the problem is their own affair," he concluded. "The race problem is a national one."

During his keynote address, Marshall implied that citizens of the eight States still fighting Supreme Court dictums are tired of bucking the high court.

"The good people of the South—including the many good white people of the South—must by now realize that the governments of the eight States we have been talking about are part and parcel of this open rebellion against the Fourteenth Amendment.'

He was referring to the hard core of resistance being exerted in Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and North Carolina.

Marshall concluded his speech on this hopeful plane:

". . . to all concerned we should say: Certainly the ending of racial prejudice and segregation is a tough job; each step towad complete democracy has been tough; every move toward this end has met some oosliton A A A RRDDD ohr 2ar3 a f mfgfffwmkkmmmkRF of the sustaining characteristics of our democracy is that it has always survived these crises and move ahead stronger than ever before.

Said Mr. Marshall "Roy Wilkins is doing a superior job and he deserves the cooperation and support of every NAACP official and member."

REPORTS OF A rift stem from the fact that Mr. Marshall left the San Francisco convention after a session with the resolutions committee.

Members of the committee in session recommended more emphasis on law suits against segregation in public housing.

Thurgood said that the matter would have the thorough study and consideration of the proper NAACP administrators.

He left the convention before it adjourned to address a scheduled conference in Denver. A group of women there last year made a substantial contribution to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. (The Links).

"THERE IS nothing to the San Francisco rumor," Mr. Marshall said, "that I am resigning from office to accept a $24,000 job in Hawaii.

"I have got too many important things to do here with the NAACP," he said.

"I am attending an important conference at Fisk University this week, and on next Monday I go to Virginia where the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals sits in a school segregation suit. Next Thursday I will be in Charlottesville to try a school case."

"I am gratified by the action of the House in approving the Powell Amendment this week," Mr. Marshall said, "and a special word of thanks is due to all of those who worked and voted for it."

(Editor's Note: The House later reversed itself.)

Mrs. Norma Marshall will take an apartment in New York soon to be near her son and daughter-in-law who are expecting an heir.

No rift-- Thurgood

NEW YORK—Thurgood Marshall denied Sunday reports in San Francisco newspapers of a rift between himself and the resolutions committee at the NAACP convention.

Mr. Marshall also disposed of rumors of disagreement with Roy Wilkins, NAACP secretary.

Both Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Marshall stamp these reports as absolutely untrue.

'We'll Win In Court' -Marshall

New York (ANP)-Thurgood Marshall, who played a key role in reversing the old "separate-but-equal" school doctrine, said last week that the NAACP will triumph in its legal battle for reinstatement in Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas.

Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, made the prediction as he addressed a reunion of the 369th Veterans Association, Inc., after returning from Texas where the NAACP has recently been banned for doing business.

During a three-day hearing in Tyler, Texas, Attorney Gen. John B. Shepperd, in an all out move to oust the NAACP from the state, charged that NAACP Atty. U. Simpson Tate visited Negro meetings throughout the state in an effort to solicit students to sue for admission to white schools.

That was one of many pleas made by the attorney general and his assistants following the testimony of Aubrey Green who said he was made a party to an NAACP suit to gain admission to Kilgore Junior College allegedly without his consent.

It was through Green and several other witness that the State pursued this line of attack at the NAACP. However, it was learned that there was evidence that Negroes denying that they were plaintiffs in school suits were coerced and intimidated by Texas Rangers and police officers who just "accidentally" happened to be on hand when the attorney general's assistants took deposition from them.

Blaming the latest manuevers against the NAACP directly to Texas Attorney Gen. Shepperd, Marshall said:

"We don't know yet what we'll need to win that case, but whatever it is we've got it."

The NAACP already has taken legal action in Alabama and Louisiana against bans.

Marshall said he was awaiting a copy of the temporary restraining order banning NAACP activities in Texas.

"The Negroes in the South, and in the deepest South are more determined than ever before to win their civil rights," he said.

On school integration, he expressed optimism with results in West Virginia, Oklahoma and parts of Kentucky. "Desegregation is coming on in the South faster than could have been imagined," he said. "The chief argument by Southerners against civil rights was that things are not so fine in the North.

Marshall stressed that "it is up to us to clean up both the North and South. As long as there is any area in the city of New York, any block where I can't rent an apartment, the job is not done. As long as there is a school where there are no Negro teachers, principals, or even sub-basement superintendents, the job is not done."

At Tyler NAACP Attorneys W. J. Durham and C. B. Bunkley, Jr., both of Dallas, charged unlawful search and seizure on the part of the attorney general's investigators in an attempt to shut down branch offices of the NAACP in the state.

One of the principal charges of the State's petition alleges that the NAACP, in reality, is a foreign corporation doing business in the state of Texas and for that reason is subject to Texas laws governing such groups.

The NAACP argued its branches (112 in Texas) are not incorporated and that recent searches of its records at various state cities violated both the Texas and US Constitutions.

'Hit Below The Belt'

Thurgood fights Texas NAACP ban

DALLAS, Texas — "We're going to fight them with everything we've got, because we feel they are hitting below the belt."

So declared Thurgood Marshall, director of the Legal Defense Fund of the NAACP, in commenting upon the temporary injunction issued Friday by an Austin judge restraining the the NAACP from doing business in Texas.

The chief legal attorney for the association had flown to Texas after attending a special meeting in St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, at which regional legal counsel, regional directors and branch presidents mapped strategy to meet southern states' attempts to crush the organization.

* * *

BY HIS "hitting below the belt charge" Mr. Marshall was referring to the fact that the Texas attorney general's petition was presented and acted upon without notice to the defendant NAACP and after the NAACP had given Texas agents access to some of its records, both in its local and New York offices.

Judge Otis T. Dunagan, who issued the injunction, set a hearing on the order for Sept. 28 in Austin.

He gave as an excuse for his action without notifying the defendants the fact that it appeared to him "that immediate and irreparable injury will result to the plaintiff (state) before notice can be served upon the defendants."

THE ORDER was granted at the request of Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd, who said that NAACP efforts to register colored students in certain schools "contrary to laws of this state" tended to "incite racial prejudice, picketing, riots and other unlawful acts."

Judge Dunagan's order enjoined the NAACP from further conducting business in Texas, from organizing other chapters or organizations, from soliciting money for the purpose of filing integration lawsuits and from collecting fees of any kind.

Named as defendants were 112 branches of the NAACP in Texas, plus its two agents, A. Maceo Smith of Dallas and George D. Flemmings of Fort Worth and U. Simpson Tate, NAACP attorney of Dallas.

THE NAACP explained that upon request of Mr. Shepperd it had granted permission to two investigators from Texas to inspect certain records in the national office here relative to NAACP activities in that state.

"The NAACP, as a law-abiding organization," Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins said, "will certainly co-operate with any authorized agency.

"Accordingly, pertinent records are being made available to Attorney General Shepperd's representatives. However, in order to protect our members in Texas against possible reprisals we are witholding our membership lists."

* * *

ARMED WITH a letter from Mr. Sheppard, Davis Grant, first assistant attorney general of Texas, and William A. Harrison, an accountant, arrived at the New York headquarters on Sept. 19 and requested permission to inspect the records.

In his letter, the Texas official asked that "his authorized representatives be permitted to examine all of the books, records, documents, contracts, accounts, letters, memoranda, charters, permits, by-laws, membership lists, contributors lists, or other materials forming a portion of the records."

The information was desired, Mr. Shepperd explained, for the purpose of determining whether the NAACP has been or is "engaged in acts or conducts in violation of the laws of the State of Texas."

Specifically, he said, "Texas wanted to determine whether the association should have obtained a permit to do business in Texas, whether it should have filed franchise tax reports with the state, whether it should have paid such taxes, whether it has engaged in political activity and whether it has violated other laws of the state.

The NAACP branch office in Austin reported that it willingly opened its books for inspection, but complained that the presence of armed officers and Texas Rangers accompanying the investigators was "coersive and intimidating."

Texas is the fourth southern state to have taken legal action against the NAACP. Earlier injunctions against the association have been issued in Alabama, Louisiana and Virginia.

the NAACP. (3) ATTORNEYS W. J. DURHAM AND C. B. BUNKLEY prepare for the fight for the existence of the NAACP in Texas as they went to trial in the 7th District Court Friday morning. Atty Durham is representing the National NAACP, the Texas Conference of Branches, and the Tyler Branch NAACP. Atty Bunkley is representing the Legal Defense and Education Fund of the organization (4) TEXAS ATTY GENERAL JOHN BEN SHEPPERD READIES FOR LEGAL BATTLE as his assistants confer with him, minutes before the trial began. Atty Shepperd is seated third from left. His assistant, David Grants, sits beside him studying documents.

All photos by Julia Scott

TYLER — NAACP CHIEF COUNSEL THURGOOD MARSHALL of New York seriously studies legal matter prior to the court trial in which the NAACP has been named defendants by the State of Texas in an effort to ban the organization's operation. Mr Marshall declares this case is "most important" to him and his office. (2) Shown is part of the crowd of reportedly white Citizens Council Members, who attended the first day of the State of Texas versus

Marshall Sees NAACP Victory

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Thurgood Marshall who played a key role in reversing the old separate but equal school doctrine said last week that the NAACP will triumph in its legal battle for reinstatement in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas.

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"The Negroes in the South, and in the deepest South are more determined than ever before to win their civil rights," he said.

On school integration, he expressed optimism with results in West Virginia, Oklahoma and parts of Kentucky. "Desegregation is coming on in the South faster than could have been imagined, he said. "The chief argument by Southerners against civil rights was that things are not so fine in the North."

Marshall stressed that "it is up to us to clean up both the North and South. As long as there is any area in the city of New York, any block where I can't rent an apartment, the job is not done. As long as there is a school where there are no Negro teachers, principals, or even sub-basement superintendents, the job is not done."

Thurgood Jr. Christened—Thurgood Marshall Jr. was christened at St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church in New York. Holding the baby is one of his godmothers, Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, of Pittsburgh. Photo was made following christening ceremonies. Left to right: Mrs. Marshall (the mother), Federal Judge William H. Hastie (godfather), Mrs. Lampkin, Mrs. Monroe Dowling (stand-in for another godmother, Mrs. A. Maceo Smith of Dallas, Tex.), NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins (godfather), and the proud father, Mr. Marshall.—Layne Photo.

NAACP Ready To File Suits In Communities

Daily World
Sat. 1-14-56
P. 1
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP told the 47th annual meeting of the organization that the association is "ready to file suit in every community where such a suit is requested."

Declaring that the opposition has "exhausted all of the tricks," Marshall said:

"We now know what they intend to do. They can spring nothing new on us. That does not mean that they will not try to continue doing what they started. But we are prepared for them, ready to meet them down any road they pick."

During the past year, Marshall said, the legal department handled and assisted in some 500 cases.

Marshall Sees End Of Segregation

Daily World
Fri. 2-3-56
Atlanta, Ga.

MEMPHIS, Tenn—(SNS)—Segregation in all but five southern states will be ended by next September, predicted Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He named Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Virginia and South Carolina as states where the fight against segregation likely will last longer. He made these predictions at a news conference Wednesday night.

Mr. Marshall said there is no 'Solid South' any more in the matter of retaining segregation. He said:

"It is now a state-by-state proposition, as we see it, and in some cases a county-by-county proposition."

The New York attorney came to Memphis to address the local NAACP branch.

NAACP LEADER TO AID KEFAUVER CAMPAIGN

Commercial Appeal p. 1
Wed. 2-1-56
Memphis, Tenn.

Negro Lawyer Was Thurgood Marshall Assistant

WORKER FOR TRUMAN

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) Tuesday announced the appointment of a Negro leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as one of his top campaign aides.

Frank Reeves of Washington, a member of the NAACP's National Legal Committee and Washington representative of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, was named by the presidential aspirant to serve as special assistant to F. Joseph 'Jiggs' Donohue, general chairman of the Kefauver campaign committee.

Was Marshall Aid

The Tennessean's new campaign aide served as an assistant to Thurgood Marshall, NAACP general counsel, from 1940 until 1942. Then he became administrative assistant to the late Walter White, who for many years was executive director of the NAACP.

Currently, in addition to his affiliations with the NAACP, he is a member of Americans for Democratic Action and the National Bar Association.

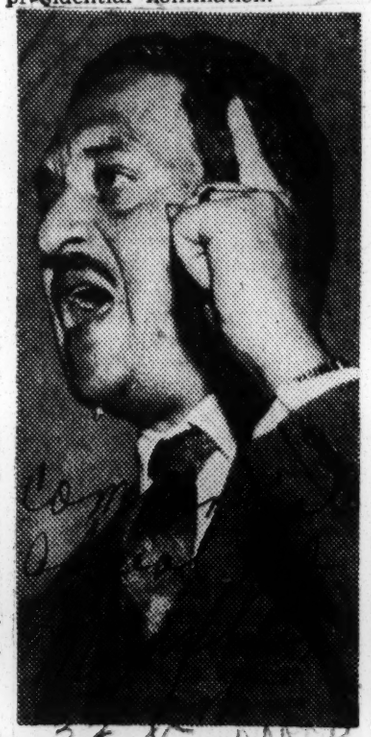
He worked for the re-election of former President Harry S. Truman in 1948, and four years later supported Averell Harriman in the District of Columbia primary and Adlai E. Stevenson in the November general election.

'True Liberal'

"I am counting heavily on Frank Reeves," Senator Kefauver said, "in presenting my qualifications for the presidency to voters who are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the present Administration's notorious inability to solve simple human problems in human terms.

Responding, the Tennessean's new campaign assistant said:

"Because of the favorable voting record of Senator Kefauver and his forthright position on important issues of fundamental human rights, I am pleased to be associated with 'Jiggs' Donohue and the others active in the senator's campaign as a true liberal candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination."



HURLS CHALLENGE — Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told an audience of 2,000 Negroes here last week, "We will finish the fight" to eliminate racial segregation.

—Staff Photo

SEGREGATION LEADER RAPS MARSHALL VISIT

Commercial Appeal
Tues. 1-31-56

NAACP Group Blasted By Willis Ayres Jr.

The scheduled visit to Memphis of Turgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was declared last night as the "harbinger of trouble in an area of mutual peace and understanding."

Willis Ayres Jr., chairman of the Memphis-Shelby County chapter of the Tennessee Federation of Constitutional Government, blasted Marshall's appearance here Thursday night as "in behalf of an organization whose past, present and future are tied to the schemes and designs of the communists."

Speaking as a representative of an organization "having a true interest in improving the Negro race," Marshall would find no opposition, Mr. Ayres declared. However, he maintained, Marshall 'has been a member of the executive board of the National Lawyers' Guild, which has been described by Government agencies as the legal bulwark of the communist party in the United States."

In addition, Mr. Ayres reminded, Marshall is associate editor of the Lawyers' Guild Review, "a publication of ill repute, strongly criticizing any move toward a sound loyalty program designed to exclude communists from the Government."

The federation chapter also blasted Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president, as "a white man who has publicly stated that communists should be given commissions in our Army," and Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, who "boasted in the communist Daily Worker of having voted for a communist."

The Memphis chapter of the federation was formed Jan. 25 for the purpose of combatting "not only the forces of racial integration but all other evil workings behind that scene."

Thurgood papa

Pro-Memphian
Feb. 8-1956

NEW YORK CITY — A seven-pound baby boy was born to the Thurgood Marshalls, here, Sunday at 1:30 a.m. Several hours later, the NAACP attorney's mother, Mrs. William C. Marshall, left her Baltimore home to visit her son and his new family.

A Son For Thurgood Marshall

Kansas City, Mo.
Feb. 11, 1956

NEW YORK, (Special) — A seven-pound boy was born Sunday morning to Mrs. Thurgood Marshall who is confined at the St. Clair hospital. Marshall is the chief counsel for the NAACP. Hawaiian-born Mrs. Marshall, the former Miss Cecilia Ayson Suyat, was a secretary in the national office prior to her marriage. Mother and son are reported doing fine.

Thurgood Marshall Challenges South's 'Interposition' Threat

Courier P. 2 Sat. 2-11-56 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK—"A perfect demonstration of the old story of a drowning man grasping for straws."

In these highly significant words, Thurgood Marshall, head of the NAACP's legal defense department, challenged the highly controversial "interposition" and "nullification" doctrines which are sweeping the country, as the South engages in a last-ditch maneuver to circumvent the U. S. Supreme Court.

The brilliant NAACP lawyer, who led the fight which resulted in the historic 9-0 May 17, 1954 decision of the Court outlawing segregation in the schools, made this exclusive statement to The Courier over the week-end.

"Of course," said Marshall, "anyone familiar with Government, American history and/or laws, knows at once that the old doctrine of 'interposition' and 'nullification' are, in truth, eighteenth century theories which were LAID TO REST by our United States Constitution.

"These theories are no better off now than they were then.

"The really encouraging part about all of this (controversy) is that these theories of 'interposition' and 'nullification' are a perfect demonstration of the old story of a drowning man grasping for straws.

"All in all, the NAACP expects to test all of this in the courts at the very first opportunity.

* * *

"PUBLIC OPINION," he added, "will no doubt be confused, especially in view of the fact that the daily press in Virginia is almost solidly in favor of the Gray Plan of confusion of issues and facts.

"Once again it is the job of the Negro press to clarify the air and keep the true facts before the people.

"The Gray plan has no more chance of nullifying the Supreme Court's decision than the original argument made by the Attorney General of Virginia in his unsuccessful efforts to maintain segregation on a legal basis."

Speaking of the over-all effect of the Gray plan, Marshall said: "As we (the NAACP) view the Gray plan, the first things that should be made clear is that **whenever this plan is put into effect,** it most certainly will be challenged in the courts all the way up to the United States Supreme Court.

"However, we cannot challenge the plan until it is put into action through legislation and action by local school boards of Virginia.

"WHENEVER THIS IS DONE, WE WILL MOVE!"

As Marshall views the picture, the Gray plan has a three-fold purpose.

FIRST—It demonstrates the recognition by diehard segregationists that they must do something to bolster the morale of their following.

SECOND—To confuse the issue in the eyes of non-suspecting white citizens by playing on their innate prejudices through so-called "lawful action" by constitutional amendments, statues, etc.

THIRD—Their hope to alienate support of non-suspecting Negroes in an effort to convince them that the decision of the Supreme Court can be nullified by state action.

versities:

Central State, Antioch, Bowling Green, Dayton, Dennison, Kent State, Marietta, Miami, Ohio, Ohio State, Wesleyan, Wittenburg, Ohio Northern, Otterbein and Wilberforce.

Dr. T. R. M. Howard, noted Mississippi leader, also spoke. Mr. Marshall said in connection with the Montgomery bus protest:

* * *

"THE NAACP did not start the bus boycott. It was a grass roots rebellion in the true tradition of America as far back as the American Revolution."

"Colored people in the South have 'had it.' They are not going to take it (segregation) any longer and in our discussions, bear that in mind."

Of charges that the NAACP is "moving too fast," Mr. Marshall said:

* * *

"THE GAINES CASE in 1938 settled the question of integration in colleges. That was 18 years ago.

"The reason we are being charged for moving too fast is because we started too late."

He concluded: "We intend to fight it (segregation) wherever it might be."

'Not going to take segregation any longer,' Marshall tells CSC

Afro-American Sat. 4-28-56 Baltimore, Md.
P. 16

WILBERFORCE, Ohio, — "The problem of desegregation is a nationwide problem and must be considered as such.

"Neither the South nor the North can escape the responsibility; it must be viewed from a national standpoint rather than as a regional or a state problem."

Thurgood Marshall, opening the Central State College Human Relations Conference April 14, also reviewed the problems of education, housing and interstate travel in his opening address.

* * * * *

THE CHIEF legal counsel of the NAACP spoke before students and faculty members from the following colleges and universities:

Central State, Antioch, Bowling Green, Dayton, Dennison, Kent State, Marietta, Miami, Ohio, Ohio State, Wesleyan, Wittenburg, Ohio Northern, Otterbein and Wilberforce.

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Cover Photo of Thurgood Marshall Wins L. U. Award for Life Magazine

Call P. 5 2nd 4-13-56
Kansas City, Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.— The cover portrait of NAACP Defense Counsel Thurgood Marshall last June 13 is one of the articles that has won for Life magazine the Lincoln university Award for Significant Contributions to Better Human Relations.

The award will be presented at the Headliner Banquet at Linsoln April 18. Four other publications and a news bureau will also be cited.

The framed citation going to the weekly picture magazine salutes the publication "for steering onto its pages such laudable articles as the cover portrait of Thurgood Marshall, 'Degrees by the Dozen on $40 a Week,' 'Historic Decision for Equality,' 'Night Watch Guards Negroes in a Chicago Housing Project,' and much other matter that through faithful reporting and photography serves to elevate the American Negro in the eyes of millions of readers and to contribute to a greater understanding among peoples of our continent. Life's enlightened and realistic approach to the problems of proscribed minorities makes this publication pre-eminent in the pursuit of factual journalism with an unclosed eye."

Earl Brown, assistant editor of Life, will receive the award at the banquet as a representative of Henry R. Luce, publisher, who will be in Italy at the time of the presentation.

The City News Bureau of Chicago will receive the human relations award "in recognition of its gaining acceptance from nine major Chicago radio and television stations of a common code calling for the elimination of inflammatory statements in reporting racial disturbances and clashes between ethnic groups or nationalities.

Through its managing editor, Isaac Gershman, originator of the program, the City News Bureau leads the way past another milestone along the rocky road to improved human relations among the peoples of this land."

A third human relations award will be presented a representative of the New York Post, which is being cited April 18 "in recognition of lively and informative reporting of the many tense American minority problems, as set forth in such series as 'New York's Sham,' by Ted Poston, Jim Cook's Mississippi dispatches, Post portraits of Authrine Lucy and Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., and Murray Kempton's lucid reports from the Deep South, for its long record of broad coverage of the diverse elements of its population, and for its forthright championing of issues affecting underprivileged peoples."

The awards bear the signatures of the president of the Lincoln university board of curators, the acting president of the university, and the head of the department of journalism. Acting President Earl E. Dawson will make the formal presentation of each citation following introduction of the recipient and reading of the citation by A. S. Pride, department head.

Life Magazine's June Cover Portrait Of Thurgood Wins Lincoln U. Award

Globe P. 3rd 4-13-56
Nashville, Tenn.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 7, 1956—The cover portrait of NAACP Defense Counsel Thurgood Marshall last June 13 is one of the articles that has won for Life magazine the Lincoln University (Mo.) Award for significant Contributions to Better Human Relations. The award will be presented at the Headliner Banquet at Lincoln April 8. Four other publications and a news bureau will also be cited.

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32b 1956 YOUTH FORUM (WASHINGTON, D.C.)

NAACP
ATTY. THURGOOD MARSHALL

Marshall Leads TV Youth Forum Session

Afro-American P. 12 Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

"Do you believe integration would have come about even if the Supreme Court had made no decision?"

"Sir, how do you explain the fact that half of the organizers of the NAACP are listed as subversive by the House Un-American Activities Committee?"

"Mr. Marshall, how has segregation personally affected you, sir?"

* * *

THESE AND dozens of other similar questions were fired at Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, Sunday on the American Forum's weekly "Youth Wants to Know" program.

Sat. 6-2-56

The NBC-TV program is produced and founded by Theodore Granik and originates from studios in Washington.

* * *

IN ANSWER to the first question, Marshall said "I don't think integration would have moved one step but for the Supreme Court's decision."

The constitutional attorney's answer to the second question wasn't so brief as the first.

"I don't think," he said, "that your figures are right as to a half and as to being listed by the Un-American Activities Committee, that is unimportant to me.

* * *

"THE IMPORTANT thing is that the NAACP has never been listed by the Attorney General, which is the only list I recognize as being authentic, and no member of our organization is on that list."

In answer to the third question, Mr. Marshall said the best answer he could give pointed to the fact:

"I graduated from law school in 1933 and in 1934 I filed a case against the University of Maryland to open its doors to colored students."

* * *

MR. MARSHALL also discussed the political aspects of the school segregation issue and the current civil rights program being tossed around by politicians and congressmen.

When asked which of the southern states he thought has made progress toward implementing the Supreme Court decision, Mr. Marshall replied:

"If you take figures, it is between Missouri and West Virginia."

When informed that only the deep southern states, not border states, were what the speaker referred to, Mr. Marshall chose Oklahoma.

P. 12 Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

THURGOOD MARSHALL
NAACP chief counsel

Resistance Reported Fading

Herald P. 1
Miami Fla.

Integration Gains Seen By NAACP

Mon. 5-14-56

This is the second of two articles written for International News Service on the problem of racial segregation.

By THURGOOD MARSHALL
Special Counsel, NAACP

During the past two years, while we have witnessed many disgraceful actions on the part of some southern Americans—significant and far reaching progress has been made toward true democracy.

MARSHALL

In the first place, the Solid South has been shattered. Desegregation of public schools is moving ahead in nine of the seventeen southern states. More than a quarter of a million Negro children are now attending unsegregated schools in these nine states and the District of Columbia.

Up to two years ago, we had seventeen states against the Union and the world. Now we have but eight. This is significant progress.

Federal and state courts in the South have decided that the Supreme Court's decision invalidated newly-conceived state racial segregation statutes, as well as older ones.

★ ★ ★

ONE FEDERAL JUDGE in Arkansas decided: "I shall not disclose what my own personal feelings are with respect to whether or not it would be wise or desirable that segregation of the races in the public schools of this state be enforced as provided by state laws that have been effective since 1875; however, it must be stated that there are now no valid segregation laws of the state of Arkansas, for they have been declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court of the United States."

The Supreme Court of Texas decided: "At the threshold of our consideration of the issues in this case we are met with the argument that since the constitutional and statutory provisions requiring segregation in Texas schools were not before the Supreme Court in the Brown case they were not condemned and we should hold them valid and enforceable. That proposition is so utterly without merit that we overrule it without further discussion, except to say that Section 2 of Article VII of the Constitution of the United States declares: 'This constitution and the laws of the United States which shall . . . shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.'"

★ ★ ★

THIS UNIFORM determination of the applicability of the Supreme Court's decision to all of the southern states by the courts of the South is the most definite answer to the political demagogues who argue interposition and nullification.

As Chief Justice John Marshall held in 1819: "This great principle is, that the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are supreme; that they control the constitution and laws of the respective states, and cannot be controlled by them."

Herald

★ ★ ★

WHAT IS the record of compliance during the past two years?

P 2-A

In many areas of the South local school boards move toward compliance with the law. This is proceeding in varying degrees in nine states. Peace and harmony prevail and the

terrific cost of duplication of dual facilities has been removed.

In other Southern states, such as Mississippi and Alabama and South Carolina, white citizens councils and others have used the cowardly and immoral means of intimidation such as economic boycott against Negroes who merely petition local school boards to make a start toward desegregation.

In Mississippi we have seen violence and even murder. At the University of Alabama we saw conflict and abject surrender to mob rule. In Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and South Carolina we have heard the most dire predictions from state officials who are still determined to defy the Supreme Court.

★ ★ ★

AT THE PRESENT time, 85 per cent of Negro school children in Missouri are attending unsegregated schools. Almost all of the Negro children in West Virginia are likewise attending unsegregated schools. In the seven other southern states where desegregation is moving forward we have a true example of democracy where local citizens are working our their own problems within the framework of our Constitution.

★ ★ ★

IN SOME AREAS of the South effective resistance exists solely because the people in those areas do not yet realize the Constitution is supreme and have fears that desegregation will not work. It is just a matter of time until many of these people clarify their thinking on both points and start toward desegregation. "We have nothing to fear but fear itself.".

Of course, there will be some who will refuse to face realities. For purely selfish prejudiced reasons they will oppose the law of the land to the bitter end. We must not hold up progress waiting for them. By now we know the area where negotiation it still possible.

We shall continue to cooperate with people of good will. For the others we say two years is a long enough period to wait for them to make a start toward desegregation.

They offer nothing that can be considered as a basis for negotiation. They are in effect in rebellion against the Constitution.

Progress toward American democracy cannot be geared down to the wishes of these recalcitrant politicians. For those recalcitrant officials who refuse to make even a start, we have no recourse but to pursue in due time the matter through the courts.

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WHAT'S HAPPENED?

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U. S. SUPREME

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Can't Let Recalcitrants Slow Up Desegregation, Marshall Declares

Defender P. 4 Col. 5 Sat. 5-19-56 Chicago, Ill

By THURGOOD MARSHALL
Special Counsel, NAACP
(Written expressly for INS)

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In the first place, the solid South has been shattered. Desegregation of public schools is moving ahead in nine of the 17 southern states.

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SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS

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Federal and state courts in the South have decided that the Supreme Court's decision invalidated newly-conceived state racial segregation statues, as well as older ones.

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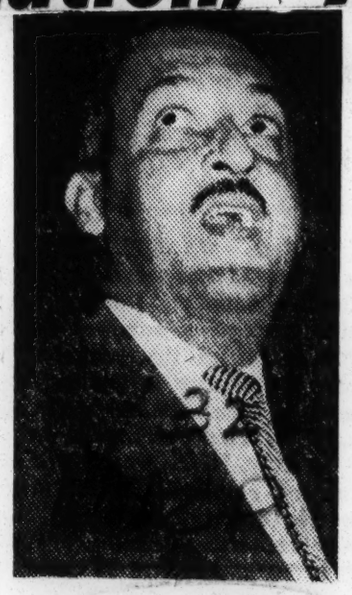


THURGOOD MARSHALL

Liberals Expected to Reject Anti-Segregation Rider

Herald Trib. 1-30-56 P. 10-A

By EDWIN A. LAHEY
Chief of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Clarence Mitchell, lobbyist for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, stopped to chat with some lobbyists for the Steel Workers Union the other day in the U. S. Capitol.

Mitchell discovered, with no little consternation, that moderation was rearing its head among liberals in this election year on the issue of civil rights.

The labor union lobbyists explained to Mitchell that they were hustling to line up their friends in the House to vote against Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's anti-segregation amendment to the federal bill for aid to education.

This bill, held over in the House Rules Committee since the last session of Congress, would provide 400 million dollars a year in federal grants to the states to meet the urgent need for expanded school facilities.

Powell, a Negro Democrat from New York, has an amendment that would withhold federal school aid from states or school districts which have failed to comply with the U.S. Supreme Court ruling against segregation. The amendment was written with the aid of the NAACP.

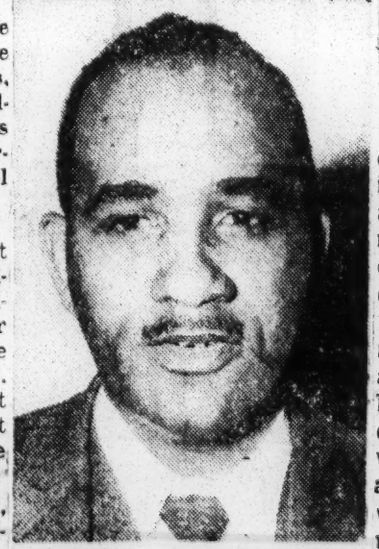
Some liberals in Congress, particularly those with an affinity for the AFL-CIO, are quite unhappy about the Powell amendment.

They feel privately that some progress toward compliance with the Supreme Court anti-segregation order has already been made, and that it would be folly at this point to hold the club of federal money over the heads of the many states which are still dragging their feet on the segregation issue.

These Congressmen feel, with some logic, that if the Powell amendment prevailed in the House, the school aid bill would most certainly die in the Senate, where Southerners would filibuster until kingdom come before appropriating federal funds under these conditions.

'Nobody would gain if the school aid bill died in the Senate, the liberals feel. There is also a practical consideration in the labor lobbyists' opposition to the Powell amendment. The school building program that would flower with federal money means thousands of jobs for building trades workers.

There is a possibility that enough liberal members of the House will team up with the Southerners to kill the Powell amendment and send the bill to the Senate in a form that



CLARENCE MITCHELL
. . . shocked by trend

might start a quick flow of money in the public school systems of the country.

But it takes a lot of soul searching for a professional liberal in Congress to vote against a thing like the Powell amendment in an election year. If enough Northern Democrats are found to kill the amendment, it is going to take a lot of explaining in the Negro Congressional districts of the North in the coming campaign months.

Says Politics Killed School Bill

Delayden Chicago Ill. Sat. 1-21-56 p. 13

WASHINGTON — Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the NAACP, charged this week that partisan politics, not the Powell Amendment, killed the school construction bill in the House last week.

But Mitchell, an experienced observer of political affairs on Capitol Hill, where even a congressman's sneeze might have political implications, said it was "heartening" to note that in three clear cut votes the House refused to approve the granting of funds to states that are now defying the U. S. Supreme Court public school decision.

This is how the NAACP's Mitchell appraised the action:

When Powell's amendment was offered on July 3, the House was in the Committee of the Whole and, for that reason, there was no record on how Members voted. His amendment won by a vote of 164 to 116.

On July 5th, a parliamentary move resulted in the Powell amendment being struck out. The House again voted it in by a count of 177 to 123. Both of these votes were not record votes. However, a roll call vote was demanded when the bill came from the Committee of the Whole to the House proper. This vote was 225 to 192 in favor of the amendment.

Democrats said that they were for a school bill. Republicans said the same. Actually, both Parties were for different bills and, apparently, each was willing to kill the entire plan if they could not have their way.

The crucial vote was on a motion by Rep. Samuel McConnell, (R. of Pa.,) to recommit the entire Bill to the Education and Labor Committee for the purpose of adding amendments which would have incorporated the major portion of the Eisenhower program of Federal Aid.

Had this motion prevailed, the school bill, with the Powell Amendment in it, would have passed the House. Instead, the McConnell motion lost by a vote of 262 to 158 with Democrats voting solidly against it. Of course, if the Republicans had been willing to accept the bill of the Democrats there would have been no problem.

In spite of the Bill's defeat, there is great value in the votes taken by the House on the Powell Amendment.

At its San Francisco convention, the NAACP passed a resolution saying that a vote against the Powell Amendment is a vote in favor of segregation. Powell told the Congress of this NAACP action before the first vote was taken on his amendment on July 3.

Congressmen who opposed the Powell Amendment admitted in effect that they were willing to continue segregation in public schools as the price of getting, not a workable school bill, but the kind of school bill their party had endorsed.

NAACP Leader Calls Dems' Plank "Insult"

Informer Houston Tex. Sat. 8-25-56

CHICAGO (NNPA) — Clarence Mitchell, head of the NAACP, Washington bureau called the Democrats' civil rights plank "the biggest pile of fertilizer outside of the stockyards."

Pulling out all stops, Mitchell called the plank "a lot of double talk" and "a water-down version of what pro-civil rights groups had asked the platform committee to approve.

"It is worse than appeasment," Mitchell said. "It is a document that will spread confusion in northern communities because are a lot of liberal people who will feel called upon to defend it."

Mitchell charged that members of the patform drafting committee who voted for the plank "had made up their minds they were going to sell us down the river by putting the brightest kind of coloration on it."

W. Robert Ming, former Howard University and University of Chicago law teacher, now engaged in the private practice of law and a member of Stevenson's staff, commented:

"I think it is the strongest statement that any body composed of people from all parts of the country and all races since the Supreme Court rendered its decision of May 17, 1954. I think the platform committee is to be commended."

Earl Brown, New York City councilman and a member of Life magazine's editorial staff, called the civil-rights plank "a great display of semantics."

He described it as "an attempt to appease both North and South" and said it "failed miserably to do either."

"I particularly object to the phrase in the plank stating that the Democratic party is against the use of force to enforce the Supreme Court decisions against segregated schools," Mr Brown said, adding:

"This phrase is an unfair criticism of the court's decision and a subtle defiance of the law of the land as decreed by the court."

Mr Brown also said he thought the plank was bad because it failed to pledge the Democratic party to support the implementation of the desegregation decisions.

He also said that while he favors aid to Israel, which the Democratic platform supports, "I am shocked that my party supports a pledge to a government half way around the world but has failed to support the Constitution of the United States."

MR. CLARENCE MITCHELL
LOBBYIST

Mississippi Roundup—

Post Herald
Mon 11-12-56 P. 7
Birmingham Ala.

Speaker Says NAACP Will Help Build State

JACKSON, Nov. 11 (U.P.)—Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told a Negro conference here today the NAACP will help build Mississippi "into one of the greatest states in the union."

Mitchell, addressing the Mississippi conference of NAACP branches, predicted that by 1963, "the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation," the NAACP will be "immortalized in Mississippi history books as one of the great forces that strengthened human freedom and democracy for all."

The Negro leader said segregation is costing Mississippi its "human resources."

"Some of the most brilliant, successful and liberal white, people I know in the North come from this state. Whenever Mississippi has sense enough to make the environment attractive for people like that, they will stay here and help to build it into one of the greatest states of the union.

"The program of the NAACP will help Mississippi reach that goal," Mitchell said.

Blasting Sen. James O. Eastland for his vigorous pro-segregation stand, Mitchell called the Mississippi Democrat the "cheapest and most effective vote getting device in the Republican election warehouse.

"His name was magic in getting votes against Democrats. Seldom has a man been so helpful in defeating members of his own party."

Mitchell said 1957 will see a "speed-up" in civil rights action on all fronts.

C. R. Dardin of Meridian was renamed president of the Mississippi NAACP.

Lehman to Get NAACP Award

World-Telegram
4 Jun p. 29

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N. Y.) will receive the first Philip Murray Award from the NAACP's legal defense and educational fund tomorrow at a Waldorf-Astoria dinner.

The award, named for the late president of the CIO, will be made to Mr. Lehman for his contributions to improved race relations. It consists of a scroll and $1000 to be given to a charity named by Mr. Lehman.

NAACP HAS CONFERENCE

Official Says Unit To Help Build Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 11. — (UP)—Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told a Negro conference here Sunday the NAACP will help build Mississippi "into one of the greatest states in the union."

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UNSEATING PROPOSED

Mississippi Group Under NAACP Fire

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), charging "widespread fraud, violence and intimidation" in Mississippi elections, today proposed unseating of the state's congressional delegation.

Members of the delegation promptly replied "demagoguery" and "silly."

The association's Washington bureau said in an annual report:

"Because of widespread fraud, violence and intimidation which are characteristic of elections in Mississippi, it is clear to any reasonable person that members of Congress from that state hold their offices illegally."

"In addition, Sen. Eastland (D-Miss) has a notorious record of fomenting sedition through vicious attacks upon the U. S. Supreme Court."

The report said an NAACP attorney, Francis Pohlhaus, had prepared a technical memorandum on means Congress might use to unseat or expel the Mississippians.

Advised of the NAACP report, Rep. Colmer (D-Miss) dean of the Mississippi House members, told a reporter:

"It is a lot of demagoguery on the other side. It won't amount to anything."

Colmer, chairman of a southern group organized several years ago to oppose civil rights legislation, added "we aren't the least bit worried."

Rep. Abernethy (D-Miss) commented "the whole thing is silly."

Rep. Frank Smith (D-Miss) said that "this is just an effort to reinstate the old Reconstruction days."

Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss) said "as far as I am concerned this is not sufficiently important to require any comment."

Eastland said he had no comment on the Negro organization's statement and proposal.

Sen. Stennis said that "the charges are groundless and I am sure won't attract serious attention."

Rep. Whitten (D-Miss) told a reporter "no one is surprised at this organization doing anything to agitate racial relations. The question of unseating members of the House, is up to the House membership. Since the charges are groundless I anticipate no trouble on this score but I do anticipate further efforts by this organization to agitate racial discord."

Rep. Winstead (D-Miss) called the group's charges "foolish" and said "if we had no more to worry about than what the NAACP says about us we would have no worries at all."

Polhaus, in his memorandum, declared that "recent tragic events in Mississippi emphasize that for some time that state through its public officials, vigilante groups and organized terrorists, has been waging a war upon the constitution and institutions of the United States."

He said "the federal government must assert the constitution as the supreme law of the land or surrender to the forces of anarchy in Mississippi" where "the Supreme Court is defied and federal law goes unheeded."

Due process of law is nonexistment for Mississippi Negroes, Polhaus said, in reviewing what he termed recent acts of violence and intimidation.

House Gets Bill To Bar NAACP

Jackson, Miss. — Jan. 24—(DSN) — A bill designed to prevent further activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the state was introduced Tuesday in the lower House of the Mississippi Legislature.

The bill was introduced by House members Karl Weisenburg and Daniel D. Guice.

If enacted into law the penalty under the bill is a fine up to $5000 or up to six years imprisionment.

Commenting on the proposed act, Rep. Wiesenburg said:

"We believe that the people of Mississippi, without regard to geographical limits, are unalterably opposed to the activities of the NAACP in this state in attempting to arouse hatred, animosity and strife between our peoples.

"We believe that this sort of activity should be prohibited by direct legislation designed to keep these trouble makers out of our state.

"We have accordingly prepared a bill to make it unlawful for any person to solicit, advocate, urge, or encourage disobedience to any law of the State of Mississippi, and nonconformance with established traditions, customs, and usage of our state."

Governor Asked To NAACP Meet In Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., May 23 (AP)—The Mississippi branches of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People announced today they have invited Gov. J. P. Coleman and Mayor Allen Thompson of Jackson to attend their rally here June 3.

Medgar Evers, secretary of the Mississippi NAACP, said he sent both officials letters of invitation today.

Coleman's letter said "the Mississippi state conference of NAACP branches extend to you an invitation to attend our peaceful assembly June at which time Roy Wilkins our executive secretary from New York will deliver the main address.

"The occasion will mark another step in American history toward our Democratic ideals.

". . .Your presence will be an inspiration to the many people who hold your sacred office in high esteem."

Gov. Coleman was out of the city and could not be reached for comment immediately. Mayor Thompson said he had not yet received his invitation.

Mississippians Scoff At NAACP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (U.P.) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) charging "widespread fraud, violence and intimidation" in Mississippi elections, today proposed unseating of the state's congressional delegation.

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The association's Washington bu-

32b 1956

Rights will end tension, Naacp tells Mississippi

Tribune Fri. 6-8-56

Los Angeles, Calif.

JACKSON, Miss. — Mississippi was told Sunday by the Naacp that the state's racial tensions will settle down when Negroes are given their rights as citizens and the desegregation question can be solved "by honest people sitting down and talking over ways and means."

P. 4

Roy Wilkins, Naacp executive secretary, addressed a meeting of Naacp branches here Sunday.

Discussing high racial tensions in this state, Wilkins said, "There will be no real tranquility, no real economic stability, as long as 46 percent of the state's population is held down, insulted, mistreated, denied voting rights, and equality in education." He said, "Outside industry does not want to come to such a state," and quoted a survey that many industries are reconsidering plans to move South until racial conflicts die down.

PROTECT NEGRO WOMEN

Wilkins warned Mississippi racists that "all over the South our people are standing up to personal persecution. Those who hope to stop us with that had better think of something else. The more persecution, the more determined we become and the more sympathy we arouse in the nation."

Touching on the question of interracial marriage, used by some southerners as a 'reason' to continue segregated public schools, the Naacp official asserted that "White folks always fall back on that when they can't think of anything else."

"Marriage is a personal contract between two people. We say it is the business of those two people. We are neither for intermarriage nor against it. We want protection for the Negro woman and the laws against intermarriage leave her without protection, free game for any hunter, with no legal penalties attached. Statistics show that where intermarriage is not prohibited by law the percentage is infinitesimal."

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Would Oust Eastland

Journal + Guide Sat. 3-3-56 P.1 Norfolk, Va.

Say Miss. Solon Admits Breaking Law

Special to Journal and Guide

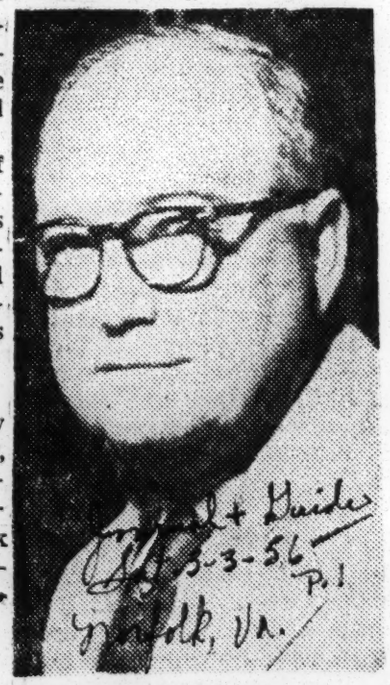
WASHINGTON, D. C.—At least two groups have already made plans to ask that Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat from Mississippi, be expelled from the U. S. Senate and other groups are expected to join in the movement.

The national chairman of the American Veterans' Committee is expected to ask his organization to urge the Senate to remove Sen. Eastland from Senate committee assignments and the NAACP has already asked his expulsion.

* * *

MICKEY LEVINE of New York, speaking at Worcester, Mass., last week at a leadership meeting of the Massachusetts AVC, said he will ask members of the AVC's national executive committee, meeting in Washington this week, "to go on record as urging the Senate to remove Senator Eastland from his committee assignments on the basis of his continuous harangue of people to defy the law of the land."

Levine said it is his personal belief that the White Citizens Councils in the South, which have the blessing of Eastland, "are subversive organizations and that the Attorney General should immediately hold hearings to determine if they should be placed on the subversive list."



Journal + Guide 3-3-56 P. 1 Norfolk, Va.

SEN. J. O. EASTLAND
Ouster Move Started

High Point Drops Golf Course Bars

HIGH POINT, N. C.—(ANP)—The High Point city council last week approved a resolution permitting Negroes to use the municipal golf course on a non-segregation basis.

The move was recommended by the city parks and recreation commission and was adopted unanimously by the eight members of the council and the mayor.

tion for the Advancement of Colored People last week asked for the explusion of Sen. Eastland on grounds of "misconduct."

Journal + Guide

The NAACP's action was taken in the form of a letter sent to Sen. Theodore F. Green, chairman of the Senate committee on rules and administration. Copies of the letter, signed by NAACP Washington Bureau Director Clarence Mitchell, were sent to the other members of the rules committee. P. 2

* * *

CITED IN THE letter as cause for Sen. Eastland's expulsion from the Senate were his public declaration that he had violated the law while a Senator, and his public speeches urging others to break the law.

On the first point, the Senator, and his public speech by Sen. Eastland in Forrest, Miss., on June 28, 1954, in which he boasted of breaking the law while serving as chairman of the Senate civil rights subcommittee.

* * *

"YOU KNOW THE law says committee (civil rights subsubcommittee) has got to meet once a week," Sen. Eastland is quoted as saying in his 1954 speech. "Why, for the three years I was chairman, that committee didn't hold a meeting. I didn't permit them to meet. My friends, they said I broke the law when I did it, but I had to protect the interests of the people of Mississippi."

Further along in the same speech, Sen. Eastland is quoted in the letter as saying:

* * *

"I WAS AFRAID that they'd call a special session of that commitete (civil rights subcommittee) and vote the bill behind my back. . . I had special pockets put in my pants and for three years I carried those bills around in my pockets everywhere I went. ."

(Senate rules specify that when a bill is reported out of committee, the original bill must be presented).

* * *

THE NAACP letter notes that "in that same speech Senator Eastland called for the establishment of a national organization to fight the U. S. Supreme Court."

Following quotations of additional attacks on the Supreme Court by Sen. Eastland, the letter concludes:

* * *

"THE RESULT of Senator Eastland's wild and irresponsible attacks on constitutional government has been the development of widespread lawlessness in Mississippi which threatens to engulf other states.

"It is, therefore, respectfully requested that we be given an opportunity to appear before your committee to submit evidence in support of the charges stated in this letter and for the purpose of urging that Senator Eastland be expelled from the Senate because of his misconduct."

32b 1956

NAACP

HENRY LEE MOON
DIRECTOR, PUBLIC RELATIONS

A Letter To An English Newspaper

Afro-American

Editor's Note: Alistair Cooke, an Englishman, is moderator for the American TV show, "Omnibus."

Americans may well hope that he had nothing to do with preparation of the material for Omnibus if it is shot through with the bias and repetition of statements we know to be untrue or unsupported by facts.

Mr. Moon, in this letter to the Manchester (England) Guardian, discusses Mr. Cook's series of articles on the U.S. color question and points out that they are both misleading and inaccurate.)

Dear Sir:

We are shocked and dismayed by Alistair Cooke's series of articles under the general title, "The Ordeal of the South," published in the Manchester Guardian during the month of May, 1956. Our distress is compounded by the realization that the Guardian is regarded as the authentic voice of liberalism throughout the English-speaking world.

Mr. Cooke's articles are biased, inaccurate, superficial and offensive. Even the more responsible newspapers of the American South, though strongly in favor of retaining segregation, would be unlikely to publish such obvious tripe.

In American journalism we look for a measure of objectivity which is totally missing in Mr. Cooke's report.

* * *

AS AN individual, he is, of course, entitled to his prejudices. But as a journalist, he is obligated to present both sides of so controversial an issue as racial segregation in the United States.

This he failed to do.

There is no indication in his articles that he interviewed colored Americans or sought their views, other than attendance at a meeting addressed by the leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus protest, the Rev. Dr. Martin L. King, a scholarly and dedicated man, whom he brands as "the cat's paw of the NAACP" and superciliously refers to as "an educated man."

* * *

THROUGHOUT THE articles there are factual errors which Mr. Cooke could have readily checked. The U.S. Supreme Court decision of May 7, 1954, banning public school segregation was not a mere **"majority opinion."** It was a **unanimous opinion** in which all nine justices participated.

If, as Mr. Cooke claims, he had "to stumble" on the Hillsboro, Ohio, school segregation case while in that state, it is only because he neglected to read the New York Times and Associated Press and United Press dispatches in other newspapers.

Without indicating his source, Mr. Cooke states: "North Carolina spends $102 a year on each of its white children, $207 on its colored." "The Negro and the Schools," a Ford Foundation report, gives the figures as of 1952: $152.20 for each white child and $128.67 for each colored pupil.

There are five states, not four, which still require payment of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting.

Judge J. Waites Waring's 1947 ruling was not the first against the white primary. His decision was based on a 1944 ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court.

WRONG AGAIN

In 1873, Mr. Cooke alleges, "Negroes dominated the state (Alabama) legislature in the proportion of three to one." Wrong, again! Negroes were at no time in the majority in the Alabama State Legislature.

Where your correspondent got the figures that 500,000 colored Americans returned to the South after World War II, he does not state. It is a highly questionable figure.

His statement that "in Georgia's aircraft factories, the Texas oil fields, the Carolina textile mills, and in the building trades everywhere, Negroes are being employed for skilled jobs and promoted on their merits as freely as they are in the North," simply is not true.

WRONG ON GEORGIA AND CAROLINAS

There is extensive documentation of the racial discrimination prevailing in these areas. Colored Americans are almost totally excluded from the Carolina textile industry. They are largely restricted to maintenance work in aircraft factories in Georgia.

In the Texas oil fields, until early this year, they were exclusively confined to low paid, unskilled work. They are kept out of many skilled trades in the building industry.

TUSKEGEE NOT THE BEST

Tuskegee Institute is by no means the "first," and most informed persons would challenge Mr. Cook's assertion that it is the "best institution of higher learning for Negroes."

I once served as press relations officer for Tuskegee and there was a constant stream of newspapermen and magazine writers, American and foreign, visiting the school in those days.

WRONG ON NAACP

Mr. Cooke misrepresents the role of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Montgomery bus protest. He could have obtained the facts by simply asking us rather than depending on the speculations of Montgomery white people.

Mr. Cooke reveals his racial prejudice in his slanderous remarks about colored Americans. He refers to Mrs. Rosa Parks, a gracious and poised lady, as "the stubborn woman who started it all" in Montgomery.

Throughout his articles he uses such offensive terms as "darktown," "a fat coloured wench," "sassy Negroes of Montgomery," and asserts that the colored people "jig," whereas white persons "dance."

INTERMARRIAGE

Your correspondent even takes seriously the hoary and irrelevant shibboleth of the white South: "Would you want your daughter to marry a Negro?"

As a result of Mr. Cooke's unconcealed bias, his careless disregard for facts, and his neglect to present both sides of the picture, readers of the Guardian have been given a superficial and distorted picture of a grave national issue. They deserve much better.

16 MILLIONS

The question of racial segregation in public education and in other phases of American life affects profoundly the lives and the status of 16 million of colored Americans and several times that number of whites.

It is related intimately to the continuing task of fashioning a working democratic society in accordance with the principles laid down in the founding documents of the American Republic.

It has become one of the major domestic issues in American politics and bids fair to have an important bearing on the choice of a President and on the election of a majority party in the next Congress.

It has had an impact, too, on the nation's foreign policy.

Thus, it deserves more than the cocktail party quips and hastily assembled cliches of southern white thinking, circa 1880, which Mr. Cooke has given it in his series.

Several series of articles on this question have been published during the past winter and spring by American newspapers and press services.

The Guardian series by Mr. Cooke is, by good margin, at the bottom of the list as to factual accuracy, perception, objectivity in reporting, analysis and evaluation and, perhaps naturally, in background material.

It is particularly ironic that some United States newspapers, no crusaders for liberalism, should so far outrank the Manchester Guardian in the quality of the product on this vital area of liberalism.

/S/ HENRY LEE MOON
Director, Public Relations,
NAACP, NYC

NIXON, N.A.A.C.P. MEMBER, FOR 'MODERATION'

Views on Integration Told in Texas

BY WILLARD EDWARDS
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Springfield, Mo., Sept. 26—Vice President Nixon today said that since 1946 he has been an honorary member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a militant organization which some southern states are trying to suppress.

Nixon chose Dixie territory to discuss the Supreme court anti-segregation decision and related "civil rights" issues which are a subject of violent controversy in the south. He voiced these views at a Houston, Tex., press conference with the full consciousness that they would alienate many southern pro-Eisenhower voters of 1952.

Counsels Against Extremes

The Vice President counseled against "violence and extremes" by both sides in dealing with the Negro problem in the south, called for a "moderate" approach in bringing about integration in southern schools, and said:

"We are not going to reach a real solution of the problem until a change takes place in the hearts of men. Clear and right thinking people will eventually prevail. It must never become a political football."

Nixon's membership in the N.A.A.C.P., while no secret, had not been widely publicized before. He said he had been given honorary status in the organization after he spoke at a Methodist church meeting in Monrovia, Cal., while first running for Congress 10 years ago.

No Answer on Votes

Whether this connection, calculated to anger segments of the southern voting population, might, on the other hand, induce a switch of Negro votes to the G. O. P., both in the north and south, was a question which Nixon said he could not answer. He noted that polls anticipated some Republican gains of this nature.

Asked if he supported all the policies and programs of the N. A. A. C. P., which has sponsored bus strikes and similar operations in the south, Nixon replied:

"I haven't studied all their programs. I have not been a partitcipating or dues-paying member. I do subscribe to the view that it is essential in this country to work toward realization and equalization of opportunities for education and employment and the good things in life for all citizens regardless of race, color and creed.

Hurts U. S. Abroad

"This is essential from an international viewpoint because every evidence of racial prejudice and tension is blown up abroad and hurts us irreparably. At home, it hurts economically. We lose when 17 million Negroes are deprived of opportunities to develop great scientists and great educators.

Nixon said he was happy to see that Adlai Stevenson, Democrat Presidential candidate, had "disagreed with his platform" and had indorsed the Supreme court decision in favor of integrating schools.

"Stevenson and Eisenohwer do not question the law of the land and that is a healthy situation," he said. "The administration position—my position—is that we must have a moderate, steady advance and avoid extremes on both sides. We urge those interested not to fall into the error of revolutionary aims instead of evolutionary."

Hails Job Efforts

Nixon hailed the efforts of southern leaders to bring about equal employment opportunities for Negroes. Thru the efforts of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, of which he is chairman, and the coöperation of southern employers, thousands of jobs have been opened to Negroes, he said.

Asked about the efforts to suppress the N.A.A.C.P. in some southern states, he said any organization not advocating overthrow of the government by force and violence had a right to meet and express its views. The N.A.A.C.P. was not that kind of organization, he noted, and "those who would suppress it are engaging in activity which, if they thought it thru, they would reconsider.

Poses With Editor

Nixon said he intended to expand his views on civil rights of Negroes in future speeches at Louisville, Ky., and St. Petersburg, Fla.

He posed with Clifford Richardson Jr., editor-manager of the Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro newspaper, who estimated that there were 250,000 Negro voters in Texas. Texas politicians told Nixon that Ike probably would not carry Texas this year. He will probably get about 45 per cent of the vote, they estimated.

Nixon, after a 528 mile flight from Houston, came here to find 5,000 roaring partisans jamming the Shrine mosque at a mid-afternoon meeting.

32b 1956

NAACK seeks injunction to bar N.C. registration

afro-American Sat. 2-25-56 p. 3 Baltimore, Md.

RALEIGH, N.C. — A suit for a court order denying the state's authority to require the NAACP to register as a corporation and as a group seeking to mold public opinion was filed in Wake County Superior Court here Thursday.

The suit serves as an answer to Attorney General William B. Rodman Jr. who had informed the NAACP that if it was not registered under the laws it would be subject to penalties under the Registration of Foreign Corporations Act.

In its petition, the NAACP, incorporated under the laws of New York State denies that it functions as a corporation in North Carolina and says it "is not principally engaged in influencing legislation or public opinion."

* * *

ROY WILKINS, NAACP executive secretary, contended that the organization's branches in this state are not incorporated and function independently of the New York corporation except for use of the name.

He pointed out that branches have received charters from the New York corporation but that they are "without power to incur any obligation on the part of the plaintiff (NAACP)."

Mr. Wilkins added that one member of the board of directors of the New York corporation lives in North Carolina but that he has no authority to act for the corporation in this state.

* * *

THE NAACP functions in North Carolina only in capacities of interstate commerce such as mail, telephone calls and visits by officials of the New York corporation, Mr. Wilkins said.

The Patriots of North Carolina, Inc., a white supremacy organization, sparked the move to force the NAACP to register in this state by complaining to state officials that it should be required to register.

Negro Group Loses Round In Carolina

RALEIGH, N.C., March 12 (AP) — North Carolina won a round today in a legal bout with the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Superior Court Judge Hamilton C. Hobgood ruled in favor of a motion by Atty. Gen. W. B. Rodman in a case brought to determine whether the NAACP is required to register under two North Carolina laws.

The NAACP immediately gave notice ti will appeal Hobgood's decision to the State Supreme court.

Pilot 3-13-56

The NAACP had instituted the action in Wake Superior Court asking for a declaratory judgment that (1) the state was without power to require it to register under a state law requiring the registration of out-of-state corporations doing business in the state, and (2) a state law requiring the registration of businesses seeking to influence public opinion does not apply to the NAACP.

NAACP To Limit Carolina Effort To Court Action

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 18 (AP) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) indicated here it will confine its desegregation efforts to the courts and will not campaign actively against pro-segregation measures to be proposed to the North Carolina Legislature next week.

Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, president of the NAACP's North Carolina Conference, said the group "sees no practical advantage" to appearing at legislative hearings, set to begin at Raleigh next Tuesday.

Pro-segregation measures to be submitted to the legislature, which was called to meet in special session by Gov. Luther Hodges, appear likely of passage. They include bills to amend the state constitution to allow tuition grants to private nonsectarian schools for pupils whose parents object to their attending desegregated schools and to allow local communities to close down the public schools if they feel it necessary.

Alexander declined to talk of future tactics, but declared that enactment of "evasive measures" does not show good faith with U.S. Supreme Court desegregation decress. He added that the "theories" of continued segregation in the bills "have no valid legal support."

Bills made public by the governor last week for consideration by the Legislature were drawn up by an Advisory Committee on Education appointed by the governor.

N.C. again denies suit of NAACP

Afro-American Sat. 11-16-56 Baltimore, Md.

RALEIGH, N.C. — (ANP) — For the second time, a North Carolina court has ruled that an NAACP suit against the secretary of state and attorney general was "improperly framed."

The petition brought by the civil rights group seeks a declaratory judgment against its compliance with two North Carolina laws dealing with its operation in the state.

* * P. 3

ONE OF THE laws requires foreign corporations to register with the secretary of state in order to do business in the state.

The other says that an organization that influences public opinion or legislation must also register with the secretary of state.

The NAACP contends that it does not do business in the state and should not come under jurisdiction of the laws.

* * *

THE NORTH CAROLINA high court, in declaring the group's suit "improperly framed," upheld a decision of Superior Court Judge Hamilton Hobgood who earlier had dismissed part of the equality group's petition.

Robert L. Carter, NAACP attorney from New York, argued that "there is no misjoiner in the causes of action." He said the cases were consolidated because "they arise from the same action."

NAACP Turned Down Twice In North Carolina

Call-Post 1-20 Cleveland, Ohio

RALEIGH, N. C. — (ANP) — For the second time, a North Carolina court has ruled that an NAACP suit against the secretary of state and attorney general was "improperly framed."

This time, the North Carolina Supreme court handed down the ruling.

The petition brought by the civil rights group seeks a declaratory judgment against its compliance with two North Carolina laws dealing with its operation in the state.

One of the laws requires foreign corporations to register with the secretary of state in order to do business in the state. The other says that an organization that influences public opinion or legislation must also register with the secretary of state.

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32b 1956 NAACP

PAMPHLET
"M if for Mississippi and Murder"

Mississippi Congressman Riled By NAACP Pamphlet

Washington. — Smarting under the impact of the NAACP exposure of murder and the suppression of civil rights in Mississippi, Representative John Bell Williams (D., Miss.), attacked an NAACP factual pamphlet, entitled "M is for Mississippi and Murder" as "a filthy little document."

In an address on the floor of the House on Jan. 23, Representative Williams waved the pamphlet aloft and angrily complained that "no state in the history of this nation has suffered such unwarranted, libelous and slanderous attacks as has the State of Mississippi. The latest shot to be fired in this libel campaign is a filthy little document put out by the NAACP called 'M is for Mississippi and Murder.'"

At no time during the course of his remarks did Representative Williams attempted to refute the facts published in the pamphlet. The publication consists of quotations from prominent Mississippians inciting violence and of brief factual accounts of the killings of the Rev. George W. Lee, Lamar Smith and Emmett Till.

32b 1956

NAACP

PUNITIVE MEASURES ADOPTED IN SOME SOUTHERN LOCALITIES AGAINST TEACHERS WHO ARE NAACP MEMBERS.

Despite curbs, South's teachers join NAACP

Afro-American P. 5
Sat. 6-23-56

NEW YORK — In spite of punitive measures adopted in some southern localities against teachers who are NAACP members, many colored teachers in the South have joined the association during its spring membership campaign.

In making this announcement here Thursday, Miss Lucille Black, NAACP membership secretary, said teacher enrollment in the State of Florida "probably leads the nation." More than 300 teachers in Jacksonville, Fla., alone have become NAACP members during the campaign, she noted.

* * * *

IN GEORGIA, North and South Carolina, Virginia and other southern states, Miss Black continued, "hundreds of colored teachers have expressed their interest in the desegregation fight by paying memberships and making contributions."

South Carolina recently made an anti-NAACP oath a condition of employment for all teaching positions. A similar measure was adopted in Alabama, applying only to Wilcox County.

S. C. Teachers Sue To Kill NAACP Ban

Afro-American Sat. 9-22-56

Anti-NAACP Law Faces Test Monday

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-20-56

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Eighteen of the 24 teachers who were fired last May at the Elloree Training School because they would not sign declarations favoring segregation and against the NAACP, Monday brought suit in U.S. District Court here. They seek to invalidate a new state law which bars NAACP members from state jobs.

P.3

The complaint was signed by Thurgood Marshall, chief of the NAACP's legal staff, and Lincoln C. Jenkins Jr. Columbia, attorney, representing the S.C. Conference of NAACP.

Defendants listed are M.G. Austin Jr., superintendent of School 7, Orangeburg County (Elloree) and W. B. Bookhardt, Harold Felder, T. T. McEachern, Elmo Shuler and Ulmer Weeks, district trustees.

Plaintiffs are:

* * *

OLA L. BRYAN, Robert D. Carmichael, Essie M. David, Charles E. Davis, Rosa D. Davis, Vivian V. Floyd, Bee A. Fogan, Hattie M. Fulton, Ruth M. Ingram, Mary E. Jackson, Frazier H. Keitt, Luther Lucas, James B. Mays, Laura Pickett, Howard E. Shefton, Betty Smith, Leila M. Summers and Clarance V. Tobin.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiffs were all employed at the Elloree Training School and performed their work satisfactorily.

That on or about May 11, 1956, defendant M. G. Austin Jr. gave plaintiff Charles E. Davis (then principal of the school) uniform application blanks for his teachers to sign and submit in order to have their employment continued.

THE COMPLAINT says that among questions the teachers were required to answer on the applications were:

"Do you belong to the NAACP?" "Does any member of your immediate family belong to the NAACP?" "Do you support the NAACP in any way (money or attendance at meetings)?" "Do you favor integration of races in public schools?" and similar questions.

The plaintiffs, the complaint set forth, refused—and rightfully to answer the questions on grounds that they "inquired concerning matters beyond the competence of the state, to inquire into, and "Infringed upon their rights as a citizen of the United States, secured by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, to freely associate with others for the purpose of securing rights conferred by the Constitution;

* * *

"THEIR RIGHTS of free speech, their rights to petition for redress of grievances as well as their rights not to be subjected to a bill of attainder secured by Article 1, Section 10, clause of the U. S. Constitution."

The complaint says that after plaintiffs notified defendant Austin they could not subscribe to the questions, they (plaintiffs) informed him during an interview on May 15, 1956, that they wished to continue in their positions.

Austin, the complaint goes on, forced the plaintiffs to sign statments of resignation, solely because they refused to declare themselves opposed to both the NAACP and integration.

* * *

THE COMPLAINT seeks from the court preliminary and final injunction on:

1. Refusal of defendants to continue employment of the plaintiffs solely because plaintiffs belong to NAACP or their attitude towards school segregation.

2. Restraining defendants "from inquiring into plaintiffs' beliefs and associations as a condition of continued employment."

3. Restraining defendants from refusing employment to plaintiffs because plaintiffs refuse to state whether or not they belong to the NAACP or believe in integration or segregation.

4. "That this court adjudge, declare the decree the rights and legal relations of the parties to the controversy herein and that such declaration shall have the force and effect of a final judgment or decree."

* * *

THE ACTION stemmed from the mass resignation and dismissal of 24 teachers at Elloree Training School last spring. Three of th 24 told the AFRO they were dismissed because they hadn't done so.

Trustees announced shortly afterward that they had received 54 applications for the positions, some from outside of the state.

When 24 replacements were announced at the beginning of September classes, L.A. Blackman, president of the Elloree NAACP, told The AFRO that Elloree parents and patrons would resist the new teachers.

* * *

He said:

"WE DON'T THINK they (new teachers) should have taken the jobs of other teachers who had taken a noble stand."

Simultaneously, Mr. Blackman quoted one white trustee as declaring:

"Anything can teach a n----."

The complaint is the first challenge of a law passed by the 1956 session of the State Legislature which makes unlawful:

"Employment by the state, school district or any county or municipality of any member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and provides criminal penalties for violations."

The defendants, previously announced as members of the White Citizens Council chapter at Elloree, first formed in the state, presumably had acted under state law when they sought answers to the questionnaire, the complaint holds.

Sat. 10-20-56

CHARLESTON, S.C.—A new state law, passed by the 1956 session of the State Legislature, which makes it unlawful for NAACP members to hold jobs under local and state government agencies, faces its first test in Federal Court Monday (Oct. 22).

P.3

The law, aimed principally at the more than 6,500 school teachers in colored public schools, is being challenged by 18 of 24 teachers at the Elloree Training School, in Orangeburg county.

They were fired or asked to resign last spring when they balked at signing application forms emphasizing the new law.

A three judge court, presided over by Circuit Court Judge John J. Parker of Charlotte, N.C., will hear the case. The others are George B. Timmerman Sr. of Batesburg and Columbia and Ashton H. Williams of Lake City and Charleston.

* * *

THE TEACHERS ARE being represented by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, and Lincoln C. Jenkins Jr., Columbia attorney. Attorney General T. C. Callison heads the state's staff of lawyers.

Plaintiffs allege, among other things, that they were offered new contracts, but refused to subscribe to certain statements in these regarding NAACP membership and private views on segregation.

On the advice and request of the school superintendent, they declare, they reluctantly signed statements of resignation, but did so under protest.

They argue that their rights to NAACP membership and private views on such matters as segregation or integration are secured for them under the 14th Amendment.

* * *

A CURSORY CHECK of the state's 103 school district shows that only a few school boards and districts invoked the new law.

At Elloree, however, all school board members are believed to have figured prominently in the organization of the first chapter of the White Citizens Council in the state in August 1955, almost immediately after being served with a petition requesting that desegregation begin.

* * *

SOME OF THE 24 NEW teachers who replaced those quitting or being fired in the matter, as well as several of those who signed the documents, Elloree NAACP leaders say, are NAACP members in good standing.

However, proof of the memberships is a closely kept secret.

The new law also applies to the staff at S.C. State College, where last year some 197 persons were employed, many known to have been NAACP supporters in the past.

Burn Home of NAACP Leader In Clarendon

Col P.13 Kansas City, Mo.
Trib 11-12-54

NEW YORK.— (ANP)— The home of an NAACP leader in Clarendon County, S. C., was burned last week, the NAACP national office here has been notified.

The home was that of the Rev. James W. Seals of Manning, S.C., a founder of the Clarendon county NAACP branch.

Seals was notified of the disaster, which occurred Oct. 2, while he was visiting relatives in this city. He has gone back to Manning to inspect the damage. He said he has received various threats because of his NAACP activities, and also has been subjected to economic pressures for the same reason.

He is pastor of African Methodist Episcopal churches in Summerton and Silvers, S. C.

In South Carolina

Senator Is Suing NAACP: $120,000

Courier Sat. 10-20-56

Pittsburgh Pa. P 2

SUMTER, S. C.—(ANP)—In a complaint charging that the executive committee of the NAACP sought to damage his reputation by publishing a letter in a Southern daily newspaper, a South Carolina State Senator here started a $120,000 libel suit against the civil rights organization.

The suit was opened in the Court of Common Pleas here. It was brought by State Sen. Shepard K. Nash, attorney for Sumter County schools.

Nash alleges that the statement damaged him in his profession as a lawyer, since he was the school official responsible for the releasing of press notices.

The NAACP letter was printed after some Negro plaintiffs withdrew their signatures from school integration petitions. It was signed by Roland Blanding.

NAACP attorneys Matthew J. Perry of Spartanburg and Lincoln C. Jenkins of Columbia said there was no intent to injure the plaintiff and no damage to him was done.

own advantage."

Culbertson's original claim to nation-wide fame dates back to 1947 when he headed the defense for 28 white men accused of lynching Willie Earle. The Negro had been accused of killing a white taxi driver. It was Culbertson's emotional appeal to the jury that aquitted the defendants. He said at that time:

"I know you are all good citizens of South Carolina—we understand each other. Not a soul in South carolina would criticize you if you turn these boys loose. You are not expected to convict them.

"Willie Earle is dead and I wish more like him were dead."

In 1952, however, Culbertson did a complete about-face. He gave his law firm up, which provided an annual income of $75,000, and went into private practice that currently yields about $20,000 a year. He joined the NAACP and is said to be its best worker in the state.

Klan Hits Lawyer For 'Desertion'

BELTON, S. C. — (ANP) —Atty. John Holt Culbertson, 47-year-old white lawyer who, in 1952, deserted the "southern way of life" and became a member of the NAACP, was the subject of an attack at a week end rally of the Ku Klux Klan here recently.

Since his defection from the South's way of life, Culbertson has earned the hatred of every segregationist organization in the region, especially the Klan, whom he has fought vigorously.

Referring to Culbertson's activity in the state NAACP, State Grand Dragon J. H. Bickely of Marion, told 1,000 Kluxers:

"The NAACP is a Communist-front organization being manipulated by a bunch of Jews for their

ly yields about $20,000 a year. He joined the NAACP and is said to be its best worker in the state.

Klan Attacks White Atty. Who Went Over To NAACP

Weekly New Orleans, La.

Sat. 12-8-56

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S.C. Negroes Raised 7,200 To Meet Libel Settelment

State Press Fri. 11-23-56 P. 1

Little Rock Ark.

Sumter, S. C.—Negro citizens of Sumter and South Carolina have raised $7,200 to meet a $10,000 libel settlement levied against officers of the Sumter branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Rev. J. M. Hinton, president of the state conference of NAACP branches, reported this week.

The money was raised at an overflow meeting in the First Baptist Church here whose pastor, Rev. Horace Sharper, was one of the defendants. Contributions ranged from 25 cents up to sizeable sums. The balance needed to pay the settlement was contributed by church groups.

The NAACP leaders were sued by Shepard K. Nash, a local white attorney, who alleged that he had been libeled in a letter to the editor of a Sumter newspaper. Mr. Nash denied the allegation and brought suit against Mr. Sharper and other officers of the NAACP branch who had signed the letter. A settlement was reached by which the defendants agreed to pay $10,000 to Mr. Nash. A proposal by the plaintiff to defer collection of the settlement as long as no school desegregation suit was filed in Sumter county was rejected by the NAACP leaders.

32b 1956

NAACP Aid Routs Elloree Hate Group

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. P. 3 Sat. 4-14-56

By JOHN H. McCRAY

ELLOREE, S.C. — If nobody has yet told them the NAAAP and those "outside" folk who have been sending cothing, food stuffs and some money into Elloree since early last fall might like to know that their combined efforts have just about routed the once feared strangler, the White Citizens Council, around Elloree.

South Carolina's first WCC, so reports the organization's official sheet, published in the county seat at Orangeburg—21 miles east—was organized last August.

The unit with face turned down to Mississippi, sprang up quickly after some 37 parents signed and filed a petition requesting immediate steps toward conforming with the Supreme Court's May 31 1955, ruling.

* * *

THE PETITION was filed around noon on Saturday. Monday morning, one of the signers working for the city's sanitation crew, James Shivers, was fired when he reported to work.

In the weeks that followed before he moved his wife and five children north to Philadelphia, neither he nor any of them could even get cotton picking jobs.

NAACP leaders and friendly neighbors donated money and a little food but Mr. Shivers' relatives finally induced them to leave.

* * *

ABOUT THE same time Shivers was getting fired, another man, Andrew Glover who had been a top mechanic at a local automobile concern, was getting his.

He went the same day to Orangeburg and was quickly hired by a similar firm there, but local WCC leaders learned of his transfer, contacted the Orangeburg business, which regretfully let him go at the week's end.

Glover transferred to a colored automobile agency in Orangeburg, but later, like Shivers, also moved his family north

* * *

THERE WERE others like Shivers and Glover who lost local jobs and were barred from work.

For example, Burgess Butler and his son were on plumbing jobs in Orangeburg for more than two years; and doing well. Burgess Butler signed the petition. His son didn't.

Local WCC forces pressured the Orangeburg firm and the employers, again regretfully, gave the two men two weeks advance pay and discharged them.

* * *

THEN, A woman who had worked at the local garment factory owned by a northern firm. was fired. She had signed.

Simultaneously, credit of the petitioners and suspected NAACP members was cancelled in local stores and at the bank. And in this small farming community credit between crops is life itself.

Fourteen of the petitioners, caught in panic for the time being, backed down. Under promises of being restored to "good grace" they signed a prepared statement which claimed they had been tricked into signing the petition and wanted segregation continued.

They turned upon the NAACP and its leaders.

* * *

FOR A WHILE, led by Mayor W. J. Deer and other town officials, things looked dark and forlorn. Most NAACP members and signers of the petition kept faith; they shifted buying to other areas and urged the predominantly colored community to do likewise.

About the same time as the WCC campaign got under way, a chain food store opened for business here and both because of its lower per item price and the "feeling" against WCC-backing white merchants, the chain store quickly hustled up a back-breaking business.

It was with this as background information that the AFRO, this week, went back to Elloree, cradle of the hate-mongering White Citizens Council in South Carolina, to determine as far as possible what effects WCC had dealt permanently upon the people, and how these compared against help and assistance known to have come in from sympathetic outsiders.

The findings are salutory and revealing.

* * *

WE HAD PLANNED to get here early, in order to catch 74-year-old L. A. Blackman. NAACP branch president, who likes to stir with the birds.

We found him patiently going over his records of families and items he carfully notes as administrator of what is popularly called "relief" in this area.

His master book contains names of scores of families, with perhaps 10 or 20 times their number in items issued to individual members.

One entry of Tuesday (The day before we arrived) gave accounting of help to the family of a young deserted mother who, Mr. Blackman said wistfully, "was in such bad shape she could hardly hide her nakedness."

* * *

ANOTHER RECENT entry covered a family of 12 which couldn't even attend a funeral for a deceased family member. The father an NAACP member, had been displaced by WCC efforts.

We noted other entries and asked: "Well, what effect has the Citizens Council had on local NAACP memberships?"

Mr. Blackman grinned: "I hope they stay in business. They've really helped us a lot."

* * *

NOTING OUR quizzical expression, the veteran building contractor procured a second record book and began perusing.

The book showed about 150 members last December, with few added during the months of September through December.

But it listed 93 names and addresses of persons who have joined since Jan. 1, 1956, for an all-time record of 243 members or close to 250.

Mr. Blackman said he had received "from people on the street" about half a dozen names this week he hadn't yet recorded.

* * *

IN TRYING to explain this sudden turning again to the NAACP Mr. Blackman agreed:

1. The "relief" that has been provided WCC victims has turned them further against local whites who for decades past, have been the sources these people relied upon.

It is generally understood here that only petitioners, members of NAACP and their families are helped. The 14 who backed down, for example, are not only excluded, but the WCC laughed at them after they signed the contradicting WCC approved statements.

So, to qualify for help, interested families join the NAACP

* * *

2. THIS assistance program has induced greater independence and self-respect among Elloree colored citizens.

Mr. Blackman related that while a few months back few colored citizens would admit in the presence of whites they liked the NAACP, it is common today to hear one say loudly something like, "Yeah, I belong to the NAACP. That's my business. I am going to always belong to it."

He said that quite often one hears at popular town hangouts someone say: "I'm for the NAACP now 100 per cent. To hell with the whitefolks. They don't do anything for me anyhow."

* * *

INDEPENDENT, and later checking around the town disclosed that thinking in Elloree is generally that of Mr. Blackman: The WCC campaign has failed.

The stock of even lifelong relationships with local whites in the WCC campaign has slumped terrifically and that not only has the stock of the NAACP soared up, but that the organization is here to stay.

But what about local whites who pitched suddenly into a campaign aimed at breaking the backs of, and chasing from the community these civic-minded citizens?

* * *

INDICATIONS ARE that they, too are gravely concerned and, here and there, trying to undo the wrong.

The woman who was fired from the garment factory because she wanted integration was sent for after several weeks, and is back on her job. She vowed she'll never repudiate her signature.

A few days before our visit, Mr. Blackman said, a local agency was in the process of repossessing an automobile of an NAACP member, saying he'd have to have the money or the car. The man sought a loan through the assistance program Mr. Blackman administers.

When the dealer learned the NAACP branch wanted to take up the mortgage in full, he quickly did an about face, allowed the man additional time and apologized for his attitude.

* * *

IN THE THIRD CASE, one NAACP official reports having been in the local bank and overhearing a conversation between a white farmer and the banker, from whom the farmer was seeking a crop loan.

Briefly: The banker said he'd have to reject the loan because the farmer now had no helpers on his farm. Last year he had had about 30 colored tenant farmers.

The loan seeker explained he had only obeyed the WCC. "They told me to make them (tenants) move off because they signed that paper."

The banker is reported to have replied: "Well you go to the Citizens Council for the loan. We can't make one until you get some help to work that land."

* * *

MR. BLACKMAN said the assistance program also includes making loans of various sorts.

"We've already loaned funds to a number of farmers so they could buy seed and fertilizer," he said. "We have on file now about five applications we haven't processed."

He pulled out a mortgage on a 1950 car for $194.51 that had been taken over the day before from an agency which was about to repossess the vehicle.

* * *

A NUMBER OF mortgages on homes of NAACP folk, threatened with foreclosure, some before they fell due, has also been taken over on loans arranged through a bank in Columbia.

Indication that the NAACP, at least in Elloree, is thinking of extending its services, is a storehouse being built by Mr. Blackman who, as we pulled away, said:

"Don't worry about us in Elloree. Our spirits and our NAACP memberships are high —thanks to God and the NAACP."

NAACP

SOUTH CAROLINA

Ban Upon NAACP Members Voted

New Orleans La. Times Picayune 3-15-56

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 14 (AP) —The South Carolina General Assembly has ordered the firing of all public employes who are members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Legislature 3-15-56

The Legislature enacted a bill to ban NAACP members from state, county and local public employment. The measure outlines appeal procedures.

Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., has been silent on whether he will sign the bill, which drew no opposition during passage.

Meanwhile, the assembly sent the governor a number of acts dealing with the segregation problem, among them ones calling for a special committee to investigate NAACP activities at State College for Negroes, and allowing police to transfer pupils from one school to another to avoid "civil commotion."

Carolina Assembly Orders Firing Of NAACP Members

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala. Thurs. 3-15-56

COLUMBIA, S. C. March 14 (AP)—The South Carolina General Assembly has ordered the firing of all public employes who are members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Legislature enacted a bill to ban NAACP members from state, county and local public employment. The measure outlines appeal procedures.

Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., has been silent on whether he will sign the bill, which drew no opposition during passage.

Authored by Rep. Charles G Garrett of Greenville and 25 others, the bill said that the NAACP advocates a course — integration —not in the best interests of the peace and tranquillity of the state.

To Test South Carolina's New Discriminatory Law Barring NAACP Members

P.1 Bystander Thurs. 3-29-56 Des Moines Iowa

New York—The NAACP's objective of 'first class citizenship for Negro Americans according to the Constitution and the laws of the land' apparently are 'incompatible with the South Carolina conception of Americanism,' Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary, said here this week in commenting on South Carolina's newly enacted law barring NAACP members from employment by the state or any city or county in the state.

In signing the bill, Governor George Bell Timmerman characterized the NAACP as an 'insidious' organization trying to upset the laws, customs and traditions of the state and creating 'turmoil' between the races. Apparently the bill is an effort to intimidate teachers as they are the only large group of public employees from which NAACP membership is recruited in the state.

To Be Tested

Meanwhile, in Columbia, Rev. James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina State Conference of NAACP Branches, announced that this new discriminatory law will be tested in the federal courts, and little time will be lost in bringing such a case. He charged that the law 'is a violation of rights guaranteed under the United States Constitution, and is a gross discrimination against those who join the NAACP,' and predicted that it 'will not stand the test before the courts of the land.' Bystander

At Greenville, S. C., Dr. George F. K. Naylor, a visiting Australian Professor at Furman University, denounced the new law as embodying 'the very principles of persecution which we resent as being characteristic of communism.' P.6

'A certain organization,' he said, 'whose social objectives appear to have been pursued with complete legal propriety has been selected as a victim to be persecuted because its views differ from those of the ruling classes.'

Large spring campaigns in the South will be conducted in New Orleans, Atlanta, Brimingham, Richmond and Miami. Other big campaigns scheduled to open on April 1 are in Los Angeles, Detroit, Kansas City and New York City.

The spring campaigns will close on June 15. A second section of the nationwide membership drive will be held in other localities in the autumn.

NAACP Field Staff In Action

Major membership campaigns in the Midwest will be directed by Noah W. Griffin, field secretary for that area. Field secretaries Robert L. Saunders and L. Pearl Mitchell will conduct the drive in Miami.

Other field personnel have been assigned as follows: Mississippi—Medgar Evers; Arkansas—Frank W. Smith; Georgia—Charles Price; Detroit—Miss Mildred Bond; New York City—Miss Gertrude Gorman; New Orleans—Clarence W. Laws; Jersey City and Newark—John W. Flamer; Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mrs. Carita Roane; Charleston, W. Va., and Richmond, Va.—Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison.

18 Negroes Quit When Queried On Integration

Courier-Journal Fri. 5-18-56 Louisville, Ky.

Elloree, S. C., May 17 (AP)—Eighteen Negro teachers have resigned rather than fill out applications including questions about their views on integrated schools and the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People. P. 28

Three others refused to return application forms asking the questions.

In announcing that the 21 teachers of the Elloree Training School would not resume their duties when the school for Negroes begins the fall term, the board of trustee's chairman, W. B. Bookhardt, asserted:

"We're going to run our schools for the best interests of the community."

Friday, Bookhardt said, application blanks were distributed to 31 teachers. "Teachers were asked to either submit the applications or resign." Eighteen resigned and three others refused to sign the applications or resign."

Seven filled out the forms as requested, Bookhardt said.

Citizens alarmed over probe of air base NAACP members

Afro-American Sat. 4-14-56 P. 3 Baltimore, Md.

SUMTER, S. C. — Local citizens have become aroused over the report of a mysterous effort to determine which civilian employees of Shaw Field Army Air Force base near here, are members of the NAACP.

According to the report, one of the white women employees late in February presented to her fellow workers of both races unheaded typed forms with blanks calling for the following information:

List the organizations to which you belong.

List your church denimination.

Are you a member of the NAACP?

Can't teach, be member of NAACP

Afro-American Sat. 3-19-56 Baltimore Md.

COLUMBIA, S.C. — The chairman of the state's Committee to Preserve Segregation, Calhoun County's Sen. L. Marion Gressette, announced Tuesday the type of contracts school teachers must have under a new state law. P. 3

The state department of education, he said, had been advised that contracts should include something like this phrase:

"I am not now a member of the NAACP and will not become a member during the life of this agreement."

* * *

THE ACTUAL wording, and whether or not any is included at all, is however a matter for local school districts, Gressette said.

The 1956 State Legislature enacted the Garrett-Maybank bill which forbids employment in state jobs to persons holding membership in the NAACP. In some areas, reports are that new contracts offered teachers go the Gressette recommendation one better.

These state that the signee hasn't been an NAACP member and does not contribute to the organization.

In the face of this threat that hangs over the colored teachers, efforts to contact an officer of the Palmetto Education Association about it were not successful.

* * *

PEA, ORGANIZATION of the teachers affected by the new state law, has consistently made substantial contributions to the legal efforts of NAACP and just last March reaffirmed its stand that segregation in public schools be discontinued.

PEA has some 7,000 paid members. Some quarters contend that the new law might be interpreted as including "collective as well as individual" action by the teachers.

About 95 per cent of the state's colored teachers belong to PEA. Walter E. Solomon told the AFRO in March that PEA would continue to endorse and support the NAACP. He is the organization's executive secretary.

Suit Against NAACP Is Settled

Post and Times Herald P. 18 Washington

SUMTER, S. C., Oct. 5 (AP)—A $120,000 civil suit against the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was settled for $10,000 today by a consent verdict.

Shephard K. Nash, Sumter attorney, brought the suit for damages as a result of a statement attributed to the chapter. Pat. 10-6-56

Two witnesses had been heard briefly by the all-white jury in State Common Pleas Court when lawyers for both sides obtained a brief recess.

In agreeing to the consent verdict, Circuit Judge Steve C. Griffith said he was eager to see good relations between the races in Sumter. He commended both sides for the gentlemanly way the matter was handled since trial began yesterday.

Byrnes Spurns Parties

SUMTER, S. C., Oct. 5 (AP) Former South Carolina Gov. James F. Byrnes declared today that the South "need look to neither the national Democratic nor Republican Party for assistance" on the race issue.

Byrnes, a former Justice of the United States Supreme Court, asserted, however, he has "supreme confidence that we will findways to lawfully maintain segregation" in public schools despite the attitude of the parties and Federal Court pressure.

"Even if the court decision shall force the closing of public schools," he said, "we will find ways to educate our children."

In a speech to the Sumter Kiwanis Club, Byrnes said:

"This feeling of determination is due to no petty prejudice. It is an instinctive desire for the preservation of our races. It is useless to argue whether the racial instinct is right or wrong—it exists."

Byrnes said the current congressional investigation of racially intergated public schools in Washington "proves tahe great harm done to the white children of that city by the mixing of the races."

Teachers fight

Afro-American P. 1 Balto. Md. 10-27-56

CHARLESTON, S.C. — A trial of the 20 teachers who were discharged from their teaching positions because they refused to sign a new anti-NAACP membership oath required by the state opened here Monday, Oct. 22.

Attorneys for the NAACP will argue the teachers' case before a three-judge federal court.

32b 1956

NAACP

SOUTH CAROLINA

NAACP Plans Race Law Test

Post & Times Herald P.19
Thurs. 3-22-56
Washington D.C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 21 (AP)—South Carolina's new law to bar members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from public employment will be taken to court quickly, the state NAACP president said today.

J. M. Hinton called the law unconstitutional and a gross discrimination. He charged that it "will not stand the test before the courts of our land" and added that it will be tested in the Federal courts.

"It has been admitted," he said, that the law "is aimed at those who hold membership in the NAACP and under the United States Constitution it will be declared null and void."

The law, enacted by the General Assembly and signed by Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., last week, declares that the NAACP exerts "constant pressure on its members contrary to the principles upon which the economic and social life of our state rests . . ."

New Orleans Rally Protests Court Action

NEW ORLEANS, March 21 (INS)—More than 8000 persons gathered in New Orleans Tuesday night, waved rebel flags, sang "Dixie" and whooped it up in Old South fashion to protest the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

The meeting was the first mass pro-segregation demonstration held in the New Orleans area.

Officials for the white citizens councils, sponsors of the meeting, estimated that as a result of the gathering more has been asked by his bishop "to make arrangements to move from his present work."

Although Bishop Thomas N. Carruthers denied that the Rev. Mr. Parker has been dismissed because of his NAACP activities, he said there "possibly may have been some trouble like that, but that isn't the reason.

Baltimore, Md.

"AFTER CONSULTING with a number of people," Bishop Carruthers said, "among them leaders of his own congregation, I came to the conclusion that it would best for Mr. Parker and the church for him to make other arrangements."

The bishop added that "it is a problem of church administration. This thing has been developing for some time. I have talked with him about it and this is not a new thing. He is not dismissed and is still there in charge."

He said that the Rev. Mr Parker will leave his post "when suitable work is found for him.

"Irrespective of his connection with the NAACP, I felt that his ministry could best be carried on elsewhere in the church," Bishop Carruthers said.

Bishop removes minister with NAACP connections

Afro-American Sat 4-21-56
P. 13

CHARLESTON, S.C. (ANP)—The Rev. Henry L. Parker, vicar of St. Pauls Protestant Episcopal Church, Orangeburg,

NAACP Plans to Test South Carolina 'Firing' Law

Journal & Constitution P. 5-F
Sun. 3-13-56
Atlanta, Ga.

By S. L. LATIMER JR.
Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., May 12—South Carolina's drastic new law prohibiting the employment by the state, by a school district or by any county or municipality of a member of the NAACP, has now gone into effect.

But how long it will be before it produces firings remains to be seen. It is an open secret that many school boards and agencies do not intend to inquire into whether persons employed by them are affiliated with the organization but will await developments.

In other words, they will not make each employe file an affidavit as to membership, but will act only when such affiliations are revealed otherwise. Under the law when it becomes known that an employe is a member of the NAACP, he is automatically discharged, but has the right to a hearing.

Of particular interest is what will be done about teachers' contracts, which are signed for one year only, and are now being made for the school year 1956-57.

The Gressette Committee, this state's official group seeking ways to circumvent the Supreme Court's integration ruling, meeting in Columbia to review legislation passed by the recent General Assembly, and to suggest a form to be used by school districts in teacher contracts, took the position that the committee has no intention of telling trustees how to handle the matter. However, the committee formulated a "provision" to be inserted, if desired, in contracts made with teachers for next year's services. The wording is as follows: "By signing this contract, the teacher represents that he (or she) is not a member of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and will not become a member of that association during the period covered by this contract." It was emphasized by Chairman L. M. Gressette that insertion is optional, but this does not relieve the mandate to fire if membership in NAACP is known.

The law, which was not to go into effect until 30 days after it was signed by the governor, which time has expired, is specific in its language. Section I reads as follows:

"Thirty days after the effective date of this act it shall be unlawful for any member of the

SOUTH CAROLINA

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to be employed by the State, a school district, county or any municipality thereof, and such prohibition against employment by the State, school district, county or any municipality thereof shall continue so long as membership in the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is maintained."

However, Section 2, especially referring to schools, has the following wording:

"The board of trustees of any public school or State-supported college shall be authorized to demand of any teacher or other employe of the school, who is suspected of being a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that he submit to the board a written statement under oath setting forth whether or not he is a member of he National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the immediate employer of any employe of the State or of any county or municipality thereof is similarly authorized in the case any employe is suspected of being a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Any person refusing to submit a statement as provided herein, shall be summarily dismissed."

Some schools will demand that statements be made by teachers, but most will not press the matter, and act only when evidence is revealed that a teacher may be a NAACP member.

So far there has been no public notice of action by the state, or any county or municipality in the form of discharging an employe because of his being a member of the NAACP. But since the act has been in effect only a few days, perhaps there has not been time.

In the meantime it is understood that the NAACP expects to take the act to law to test its constitutionality.

The act provides for a fine of not exceeding $100 in each case against a person employing any individual contrary to the terms of the law.

In the preamble to the act, the legislature made strong charges against the NAACP. In setting forth reasons for passing the law, it was charged that the NAACP "through its program and leaders has disturbed the peace and tranquility which has long existed between the white and Negro races, and has threatened the progress and increased understanding" between the races; that the NAACP has "encouraged and agitated the members of the Negro race" and urged them to "make every effort to break down all racial barriers existing between the two races in schools, public transportation facilities, and society in general," and that the NAACP is "insidious in its propaganda and the fostering of ideas designed to produce a constant state of turmoil between the races," and that "membership in such an organization is wholly incompatible with peace, tranquility and progress that all citizens have a right to enjoy."

Washington, D.C.

Fifty-three of the NAACP's top officers have been cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee for "affiliation with or participation in Communist, Communist front, fellow-traveling or subversive organizations or activities," the resolution declared.

Adoption was without comment in both House and Senate.

The resolution said the NAACP "should be classified as that it may be kept under surveillance and that all citizens of the United States may have ample warning of the danger which lurks in such an organization."

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said, "If the NAACP were a Communist front organization it would long ago have been placed upon the Attorney General's subversive list.

"The members of the South Carolina Legislature who voted for this resolution are well aware of the NAACP record of constitutional procedure. Accordingly, their resolution is merely designed to confuse the people on the racial issue facing the South."

NAACP Tag As Red Asked

Evening Star
Thurs. 2-23-56
P. A-2

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 23 (AP).—The South Carolina General Assembly yesterday adopted a resolution asking the United States Attorney General to place the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on his list of subversive or-

Police Chief Attends NAACP Meeting in South

FLORENCE, S. C.—Chief of Police Julian Price, whose men arrested NAACP Washington Bureau Director Clarence Mitchell in February, was in a front seat as a spectator when the latter spoke at a Florence NAACP membership meeting here last week.

Prior to the meeting, the Rev. J. J. Abney, pastor of Trinity Baptist church, received a telephone call warning him that if the meeting were held in the church it would lose its tax exemption. The meeting was held in the church.

When newspapermen asked Mr. Price why he attended the April 22 meeting, he said: "There has been a lot of telephone calling relative to this meeting. I don't want another Alabama or Mississippi incident in South Carolina. That's why I am here."

In his speech, Mr. Mitchell praised Florence citizens who rallied to support him when he was arrested. He condemned the White Citizens Councils as a movement which results in violence of the type used on singer Nat (King) Cole in Birmingham, Ala., recently.

"The process of making the South a part of America is being foolishly sabotaged by those who seek to line up the good people of the area with the forces of lawlessness and disruption," Mr. Mitchell declared.

Chief Price, who is said to be a member of the White Citizens Councils, expressed regret for the arrest on Feb. 27, explaining that he was out of town when the incident occurred.

Mr. Mitchell was arrested on that date when he attempted to enter a Florence railway station waiting room. Although no signs designated the room as "whites only," three local policemen took Mr. Mitchell and the Rev. Horace Sharper of Sumter, S. C., to the local police station. The two men were charged with resisting an officer in performance of his duty, but the charges were dropped.

NAACP job ban passes House in South Carolina

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 23—(AP)—Employment of members of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People by the state or its political subdivisions would be banned under a bill passed by the House to the Senate yesterday.

In remarks from the floor on the bill when it got a second reading Tuesday, Rep Garrett of Treenville charged two South Carolinians active in the NAACP with "subversive designs."

Garrett, principal author of the measure, identified John Bolt Culbertson, a Greenville attorney who is a former House member and a former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Mrs. Modjeska Simkins, Columbia Negro, as NAACP officials.

Culbertson and Mrs. Simkins also are vice presidents of the Southern Conference Education Fund, Garrett said. This organization's predecessor, he said, was the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which, he added, was called a Communist front organization by the House un-American activities committee.

Garrett identified Mrs. Simkins as state NAACP secretary and Culbertson as "chief organizer."

25 fired S.C. teachers to test anti-NAACP law

By JOHN H. McCRAY

ELLOREE, S.C. —Two court battles to test legality of a 1956-enacted law which bars teachers from membership in the NAACP were shaping up, Saturday.

Center of the action were the Elloree Training School, where 18 of 21 teachers resigned flatly rather than comply with the new law, and seven others — three who neither resigned nor filled the anti - NAACP form — appeared out also Friday.

The non - signing trio was notified promptly they were not rehired because they failed to execute the form.

* * *

TEN MILES south, the Rev. E. E. Richburg, principal of the Dantzler Elementary School, told the AFRO that he also had been notified by the board chairman of his district, that he was also being fired.

He alone of the 14 teachers at the Dantzler School admitted being an NAACP member and believing in integration.

Both schools are in Orangeburg County, but in different districts. Teachers at both were asked to execute practically identical questionnaires.

* * *

AT COLUMBIA, James M. Henton, state NAACP president, told the AFRO that "we are ready to help any and all teachers who come to us with this matter." He had been in consultation with NAACP National Secretary Roy Wilkins, on the issue, Mr. Hinton said.

Walker E. Solomon, executive secretary of the Palmetto Education (State Teachers) Association, also of Columbia, told the AFRO that machinery for court action on the issue was perfected in March and, "we are ready to put it into action but none of the teachers involved have yet asked our help."

Disclosing they had been "tricked" into signing a similar statement last September by the Elloree School Board, principal Charles E. Davis, his wife, Mrs. Rosa Delores Davis, and the following other faculty members resigned:

Mrs. Eliabeth L. Cleveland, Mrs. Betty Smith, Mrs. Ola L. Bryan, James D. Mays, Miss Jestine Delee, Mrs. Dawkins, Mrs. Rosa M. Haigler, Miss Mary E. Jackson, Miss Hattie M. Fulton, Robert D. Carmichael, Howard Shefton, Miss Vivian V. Foyd, and Clarence V. Tobin.

* * *

THE TRIO which refused to fill the application and also planned to resign, but who were fired, are:

Mrs. Fraier H. Keitt, Mrs. Leila Mae Summers and Mrs. Ruthie Mae Ingram.

Expected to resign when they return from a chaperonage of seniors on a northern tour are Miss Essie Davis and Mr. Lucas. Mrs. Juanita R. Wells resigned before the application forms were distributed.

These teachers filled the forms, declaring in favor of segregation and against the NAACP:

Mrs. Mary B. Watson, Miss Willie Mae Walker, who is organist at the Nazarene Baptist Church; Miss Gladys White, home economics teacher; Miss Alice White;

The Rev. Francis Everrett Jr., pastor of the Nazarene Baptist Church, Mrs. Ellen Williams, and Mrs. Eliza L. Williams, a former Jeanes (supervisor) teacher, who is superintendent of the Shiloh AME Church Sunday School.

* * *

ONE OF the seven told the AFRO she wanted to "be with the mapority, but I didn't know, when we were working on applications, how the others stood." She indicated she might resign."

The applications were handed the teachers Friday, with instructions that they be filled, notaried and returned to the office of Supt. M. G. Austin by Monday.

Board Chairman W. B. Bookhardt announced the resignations Wednesday. Other members of the board are:

Harold Felder, Elmo Shuler, Ulmer Weeks and T. T. McEachern. All are said to be sympathizers with the White Citizens Council, whose first South Carolina chapter was organized here last August, after 37 parents filed an integration petition with the board.

* * *

FIVE OF the rehired Elloree teachers declined interviews with the AFRO.

Mr. Solomon's office announced that it has been notified that somewhat modified versions of the Elloree and Dantzler questionnaires were being issued teachers in one Charleston county and in a Jasper County school district. Both are in areas where the WCC is active.

Generally, thus far, most of the 103 state school districts have not raised the NAACP issue with teachers. Final enforcement of the provision is left to the school districts.

NAACP probe flops

By JOHN H. McCRAY

ORANGEBURG, S.C.—On the surface, the nine-man all-white committee which has been "investigating" alleged NAACP activities at S.C. State College has been a fizzle.

At the close of its second meeting on the campus Wednesday, committee chairman, state Senator James Hugh McFadin of Clarendon County, said its investigation was over and that the group would begin soon preparing its report.

Despite daily newspaper stories that "several witnesses" appeared at the final meeting, the AFRO could not learn of a single person known to have appeared.

* * *

ONE OF THE city's key civic leaders, who kept a check on ny witnesses, told the AFRO:

"The group spent most of the morning touring and inspecting the campus. It left the campus around 1 p.m. We have checked and rechecked all possible sources and haven't yet learned of a single person who appeared before the committee."

At its first session, held in June and shortly after the last school term ended, the committee heard President Benner C. Turner of the college, Wallace C. Bethea, secretary to the all-white trustee board, and J. I. Washington Jr., business manager at S.C. State College.

* * *

NO MEMBERS of the student body, nor of the faculty and staff, both groups of which last spring held strong pro-integration positions, were before the probers, either in June or in August.

Civic leaders in Orangeburg have questioned the group's holding sessions when students and faculty members are away from the campus.

An NAACP Orangeburg officer told the AFRO:

"If the committee reports it's found anything, it'll just be a frameup. We expect a frame up, anyway."

State NAACP officers say that there has not been an NAACP organization on the campus since shortly after President Turner succeeded the late Dr. Miller F. Whittaker as president in 1950.

* * *

NAACP FOLK have flailed Turner as anti-NAACP. Trustees and the committee have publicly lauded him on this point. The Charleston News and Courier reported Tuesday that the committee applauded his NAACP and integration position.

Last spring, angry students, protesting the college's patronage of White Citizens Council firms and services in Orangeburg, scribbled: "Be a man or Get Back to Georgia" slogans in front of the president's campus residence. (He is a native of Columbus, Ga.).

Later, they hanged him in effigy on the campus, along with such others as Gov. and Rep. Jerry Hughes, a member of the probing committee.

* * *

MEANWHILE, unconfirmed Orangeburg reports were that two other faculty members had resigned during the week, raising to eight the number of such resignations since June.

Latest resignations are reported to be Dr. Marian Capps and Mrs. Katherine Moses. Two weeks before the resignations of James Hunter and Mrs. N. C. Nix were reported by civic leaders.

There has been no announcement of these by the administration.

At least 11 faculty members are known to have resigned since May. Added to these are some 20 students who were expelled after school closed, purportedly because of roles, or roles relatives played, in the spring's demonstrations on the campus

* * *

MOST OF the students have enrolled at other colleges. Fred Moore, the student leader Turner and trustees hustled off the campus at night six weeks before he was to get his degree in chemistry, was completing his studies under a $500 scholarship of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity at the Roosevelt College in Chicago this summer.

He had been in Chicago for several weeks as guest of a newspaper and other Chicago sources.

One of the 20 students, Miss Vivian Lennon of New York City, a member of the Abysinnian Baptist Church, pastored by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, is also reported to have been given a scholarship by sympathizers.

* * *

CIVIC LEADERS said that the boycott against certain stores and services was continued by in-service teachers attending summer classes at both S.C. State College and Claflin College.

The boycott is expected to be continued when students and faculty members return to the campus next week.

White Citizens Council leader, W. T. C. Bates, recently resigned as president of the organization. Since, tension and bitterness between the races has subsided.

Ban NAACP In Alabama; Cite Lucy, Boycott Cases

Defender P.1 Sat. 6-9-56 Chicago, Ill

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (INS) — The National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People was enjoined Friday from further activity in Alabama on the grounds that it is a "foreign" corporation.

Montgomery Circuit Judge Walter Jones approved a temporary injunction against the organization which was chartered in New York. The petition was submitted by the state attorney general's office and was approved in one hour.

(Earlier this year the NAACP was banned from the state of Louisiana, and since that action the organization has ceased all operations within the state.)

Chief Asst. Atty. Gen. Mac Donald Gallion explained that under Alabama law, all corporations not chartered within the state are considered "foreign".

He said that such organizations are required to file certain documents with the state and pay a "non-resident" fee before they can do business in Alabama.

Gallion said the petition charged that the NAACP failed to fulfill these requirements and therefore has been "doing business" in the state illegally.

AUTHERINE AND BOYCOTT

The petition specifically referred to the Autherine Lucy case at the University of Alabama and the Montgomery bus boycott.

Miss Lucy, a 26-year-old Montgomery secretary now married to a Texas ministerial student, became the first Negro to be admitted to the University of Alabama under a federal court order.

Her appearance on the campus last March touched off a series of riots and she was later expelled for bringing "unfounded" charges against university officials in connection with the riots.

The bus boycott began last Dec. 5 when Mrs. Rosa Parks was arrested for sitting in a white section of a bus. The boycott has proved to be highly effective and several attempts to end it have failed.

The petition charged that the NAACP paid money to Miss Lucy and engineered her attempts to enter the Alabama school.

In the bus boycott case, it maintained that the organization's members "and agents ngaged in organizing and supporting and financing the illegal boycott" in violation of state segregation laws.

Other charges against the N. A. A. C. P. listed in the petition maintained that the group has "for years past and is presently engaged in organizing chapters, collecting dues and soliciting contributions to break down racial barriers in the state."

No date has yet been set for a hearing on the injunction.

new chapters, or collecting funds.

In his request for the injunction, Patterson accused the NAACP of encouraging attacks on segregation laws, helping to organize and finance the Montgomery bus boycott, and with paying two Negro women to seek admission to the all-white University of Alabama.

The NAACP has 30 days in which to file an answer, after which time the state can request a permanent injunction. The national office of the NAACP has indicated that no action will be taken.

Wilkins denied that the organization was responsible for the Montgomery boycott, but declared that "we joined the rest of the country in hailing the people who did."

He also denied that the NAACP had hired Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster and Mrs. Polly Meyers Hudson to seek entrance to the University of Alabama.

Mrs. Foster was admitted on court order last winter, but was forced to withdraw after her presence on the campus touched off large-scale rioting.

Commenting on the ban, Wilkins said:

"These allegations appear to be efforts to deny the right of protest against intolerable and degrading

ward toward our goal of race harmony in the South."

Judge Jones, who issued the injunction, is the same jurist who ordered the boycotted Montgomery City lines to obey state laws calling for segregated seating of bus passengers.

Patterson said the NAACP had "never qualified under the laws of this state to do business in Alabama as a foreign corporation."

He said, "We face grave problems in Alabama and the South and I believe that right-thinking people of whatever race and color feel that these problems can best be met without disrupting outside forces, such as the NAACP, seeking to further widen the breach."

The ban in Alabama makes the second Southern state to take such action against the NAACP. A similar order was handed down in Louisiana recently.

NAACP Says It Will Not Fight New Alabama Ban

Call Fri. 6-8-56 P.1

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP said the group will not contest an injunction ordering the organization to cease its activities in the state of Alabama. Kansas City, Mo.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued the injunction Friday at the request of Alabama Attorney General John Patterson. The restraining order will remain in effect until "further orders from the court." 32b

Conditions of the order prohibit the NAACP from further conducting business in the state, organizing treatment of citizens and to deny also the right of organized protest and legal action in the courts to secure admission of a qualified and accepted applicant to a tax-supported university."

Alabama officials of the NAACP, Regional Director Ruby Hurley and Montgomery President Robert L. Matthew would not comment on plans for action by the group.

Both agreed that NAACP operations in Alabama would probably cease for the present.

State Sen. Sam Englehardt, executive secretary of the Citizens Council of Alabama, said the decision was "definitely a step for-

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MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (INS) —The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was enjoined June 1 from further activity in Alabama on the grounds that it is a "foreign" corporation.

Circuit Judge Walter Jones approved a temporary injunction against the organization which was chartered in New York. The petition was submitted by the state attorney general's office and was approved an hour later.

The NAACP, sponsor of federal court action which led to the Supreme Court's ruling outlawing segregation, has been under increasing attack in deep-South states.

The organization was recently banned from carrying on any activities in Louisiana when it failed to supply the state with a list of its members. In South Carolina, membership in the NAACP is grounds for dismissal from all state jobs.

Chief Assistant Attorney General Mac Donald Gallion explained that under Alabama law, all corporations not chartered within the state are considered "foreign." He said that such organizations are required to file certain documents with the state and pay a "non-resident" fee before they can do business in Alabama. Call

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SPINGARN MEDAL
JACKIE ROBINSON

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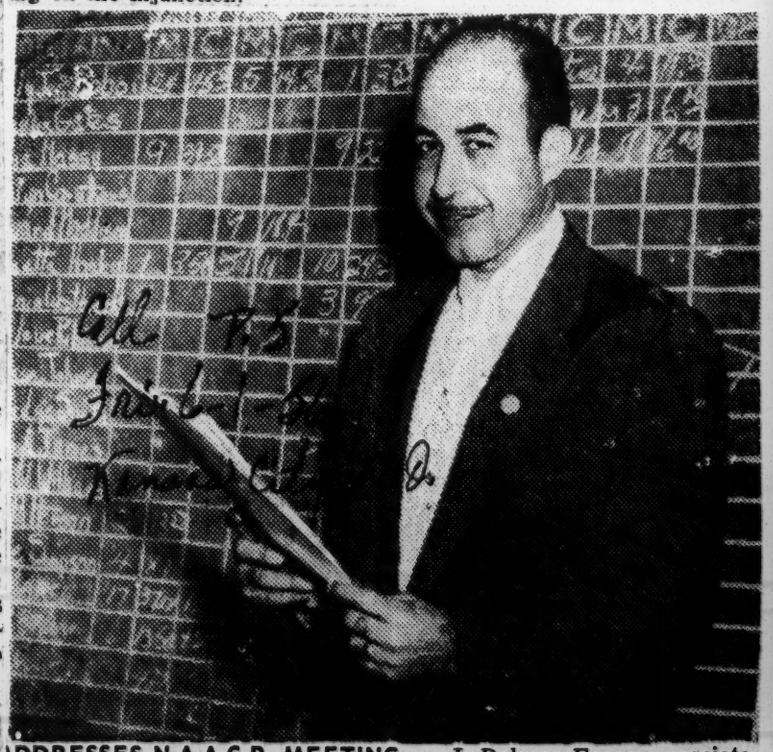
No date has been set for a hearing on the injunction.



ADDRESSES N.A.A.C.P. MEETING. — J. Delmas Escoe, associate counsel of the Senate Sub-Committee on Constitutional Rights, Washington, D. C., is shown addressing a large group of N.A.A.-C.P. workers and members Monday night, May 21, at the Pasco Y.M.C.A. Escoe, whose family lives at 2945 E. 28th St., has been on the staff of Senator Thomas C. Hennings, the sub-committee chairman, since September of last year. He gave an exhaustive talk on the progress of civil rights legislation before the present Congress. Escoe will return to Washington in about three weeks.

Jackie Robinson Named 41st Spingarn Medalist

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 32
Tues 6-19-56 P. 4

NEW YORK — For the first time, the coveted Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, will be presented to an athlete, Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn World Champion baseball team, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced here recently.

The medal was awarded to Jackie for "his superb sportsmanship, his pioneer role in breaking the color bar in organized baseball, and his civic consciousness," particularly his work in the efforts to curb juvenile delinquency. Joining the Brooklyn Dodgers as an infielder in 1947, he became the first Negro major league baseball player.

Customarily, presentation of the award is made at a public meeting during the NAACP annual convention. However, due to the Dodger schedule, Mr. Robinson will be unable to attend the convention which meets in San Francisco, June 26 through July 1. Presentation of the award will be made in New York at a later date, probably after the close of the baseball season.

The Spingarn Medal was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors. It is a gold medal awarded "for the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years."

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What Have You Done To Justice, Freedom?'

Afro-American P. 5 Sat. 6-9-56
Baltimore, Md.

JACKSON, Miss. — "Having struck at the NAACP and saved for a little time your segregation, what have you done to justice and freedom?" Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, challenged the State of Mississippi with this question at a meetinng of NAACP branches at the Masonic Temple here Sunday.

* * *

SPEAKING from his topic, "The Desegregation Campaign," Mr. Wilkins asked his audience to follow the advice given the Galatians by Paul:

"Stand fast therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and he not entangled again with the yoke of bondage."

The speaker said the desegregation campaign does not mean that all men are equal in society, but before the law, he added, all have certain inherent rights which the government must protect without discrimination.

* * *

"THERE IS nothing about the desegregation campaign," Mr. Wilkins said, "that cannot be solved by honest people sitting down and talking over ways and means."

Fears, falsehoods and misunderstandings were blamed as the greatest blocks in the path of good people of both races who would get together to find a solution.

* * *

DISCUSSING race relations in this state where tensions are high, the NAACP head noted that some weeks ago Governor Coleman referred to "tranquillity" in the state.

Mr. Wilkins said the governor stated he hoped to maintain that tranquillity. The speaker added;

"Although he believes in segregation, I think Governor Coleman also believts in justice. If I have read his public statement correctly, he wants the law enforced without discrimination."

* * *

THE NAACP spokesman sharply attacked the announcement of plans by Mississippi that it may hire paid "informers" to keep watch on their neighbors.

He compared the proposed plan with that of Russia's "spy system" and declared that there could be no real tranquillity as long as "46 percent of the state's population (colored) is held down."

Spingarn Medal Standards

Daily World P. 6
(From the California Eagle)

We don't know what standards are applied by the committee which selects the Spingarn Medal winner for the NAACP but we think that the selection of Jackie Robinson for this year's award indicates the need for a little overhauling in committee thinking standards.

Tues. 7-10-56

Jackie is a home-town boy and all of us who live out here in the West are proud of him and his exploits in athletics. There can be no doubt that his skill as a player and his fierce competitive spirit did much to destroy the barrier against Negro players in baseball. That's all to the good. Aside from that, Jackie has kept a clear head and has conducted himself as a good citizen.

Atlanta Ga.

We doubt that those accomplishments mark him out as the person who has contributed most in the field of race relations in the past several years for that matter. There may have been a time when an athlete's skill and conduct entitled him to the Spingarn medal. That may have been true when the award went to Joe Louis, though we have reservations on that score.

But the critical area of our lives does not lie in the field of sports in this year of 1956. The important conflict of our time is that raging around civil rights and enforcement and implementation of the Supreme Court decisions in the field of education, voting, transportation and housing.

The past year produced some outstanding men in those fields. There was Rev. George Lee, who died for the right to vote, or Gus Courts who had to flee from his home. There was Dr. T. R. M. Howard, who sacrificed a lucrative medical practice to his beliefs and ideals. There were the Rev. King and the Rev. Abernathy who laid bus segregation low in Alabama. There were many others.

Jackie Robinson, like many another great baseball player, belongs in Baseball's Hall of Fame for his exploits in his chosen field. We doubt that his claim to the Spingarn Medal is as sound when that claim is weighed in today's scales.

32b 1956

NAACP

SPINGARN MEDAL

Top NAACP Award To B'klyn Star

Journal + Guide
Nor. 6-23-56
Norfolk, Va.
P. 1

Accomplishments Of Jackie Robinson In Youth Work Cited

32b

NAACP

NEW YORK — For the first time, the coveted Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, will be presented to an athlete.

Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn world champion baseball team is the 1956 honoree, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has announced.

• • •

THE MEDAL award was voted to Jackie for "his superb sportsmanship, his pioneer role in breaking the color bar in organized baseball, and his civic consciousness," particularly his work in the efforts to curb juvenile delinquency. Joining the Brooklyn Dodgers as an infielder in 1947, he became the first Negro major league baseball player.

Customarily, presentation of the award is made at a public meeting during the NAACP annual convention. However, due to the Dodger schedule, Mr. Robinson will be unable to attend the convention which meets in San Francisco, June 26 through July 1. Presentation of the award will be made in ew York at a later date, probably after the close of the baseball season.

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Jackie Named 41st Spingarn Medalist

JACKIE ROBINSON

Butler Tribune
Indianapolis, Ind.

New York — For the first time, the coveted Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, will be presented to an athlete, Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn World Champion baseball team, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced here.

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Presentation Later

Thurs. 6-21-56

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Journal + Guide
Nov. 6-23-56
P. 1
Norfolk, Va.
32b

Spingarn Medalist

Jackie Robinson is winner of the 41st Spingarn Medal, an award given annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement.

Robinson, who pioneered Negro participation in Major League baseball, has done outstanding work in helping curb juvenile delinquency, also.

SPINGARN MEDAL TO JACKIE.—Jackie Robinson, baseball star with the Brooklyn Dodgers for nine years, is congratulated by Ed Sullivan, right, columnist and TV personality, on receipt of the 41st Spingarn medal in New York last week. Roy Wilkins, center, N.A.A.C.P. executive secretary, looks on. The medal was presented to Jackie by Sullivan at a luncheon held in New York honoring the celebrated athlete. Robinson was awarded the Spingarn medal last spring but was unable to go to the N.A.A.C.P. annual conference in San Francisco to accept it because of his baseball schedule. Robinson was traded last week-end by the Dodgers to the New York Giants.

32b 1956

NAACP

MR. ARTHUR B. SPINGARN

Goodwill Ambassador!

Courier P. 12

Arthur Spingarn . . . Different Man to Different People

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 3-12-54

By JAMES W. IVY

This forceful and resourceful man, Arthur B. Spingarn, is known for disparate things to different groups.

Members of the NAACP and Negroes generally know him as the president of the Association, as a man whose courage and liberalism are incontestable.

Negro writers, as well as white writers on Negro subjects, know him as an enormously learned and genial collector of Negro books.

These two Spingarns are harmonious parts of the same personality.

There is the Spingarn who has given more than 45 years of his life to the NAACP and Negro uplift.

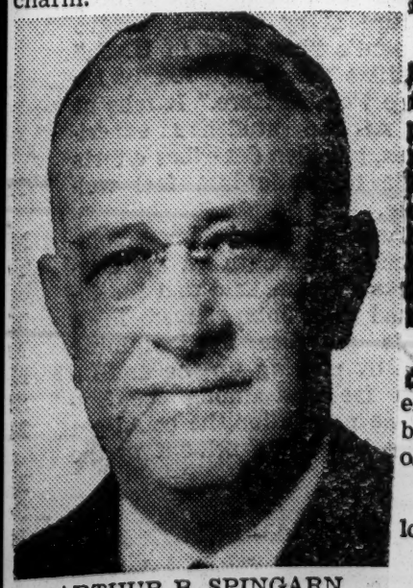
■

THEN THERE is the bibliophilistic Spingarn, the collector of Negro books and American and English first editions.

■

Spingarn the connoisseur of painting and sculpture. Spingarn the fluent and graceful talker.

And Spingarn the raconteur, and wit, talking with vivacity and charm.



ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
. . . fighter—bibliophile

MR. SPINGARN headed the national legal committee of the NAACP for 27 years.

He has since served the Association as president for 16 years.

He has been collecting Negro books for almost the same length of time.

Few men, Negro or white, have written non-fiction books on the American Negro without finding it necessary to draw on this man's erudition.

And they have had to consult books in the Spingarn Collection.

His collection is unique because it is the only large collection limited strictly to Negro authors, native and foreign.

Mr. Spingarn started the collection to prove to doubting friends that the Negro had intellectual capacity equal to that of other peoples.

■

IN HIS quiet way, Arthur B. Spingarn has done as much as any man to improve the status of the American Negro.

Holds Annual Meeting

NAACP Reelects Arthur B. Spingarn As Its President

Dispatch P. 7

Thurs. 2-12-31

NEW YORK — Arthur B. Spingarn, long-time president of the NAACP, was reelected to his post at the Association's annual meeting here on Jan. 8, as were Dr. Channing H. Tobias, board chairman, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, board vice chairman, Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, treasurer, and Judge Theodore Spaulding, assistant treasurer.

Oklahoma City Okla.

The full slate of vice presidents also was reelected, with the exception of Samuel Williams who became a member of the board of directors.

The vice presidents are as follows:

Rabbi Judah Cahn, Norman Cousins, Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Lewis S. Gannett, Oscar Hammerstein II, John Hammon, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Dr. Allen F. Jackson and the Hon. Ira W. Jayne.

Also: Eric Johnston, Eugene M. Martin, Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, the Hon. Wayne Morse, T. G. Nutter, A. Philip Randolph, Ike Smalls, Willard S. Townsend, Bishop W. J. Walls and Andrew D. Weinberger.

N. A. A. C. P. Plans Suits In 8 States For 'Recalcitrant' Stand on Schools

ATLANTA, Feb. 19 (AP).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Sunday it will file school suits in eight "recalcitrant" Southern states before June 1 in its continuing effort to break down segregation barriers.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., said the group had been asked to file suits in one or more areas in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

The statement came at a news conference held by Mr. Marshall and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., climaxing a three-day meeting of N. A. A. C. P. officials from fourteen Southern states.

Three Categories

Mr. Wilkins said it was found that the states immediately involved by the Supreme Court's 1954 segregation ruling fell into three categories. Besides the "recalcitrant" group, these were:

Those which have desegregated "in a sensible fashion": Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma and West Virginia.

Those where progress "is immeasurably slow" but where "much can be accomplished through further negotiations": Arkansas Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas.

The "recalcitrant" group "are in open rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States. . . . White Citizens Councils and kindred organizations started in Mississippi . . . have created the atmosphere of defiance of the law of the land. Their program of economic pressures and other forms of intimidation are openly for the purpose of depriving Negroes of their constitutionally protected right to insist on compliance with the Supreme Court's decisions," Mr. Wilkins said.

The N. A. A. C. P. proposed the following to combat the situation in the eight lagging states:

A willingness to negotiate with any local school board which has the "courage" to support the Constitution of the United States.

Where petitions seeking desegregation have been rebuffed "we are obliged to give . . . the full support of the legal staff of the N. A. A. C. P."

NAACP Wins Virginia Round In School Suit

Federal Judge Also Hints at Partial Integration Order

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 12 (AP).—Federal Judge John Paul said today an order to the Charlottesville School Board to desegregate its schools—if he issues one—"doesn't mean that every school door will be thrown open to everyone who wants to get in."

This statement from the bench came after Virginia Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond and counsel for the city school board had lost another round in an effort to get dismissal of the segregation suit against the school board.

Mr. Almond moved for dismissal on the ground that attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had not properly presented a case. Segregation in the schools of Charlottesville may have been carried on voluntarily Mr. Almond said.

Board's Statement Cited

Judge Paul told Mr. Almond it was not a particularly material matter whether every individual Negro child had petitioned for admission. He said a sufficient basis for the suit could be found in the school board's statement to complainants' attorney that it had no plans to desegregate its schools.

It was then that Judge Paul indicated a probable desegregation decree won't mean throwing open all the city schools to both races.

He suggested there would be grounds other than race on which the school board might apportion its pupils—such as student qualifications, residence, or crowded conditions of schools.

"There are valid and legitimate reasons for some discrimination," Judge Paul said, "but not because the pupil's a Negro."

Earlier, Judge Paul had thrown out Virginia's contention that the Charlottesville School Board, as an agency of the State, could not be sued in Federal court.

Defense "Without Merit"

"This defense is without merit," Judge Paul told former Gov. John S. Battle, who made a lengthy plea on what was a major point of the school board's defense against the action seeking desegregation in Charlottesville city schools. The same issue has been raised in a pending case against Arlington County.

Mr. Battle's move to have the suit dismissed on the ground of lack of jurisdiction was the second move lost by the State and the city as the hearing opened on what may be the last major push to bring about a start on desegregation in Virginia schools next fall.

Another Motion Denied

A few minutes earlier, Mr. Almond, jr., moved to dismiss Charlottesville's School Supt. F. R. Ellis as a party to the suit.

He argued that Mr. Ellis, an administrative officer answerable to the School Board, had no real authority in the conduct of the school operations and, in addition, was not a necessary party in the action.

Judge Paul quickly denied this and observed that it was general knowledge that "the real head of schools in any community is the school superintendent."

Integration Program To Get U.S. Test Suit

MADISONVILLE, Ky., July 11 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People will file suit tomorrow testing the adequacy of Hopkins County's school integration program.

The suit will be filed in U.S. District Court, Owensboro, said James A. Crumlin, Louisville attorney for the NAACP.

Attorney's Move to Enter School Suit Hit by NAACP

Attorneys for a group of Arlington citizens who earlier asked a Federal court to end segregation in Arlington schools now have asked that a Falls Church lawyer's motion to intervene be dismissed.

Spottswood W. Robinson, III, attorney for the Arlington parents and for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the motion to intervene raises issues which have no relation to those presented in the original complaint.

Attorney John G. Epaminonda had asked Federal court in Alexandria for permission to intervene in the suit brought against the Arlington School Board. His motion charged the suit was not brought by the individuals listed but by the NAACP and that the organization thus was practicing law illegally.

Mr. Robinson's answer charges the motion to intervene seeks relief against the corporation and individuals who are not parties to the complaint.

No hearing date has yet been set by Judge Albert V. Bryant for either the original suit and and the school board's motion to dismiss it, or for Mr. Epaminonda's motion to intervene. Attorneys for the complainants and School Board Attorney James H. Simmonds have stipulated that arguments will not be made in the court before July 23.

The poem follows:

A TALK WITH GOD

Dear God, I've got a thing or two
So mixed I thought no on one but you
Could fix them up and make things right,
So I can sleep tonight.

I'm only six years old, you see.
And this thing has been worrying me;
I'm telling you what it's all about
Because I know you'll help me out.

You see, my mama, bless her soul,
Perhaps it's 'cause she is growing old,
Can't reason like she used to do;
That's why I took this up with you.

In my neighborhood—not far from me
A few blocks, maybe two or three,
There is a school with playground wide
With trees and shrubs on every side.

I try to get my Mom to see
That this big school was built for me;
But she says "No", you cannot go,
That school is just for whites you know.

And each day, though I fuss and fuss,
I have to run and catch the bus,
Some days I cannot find a seat,
And someone stands all over my feet.

Now God, you made the people, all,
The white, the black,the great and small;
I wish you would explain to me,
The way you meant this thing to be.

I asked my Mom what was wrong,
But the words she used were much too long;
I thought and thought when she got through
And decided I would talk with you.

God, what is meant by "Separation,"
And a word called "Segregation?"
Please let the folks who built that school,
Learn something about the Golden Rule;
Let them know that it was your plan,
To dye my skin a shade of tan.

But, within, I'm filled with childish joys,
And just like other girls and boys;
The kinks which in my hair may be,
Don't mar the soul that lives in me,
And whether lips be thick or thin,
They are mostly to talk or grin.

Please straighten out, if you can,
This mess which has been made by man,
And let me go—just as I should,
To the school that is in my neighborhood.

Poem First Appeared In Guide

A Child's Talk With God On NAACP Xmas Cards

Journal + Guide P. 9
Oct. 12-8-56 326

RICHMOND—The Virginia Branches of the NAACP are offering to their membership and to all other Virginians a unique, thought-provoking, and Christ-like opportunity to spread the Christmas spirit this year through the distribution of a special Christmas card. Norfolk Va.

The card, printed in attractive traditional season colors (red and green), carries on the front cover the actual photograph of little Deborah Pegram, six-year-old girl of Greenville county. Miss Pegram is shown kneeling beside her bed on Christmas Eve having "A Talk With God." Flanking the picture on either sides are scrolls proclaiming these words: "Joy to the world—the Lord is come." The top of the French-fold card depicts the Three Wise Men moving toward the Star in the East.

* * *

THE CHRISTMAS message, written by Helen Jefferson Goodwin was first published in the Journal and Guide and first recited to a public audience by little Miss Pegram at the Freedom Rally of the 21st NAACP Convention of the Virginia State Conference of Branches on Oct. 6, of this year.

THESE SPECIAL Christmas cards may be obtained through local NAACP Branches or by writing directly to the Virginia State Conference—NAACP, 404½ North 2nd street, Richmond, Va.

Texas NAACP Leader Charges Persecution

Alabama Journal
Fri. 10-12-56
Montgomery, Ala.
P. 5-A

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Dr. H. Boyd Hall, state president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, charged last night that Texas Negroes are entering an era of persecution.

His statement came as William Davis, Texas assistant attorney general, accompanied by an armed highway patrolman, checked NAACP records in Corpus Christi.

U. Simpson Tate, regional attorney for the NAACP, said representatives of the attorney general's office have been accompanied by armed Texas Rangers, state highway patrolmen and local police officers on recent visits to NAACP offices in many sections of Texas.

"We are cooperating entirely with the attorney general's office, but we consider the presence of armed police officers coercive and intimidating," Tate said.

REFUSES COMMENT

Davis refused to comment on his investigation in Corpus Christi. He did say, however, that all NAACP records in Corpus Christi on the state and local level have been turned over to him and that there has been no trouble.

The attorney general's office started an investigation of NAACP offices at Dallas and Houston last week. Texas laws give the office authority to make inspection of corporations doing business in Texas.

Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd was not available for comment on the matter. Earlier he said that he could not give reasons for the investigation at this time.

"Hitler began his persecutions by taking Jews' wealth, then their liberty, then their lives," Dr. Hall said. "Texas Negroes are facing a parallel situation."

WON'T REVEAL NAMES

An NAACP spokesman in New York said the names of Texas members of the organization will not be disclosed to Shepperd's representatives as protection "against possible reprisals."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, made the comment in a statement pledging cooperation with two Texas investigators visiting the national offices of the NAACP in New York City.

"The NAACP as a law-abiding organization will certainly cooperate with any authorized agency," he said.

"However, in order to protect our members in Texas against possible reprisals, we are withholding our membership lists."

Tate said last night, however, that three state investigators were shown membership lists of the Houston chapter.

REASON GIVEN

W. J. Durham, an attorney in the Dallas NAACP office, said one of the reasons given by state officials for the investigation was whether the NAACP had engaged in any illegal political practices.

Texas law prohibits corporations from making political contributions or actively engaging in politics.

He said other reasons were whether the NAACP should have a permit to do business in Texas and whether it was following the franchise tax law.

Texas Bars NAACP for Seeking Suits

Constitution, Pitt.
Wed. 10-24-56
Atlanta, Ga.

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 23 (UP)—District Judge Otis T. Dunagan outlawed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Texas late today on charges of violating the state's corporation laws and soliciting desegregation lawsuits.

Specifically, at the request of Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd, and after hearing an estimated 1,225,000 words of testimony in a hearing that began five weeks ago, he issued a temporary injunction against the NAACP.

The injunction forbids the NAACP to operate in Texas until a full-dress trial of Shepperd's case can be held and Judge Dunagan can decide whether to make his injunction permanent or abolish it. The NAACP will appeal.

In essence, Shepperd accused the NAACP of going out and finding Negro students and talking them into filing desegregation suits, rather than the other way round.

Shepperd also accused the NAACP, a New York corporation, of violating the state's corporation laws, in that, he said, it meddled in politics, collected money, which it sent out of the state, and did no benevolent or charitable work.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, argued that if the NAACP violates Texas law by profit making, "so have the Girl Scouts in the sale of cookies."

Policies of NAACP Explained in Texas Case

Evening Star
Fri. 10-19-56
Washington, D.C.
P. 23-A

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 19 (AP).—Thurgood Marshall, top legal spokesman for Negroes, told a district court yesterday the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People insists segregation problems "must be worked out on the local level."

"We have no interest or business in it until they can't be worked out locally," he testified.

The New York attorney, chief counsel for the NAACP, was on the stand two hours as the organization fought the State's effort to outlaw it in Texas.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, and U. Simpson Tate, its regional attorney, still are to be heard. Everything indicates the long trial will go over into next week.

State Seeks Writ

The State seeks an injunction banning the NAACP from Texas. It contends the organization has illegally solicited segregation suits, dabbled in politics and made a profit. It is chartered as a non-profit charitable agency.

NAACP countered with charges the State intimidated witnesses by sending armed Texas Rangers after them.

"We not only have not solicited law suits in any State, but we have mostly tried to stop litigations—a last resort in integration and segregation problems when we can't work it out otherwise," Mr. Marshall testified.

"There have been resolutions, memos and everything but a baseball bat to stop paid employes from taking part in politics. We even ask officials of local branches to be sure to point out that any of their political activities are not part of the branch . . .

Anti-Communist Policy

"The NAACP not only is not associated in any way with the Communists or any Communist front organization, but anyone found in the confines of the NAACP who is a Communist is put out without ceremony. That is policy."

Mr. Marshall explained the relationship between the NAACP and its new affiliate, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

The Legal Defense and Educational Fund, he said, gives legal aid to Negroes who have suffered injustices by reason of race or color. It studies educational facilities and opportunities available to Negroes.

Court In Texas Continues Ban On N.A.A.C.P.

Courier Journal
Wed. 10-24-56

Tyler, Tex., Oct. 23 (AP) — Judge Otis T. Dunagan today issued a temporary injunction continuing a ban on operations by the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People in Texas.

The injunction was requested by the State.

The ruling was received quietly in a courtroom jammed with spectators, almost all Negroes. Eleven highway patrolmen and two Texas rangers stood every few feet around the courtroom, but there was no disturbance.

At first Negro attorneys and spectators sat silently, then slowly began to whisper back and forth.

W. J. Durham, N.A.A.C.P. attorney from Dallas, rose and gave notice of appeal.

Secretly probe S.C. NAACP?

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Reports persist that the SLED (State Law Enforcement Division) is making a secret probe of the S.C. NAACP Conference of Branches.

The agency, which has not announced its activity, is reported to be trying to gather as many documents and records of NAACP activity as possible, presumably as the first step toward a general move by the state to put the organization out of business.

The objectives and methods appear to be very similar to those used to develop the current anti NAACP action in Texas.

James M. Hinton, state NAACP president, could not be reached at his home here or his office in Augusta, Ga., for comment on the report.

URGE COMPANY TO STOP MAGAZINE DISTRIBUTION

NEW YORK—The American Jewish Congress last week called upon the American News Company to halt distribution of "Der Weg," German language periodical published in Argentina, in the United States.

Jacksonville, Fla.
Republican

The injunction forbids the NAACP to operate in Texas until a full-dress trial of Shepperd's case can be held and Judge Dunagan can decide whether to make his injunction permanent or abolish it. The NAACP will appeal.

"It is just like any other case. We're glad we won," Sheppard said.

Neither W. J. Durham or C. P. Bunkley Jr., the NAACP's lawyers, would comment, and there was no audible comment from a largely Negro crowd that packed Judge Dunagan's Seventh District courtroom.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP and the brains of its desegregation campaign, caught a plane back to New York at noon. He had called the case, "one of the most important ever filed against the NAACP."

In essence, Shepperd accused the NAACP of going out and finding Negro students and talking them into filing desegregation suits, rather than the other way round.

The solicitation of a lawsuit under Texas law is known as "barratry." Marshall said that what Shepperd was accusing the NAACP of was nothing more or less than "ambulance chasing."

Shepperd also accused the NAACP, a New York corporation, of violating the state's corporation laws, in that, he said, it meddled in politics, collected money, which it sent out of the state, and did no benevolent or charitable work.

Marshall argued that if the NAACP violated Texas law by profit making, "so have the Girl Scouts in the sale of cookies."

NAACP Outlawed In Texas

Herald Trib.
Please use Reporter's Observer
P. 1 & 6

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NAACP IS OUTLAWED BY JUDGE IN TEXAS

Commercial Appeal

Operation In State Ended Until Case Reviewed

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Tuesday on charges of violating the state's corporation laws and soliciting desegregation lawsuits.

Specifically, at the request of Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd, and after hearing an estimated 1,225,000 words of testimony in a hearing which began five weeks ago, he issued a temporary injunction against the NAACP.

The injunction forbids the NAACP to operate in Texas until a full-dress trial of Atty. Gen. Shepperd's case can be held and Judge Dunagan can decide whether to make his injunction permanent or abolish it. The NAACP will appeal.

"It is just like any other case. We're glad we won," Atty. Gen. Shepperd said.

Neither W. J. Durham or C. P. Bunkley Jr., the NAACP's lawyers, would comment, and there was no audible comment from a largely Negro crowd that packed Judge Dunagan's courtroom.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP and the "brains" of its desegregation campaign, caught a plane back to New York at noon. He had called the case "one of the most important ever filed against the NAACP."

SEVERAL MONTHS ago, Alabama obtained a temporary injunction against the NAACP doing further business in the state.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, of Montgomery, on application by Patterson, required the Negro organization to produce certain records into court for examination. When it refused to comply with the order, Judge Jones fined the organization $100,000 for contempt.

A review of the order is pending before the Alabama Supreme Court. The NAACP can take no further action in the state until the matter is resolved.

Shepperd of Texas is charging in his petition for a permanent injunction that the NAACP is a New York corporation doing business "as a privilege" in Texas, and subject to the laws of Texas.

It charged that the NAACP and its branches are so enmeshed that the activities of the local assocations were those of the parent NAACP, and that the NAACP did business in Texas without obtaining the required permit from the secretary of state.

IT CHARGES further that the organization engaged in political lobbying activities in violation of Texas laws; that it recruited students and their parents to take steps that they otherwise would not have taken, which resulted in racial hatred, thereby inflaming communities; that it solicited and recruited plaintiffs for prospective law suits contrary to Texas law, and practiced the profession of the law in violation of the cannons of legal ethics.

The Texas petition further alleges that the NAACP has failed to pay any franchise taxes; evaded Texas laws and encouraged others to do likewise; that it illegally refused to permit the attorney general of Texas to examine its books as he is empowered by law to do.

Patterson said the alleged illegal activities of the NAACP in Texas closely parallels the pattern of operation in Alabama.

Patterson said he will fly to Shreveport by commercial flight Sunday night, and be picked up there by a Texas National Guard plane.

To bolster Alabama case—

Patterson will attend Texas NAACP trial

BY EDWIN STRICKLAND
News staff writer

Atty. Gen. John Patterson will fly Sunday to Tyler, Tex., where the hearing on a permanent injunction against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is scheduled for Monday.

Patterson told The News by telephone, Saturday, that he plans to confer with Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd, of Texas, on legal points likely to arise in Alabama. The NAACP in Alabama is under a $100,000 contempt citation for refusing to deliver its records under a court order.

Edmund L. Rinehart, one of Patterson's assistants who has handled much of the Alabama case against the NAACP, will accompany Patterson to Texas.

On Sept. 28, 1956, the State of Texas filed an application for a temporary injunction against the NAACP, and the temporary order was granted on Oct. 24. It enjoined the NAACP from doing any further business in Texas.

Monday, The State of Texas will seek to make the order permanent.

Thurgood takes stand in Texas

By SAM LACY
AFRO Staff Correspondent
(See A to Z, Page 15)

TYLER, Texas — If they had not realized it before, Texas state officials learned Friday that they are engaged with "big league" opposition in their drive to put the NAACP out of business.

For 13 days, the state's case against the association had progressed along lines that were tense and stuffy with formality.

Once Chief NAACP Counsel Thurgood Marshall took the stand on Thursday, however, an air of confidence and relaxation was injected into the proceedings.

* * *

BOTH HE and Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, who held the witness stand through all of Friday, spiced their testimony with bits of humor.

Mr. Marshall, explaining that the national office of the association seeks to keep local problems on a local level, had said a recent 17-state Southern conference of the NAACP was barred to all Northern officers and members.

"But you were there," smirked first assistant Attorney General Davis Grant, obviously feeling that he was scoring a point.

"Why, Mr. Grant," retorted Mr. Marshall, "I'm from away up South in Maryland."

* * *

DISPUTING THE state's claim that NAACP activities are directed from New York, Mr. Marshall said:

"We not only have not solicited law suits in any state, but we have mostly tried to stop litigations—a last resort in integration and segregation problems when we can't work it out otherwise.

"There have been resolutions, memos and everything but a baseball bat to stop paid employes from taking part in politics.

"We even ask officials of local branches to be sure to point out that any of their political activities are not a part of the branch business."

* * *

UNDER cross - examination, the witness stoutly denied implications of the state that the NAACP was infested with Communists.

"The NAACP not only is not associated in any way with the Communists or any Communist front organization, but anyone found in the confines of the NAACP who is a Communist is put out without ceremony. That is policy."

* * *

ON FRIDAY, it was Mr. Wilkins' turn. He was asked by the state to explain how Mr. Marshall could be construed as abiding by the NAACP rule against politicking, when he makes speeches similar to his March 24, utterance in Washington.

At that time Mr. Marshall told listeners: "No party is going to get my vote (in the national elections) as long as it is getting that of a man like Senator Eastland."

Mr. Grant wanted to know: "was he observing the rule against political partisanship?"

"Well now. I'd say Mr. Marshall's remarks were conditional," replied the secretary without hesitance. "Maybe the Democratic party will get rid of Senator Eastland before Mr. Marshall votes."

REGARDLESS OF the outcome of the legal aspects in the battle of Texas to bar the NAACP from functioning in the state, colored people appear to have won the "cold war" progressing on the spectator side of Judge Otis A. Dunagan's courtroom.

During the first few days of the hearing, White Citizens' Councils members appeared in the courtroom in large numbers. On opening day, an estimated two dozen Confederate flags were exhibited as council representatives filed into the small second floor room of the Smith County courthouse, the AFRO learned.

However, the moment Judge Dunagan took his seat on the bench, he ordered the flags, caps and banners removed from sight.

CONTEMPT OF court action was threatened for anyone displaying "other than your normal attire" during the remainder of the hearing.

After the third day, colored spectators began arriving early in the courtroom. And by the end of the first week, they were putting in appearance as much as an hour before the 9 a.m., opening time.

Thus deprived of seats (the room will accommodate only about 125 comfortably), the Citizens Councils delegates began to fall off in number.

As the 15th day of the hearing got under way at 9 o'clock Friday morning, only seven white spectators were in the courtroom.

And only one of them—one of two women in the group—occupied a seat, a folding chair.

* * *

BUT HOW do they manage to retain their seats during recess for lunch?

That's easy. They go out on a stagger system, and there's no fear of losing their places because it is a breach of southern taste to share a bench—you know.

Fact or fancy, here are a few courtroom incidents which may or may not have been done intentionally.

A printed handbills, supposedly endorsed by the NACCP and opposing the election of a political candidate, was shown to the judge, the witness and passed over the prosecutor's shoulder to white newspapermen.

NAACP lawyers had to ask for it after the newsmen had read it.

* * *

COUNSEL FOR the NAACP early in the hearing, protested against the attendance of Texas Rangers and State Police on the ground that their presence, armed and in uniform, might intimidate witnesses.

Thereafter, the uniforms were left off but the familiar faces of the Rangers were continually on hand.

At one point during the cross-examination of NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins, first assistant Attorney General Davis Grant used the term "mass" action to refute Mr. Wilkins' assertion that the association had never participated in "mob" action.

The discrepancy was pointed out by NAACP counsel W. J. Durham and on another occasion, the prosecutor casually referred to the NAACP as a "charitable" organization.

It is the state's contention that the association has violated the terms of charters granted charitable groups.

Mr. Wilkins hastily reminded him that "non-profit" is a better adjective than "charitable" in connection with the NAACP.

* * *

"IT IS PURE nonsense to say that the NAACP is guilty of stirring up trouble between white and colored people, or to suggest that members of our association have participated in mob violence in any degree."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, offered this assertion in testimony Friday.

The hearing, recessed for the weekend following the testimony of Mr. Wilkins.

The NAACP secretary occupied the witness chair all day Friday, undergoing two hours and 17 minutes of persistent cross examination by first assistant Attorney General Davis Grant.

* * *

HE HAD been preceded on Thursday by the second of the two top men in the association, Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel.

Both contributed to the ridiculing of the state's contention that the NAACP has "fomented, encouraged, aided and abetted litigations" against Texas, and that the organization has violated its state charter as a charitable organization by taking part in politics and making a profit.

With respect to fomenting (which he referred to as "a four-dollar word") ill will between the races, Mr. Wilkins sad:

"It is nonsense."

* * *

"WE ARE unable to understand how anyone can charge that by resorting to the courts for relief, we foment or stir up ill feeling.

"The NAACP has tried for years to discourage lawsuits. We don't want to go into court any more than anyone else does. We have never wanted it.

"At first it was for economic reasons that we sought to avoid litigations. Now it is simply that we don't believe the tremendous social problems ahead of us can be solved solely by legal action.

* * *

"WE DO not seek lawsuits," Mr. Wilkins said further. "They come to us. And it is not until we have exhausted every means of peaceful negotiation that we accept the challenge."

At this point, Mr. Wilkins stated that a far greater number of problems have been solved by the NAACP through negotiation than through litigation.

"Our organization goes into court only as a last resort." He declared, thus confirming the testimony of Attorney Marshall the previous day.

"We distinctly deny," Mr. Wilkins added, "that a lawsuit, in and of itself, can fairly be interpreted as a means of stirring up racial tensions.

"The courts are construed by us the medium through which can be found a peaceful means of settlement.

"If, then, we try negotiation and, failing, seek as a last resort a fair and peaceful settlement in the courts, it seems to me little doubt that people who accuse us of fomenting ill will are talking nonsense."

* * *

MR. WILKINS also pointed out that the very composition of the NAACP would rule out the plausibility of an anti-white policy.

"The organization" he said, "was founded in 1909 by both white and colored people. And at that time it was a mostly white membership with only a smattering of colored.

"From its inception until this day," he went on, "it has always been interracial, and our 48-member board of directors has always been made up of members of both races."

Asked if the NAACP has ever participated in any kind of mob action in Texas, Mr. Wilkins replied:

"No. We have been victimized by mobs, but never to my knowledge has any member of our association engaged in mob violence."

* * *

LATER IN the day, assistant Attorney General Grant returned to the subject.

He asked Mr. Wilkins had not the NAACP promoted, sponsored or engaged in mass meetings in connection with bus boycott incidents in Alabama and Florida.

After reminding the prosecutor that he had substituted "mass" action in the place of "mob" action, Mr. Wilkins answered:

"Quite frequently, the NAACP receives contributions from persons throughout the country who ask us to forward it to help in a certain cause. We do that.

"On other occasions, NAACP officers are asked to address fact-finding groups interested in specific cases. We do that."

* * *

"AND IS IT not true," interposed Mr. Grant, "that at t hese meetings and at your own, that money is collected?"

"Oh, we're like the church in that respect," shot back Mr. Wilkins. "We never hold a meeting without taking a collection."

At another point during his

cross-examination of the witness, the prosecutor appeared to try to get into the record reference to the NAACP as a "charitable organization." Mr. Wilkins spoke up:

"You will forgive the interruption, Mr. Grant, but 'charitable' is a rather broad word; 'non-profit' is better."

* * *

THE STATE spent considerable time probing into the NAACP policy in connection with politics.

Mr. Wilkins was questioned about a small handbill published in 1954 over a one-line statement: "This advertisement sponsored by the NAACP,"

* * *

READING IT, the witness discovered it was an appeal to Madison County (Texas) colored voters to help elect Ralph Yarborough, a candidate for governor.

"This is the first time I have seen it," Mr. Wilkins testified. In answer to the question as to whether or not this was "Definitely a case of engaging in partisan politics," Mr. Wilkins said:

"It (the handbill) is a naked declaration and a clear violation of our policy. If it were done by one of our regional or state offices, you can be sure it would be immediately and summarily dealt with.

"However, the NAACP has not now, nor has it ever had, a branch in Madison County."

Explaining what course of action would be taken if one of the branch offices were to act contrary to national office policy, the secretary said:

"If the violation were of a sufficiently serious nature, we would in all probability revoke the charter of the guilty agency."

"Has there ever been such a revocation, Mr. Wilkins, as far as you can recall?' 'asked the prosecutor.

"Yes," was the reply. "They come along fairly frequently. As a matter of fact we had one right here in your state about five years ago:

* * *

"WE HAD heard about the 'maverick tendencies' of some of our Texas enthusiasts, and we felt we had to curb them. Having no power to take punitive action in such a situation, we did the next best thing. We divorced ourselves from the Fort Bend-Wharton branch.

"Unfortunately, though, we have since discovered they are not dead. In fact, they're very much alive.

"This, of course," Mr. Wilkins added with a glint in his eye, "is typical of Texas—paying no attention to New York."

* * *

PURSUING THAT matter of clarifying the NAACP policy with respect to politics, Mr. Wilkins testified:

"We have repeatedly sent out memos and bulletins warning our branch and regional officers against participation in partisan politics.

"These date back as far as 1910, the year after the national association was formed, and in Texas to 1917, when the first branch was set up in this state.

"NAACP officers are constantly reminded that they may take whatever political stands they wish as individuals, but that they must emphasize in so doing that they do not represent or involve the association in any way.

"They may not, in the name of the NAACP, support or take any action that may be interpreted as support of any political party or political figure seeking election to government."

* * *

ASKED ABOUT NAACP efforts aimed at preventing Mississippi Senator James Eastland's appointment to certain congressional committees, Mr. Wilkins declared that he could see no harm in working against committee appointments after an elected official had taken office.

NAACP opposition, he said, is not countenanced where it may be construed as an attempt to influence an election.

"After a person has been elected to office," he said, "we can see no harm in opposing his membership in a committee where his presence can be detrimental to our well being.

"The fate of Mr. Eastland as a senator is up to the voters of Mississippi—what few we have there who are allowed to vote."

* * *

IN HIS Thursday testimony, Mr. Marshall had also declared that lawsuits are filed by his office "only as a last resort, when negotiations and other friendly means of settling issues have failed."

Said he: "In many instances, we have even paid outside lawyers to help reach a settlement between principals in a suit, in the hope that we won't have to go into it.

"We always insist," Mr. Marshall added, "that problems, whenever possible, must be worked out on a local level.

"We have no interest or business in them until we find out they can't be settled there."

Marshall, Wilkins On Stand

Officials Deny Association Is Profit-Making

TYLER, Texas.— The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week placed witnesses on the stand to refute the charge that it is a profit-making corporation engaged in illegal activity in the state of Texas. The witnesses included national and local officials of the Association.

Hearings on the charges made by Texas Attorney General John Ben Shepperd began in District Judge Otis T. Dunagan's court here on September 28. A temporary restraining order, prohibiting NAACP activity in the state, had been granted by Judge Dunagan on Sept. 21. The states is now seeking a permanent injunction against the NAACP.

In an effort to ban the association, the state submitted nearly 400 exhibits consisting of documents obtained from the national state and local offices of the Association.

The principal charge of the state of Texas is that the NAACP is a foreign corporation doing business in Texas and thus is bound by Texas laws governing such corporations. Association attorneys contend there is no legal connection between the national body and the unincorporated NAACP branches in Texas.

Testimony in answer to the state's charges was heard from Edwin C. Washington Jr., NAACP field secretary in Texas; Mrs. C. V. Adair, executive secretary of the Houston NAACP branch; and Willie Melton, president of the Fort Bend NAACP branch.

Also testifying at the hearing during the past week were Thurgood Marshall, special counel for the NAACP; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary and U. Simpson Tate, regional counsel for the Dallas organization.

Wants To Avoid Strife

Thurgood Marshall said at the hearing, Oct. 18, that the NAACP takes its grievances to court only as a last resort. "Our whole aim," he said, "is to avoid strife and make democracy work." Marshall took the stand at 3:00 and was still on the stand when Judge Dunagan recessed court at 5:15 p.m.

Marshall outlined what he described as the purposes and aims both of the NAACP and the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc. Both organizations are defendants in the suit.

The defense counsel asked Marshall to tell whether it was the policy of either group to "forment or encourage litigation" as charged in the petition. Marshall replied "it is not only contrary to our policy but we have actually paid outside lawyers to help reach a settlement" between school board and Negro parents wishing to enter their children in white schools.

Wilkins Denies Endorsing Candidates.

Roy Wilkins was the only witness to testify last Friday. He said the NAACP has never officially endorsed any candidate for public office or contributed to an political campaigns. Wilkins added that the NAACP is an organization on a strictly cooperative basis and the branches could not be forced to comply with any directives from the headquarters office.

"We have tremendous political and social problems ahead of us," he testified, "and we do not believe they can be solved by legal action alone. Our primary aim is to reach peaceful solution through negotiation."

Wilkins described the charge that the NAACP forments strife between the races as nonsense.

Under cross examination by Asst. Atty. General Davis Grant, the witness admitted the NAACP's unwillingness to endorse any political candidate does not prohibit individual members or officers from taking an active part in a political campaign so long as the NAACP itself is not involved.

After being asked by Grant, "Is the NAACP active in influencing legislation," Wilkins said, "We try to be." Grant asked Wilkins if the NAACP has not on occasion tried to block certain committee appointments in Congress and if this could not be regarded as violating the organization's policy.

"Our political policy," said Wilkins, "prohibits us from participating in a candidate's campaign prior to his election. After he takes office we feel that we are free to express our opinion."

Asked if he knew that Thurgood Marshall had publicly blasted the Democratic Party for not divorcing itself from Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi, Wilkins smiled and said it was sometimes hard to keep up with what Marshall does. Wilkins said he believed, however, that it would be no violation of its policy for the NAACP to call the attention of its members to Eastland's record and tell them "if you want to vote for a man like this go ahead and do so."

Denies Nixon Membership

Wilkins denied from the witness stand and later talking with newsmen last Friday that Vice President Richard Nixon .... held an honorary membership in the NAACP. He added, however that one of the California branches may have awarded him that distinction. "The NAACP has no honorary members," he said.

Wilkins said he thought Nixon's recent statement at Houston he held honorary membership in the NAACP "has been blown up out of all proportion to its importance."

Tate Refutes Charges

Tate, testified for the defense at the Tyler hearing Monday that he had never solicited lawsuits or plaintiffs to appear in lawsuits. He said he always attempted to settle any difficulties by negotiation first before going to court.

"I have always urged a line of moderation, "he said.

"We encourage negotiation but we do not encourage lawsuits. I might also add that the Amarillo junior college was opened (to Negroes) by negotiations. It was the first in the state of Texas," he said.

Questioned about the Texarkana junior college case that was dismissed from the Federal Court of Judge Joe Sheehy after the plaintiffs testified they had not hired an attorney to represent them, Tate said:

"It was brought into the case by John J. Jones of Texarkana. He said he had the authority from the plaintiffs."

After dismissing the case, Judge Sheehy admonished Tate never to appear in his court unless he was hired to represent someone.

Tate also testified that he got into the Mansfield school case through Clifford Davis, Fort Worth attorney.

"It was my understanding that He (Davis) had been employed in that case, "Tate said.

Tate was scheduled for a hot cross-examination by State Asst. Attorney General Davis Grant in the state's three week old fight to outlaw the NAACP in Texas.

N. A. A. C. P. BAN UPHELD

Texas Judge Continues Edict Until Trial Is Held

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 23 (AP)— District Judge Otis T. Dunagan issued a temporary injunction continuing a ban on operations by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Texas.

The ruling was received quietly in a courtroom jammed with spectators, almost all Negroes. Eleven highway patrolmen and two Texas Rangers stood every few feet around the courtroom, but there was no disturbance.

W. J. Durham, N.A.A.C.P. attorney from Dallas, gave notice of appeal.

The state had asked that a temporary restraining order issued against the N.A.A.C.P. by Judge Dunagan be made a temporary injunction. It will remain in effect until a full-scale trial decides the issue.

Attorneys Move In To Upset State's Case Against NAACP

By Julia Scott

TYLER, TEXAS — As the historic trial of Atty General John Ben Sheppard versus the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People goes into the third week of legal controversary, the NAACP attorneys, W J. Durham, C. B. Bunkley and Thurgood Marshall are now in action. The three attorneys are doing a tremendous job of rebutting the state's efforts to oust the organization in Texas.

Friday morning, the court room was filled with virtually Negroes, except for a few whites seated near the [illegible]

For the first time, during the trial, the feeling of confidence was noticable among those concerned over the fate of the NAACP, as the three NAACP lawyers moved in to upset the state's case.

Atty Durham, who stated that he had "slept better Thursday night than he had since the beginning of the trial," was at his best, as were Attorneys, Bunkley and Marshall.

The first Defense witness was Miss Jessalyn Gray, an "A" student, who won her right to attend Texarkana Junior College, but was held back by a mob. She presented herself as a model witness, accurate and distinct. Miss Gray testified that she requested of John J. Jones, a Texarkana Mortician, to help her gain entrance at Texarkana Junior College. She said that she passed the required examination, paid her tuition fee to enter the college. On dirct examination she said from the stand that she was frightened when she was served with a subpeona by a Texas Ranger to appear in a court of inquiry.

She said the peace officer, wearing his uniform, pistol and badge, stepped over her fence, came to her at night and served her with the subpeona.

Upon cross examination, Asst Atty General Davis Grant attempted to break her testimony that she was intimidated by officers. He interrogated her for nearly an hour, but Miss Gray remained calm and direct. Mr Grant pointed out a Texas Ranger in the courtroom (the same one who served the subpoena) and asked her if she was afraid of him now. H er answer was quite amusing, when she said, "I might be." Mr Grant asked her about the entering fee to the college and wanted to know how much money she had and where she got it. Miss Gray stated an organization gave her part of it, and that she had money -- she has a job and a bank account.

Atty Durham had previously called to the witness stand, Asst Atty General L. W. Gray, as agent for the plaintiff, whom he interrogated strongly on his conducting the court of inquiry. Mr Gray stated that he did not know that Miss Jessalyn Gray and other students were plaintiffs in a federal suit, and that he worked by others of the Atty General. He testified that during the court of inquiry, there were peace officers in and out of the court, but explained it was an open trial. Mr Gray when confronted with the hurried up investigation, stated that he had been asked to "do it as quickly as possible."

He was then interrogated by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP National Legal Counsel, from New York. Marshall bore down on the witness with reference to the courts of inquiry. While Marshall was in action, everyone was sitting on the edge of their seats. He concluded his cross examination by stating to the ass't atty general, that the state deliberately conducted this court of inquiry one day before the federal case was to come up in order to intimidate the witnesses.

The next witness Durham called was Steve James Posten, 18, who was also a plaintiff in the federal case. He also testified that he was frightened by peace officers when he was subpoened to the court of inquiry. He further stated that he sought John J. Jones out and told him "I sure would like to go to the Junior College in Texarkana, and would like you to help me." Both students said they did not employ Atty U. Simpson Tate to represent them. It was brought out by testimony that Mr Jones employed Atty Tate, in interest of the students.

Another defense witness, Tom Lockhart, a resident of Kilgore for 62 years, testified that the Citizen's Council, of which he is member, was instrumental in getting applications of a group of students to apply to enter Texarkana Junior College. He explained they turned to that school because the city officials went back on their promise to provide them with a Junior college for "their children." He identified the applications, and said he witnessed the signing of them. On cross examination, Mr Grant showed him two exhibits that he was unable to identify, as having seen them signed. At this point Mr Grant moved to have all instruments taken from the court records. Atty Durham submitted and told the judge to do so, stating he would tie them in and re-admit them. Finally, the state passed the witness, and Atty Durham asked him one question, and with the answer, re-admitted the exhibits. The Atty General and his staff, just sat back in their chairs and laughed at this operation. Durham had scored again to the amusement of all assembled.

The next defense witness was Joseph Lutor, treasurer of the San Antonio Branch NAACP. He testified that the local branch spearheaded the move to integrate the schools and parks of San Antonio.

Court was recessed until Monday morning at 10:00 a m.

The obvious impression, Friday evening was, the state attorneys are not too cocky now, the NAACP is in the case.

State Attys Show Sign of Worry

By CARTER WESLEY

It's a long lane that has no turning. Even before the State Attorney General had closed his case last week, the flood of testimony and documents that he had poured into the record against the NAACP was threatened with the acid of truth, brought out by sharp cross-examination. In one day of defense evidence, the Attorney General had lost his aplomb and seemed to show worry.

The Attorney General had charged, and the daily papers had heralded widely the charges of barratry against the NAACP lawyers. Barratry in plain words means that lawyers had been procuring people to file suits, just so the lawyers could make money.

The charges had been made and published that the NAACP was in politics, and a raft of purported evidence was poured into the record on this question. The other charge was that the NAACP was a business corporation and had neglected to pay franchise taxes.

QUALITY OF EVIDENCE

Toward the end of the state's presentation, it offered in evidence a transcript of the proceedings held in Texarkana on one of the now notorious courts of inquiry, as the state's Exhibit No. 57.

At first Attorneys Durham and Bunkley objected because the evidence purported to be of witnesses, whom the defendant NAACP had not a chance to face or to question and, therefore, it was not admissable against them. Second, they pointed out that the same witnesses were then subpoenaed in the court that was having the hearing, and could testify and, therefore, their evidence, taken ex parte at Texarkana, was not admissable.

Assistant Attorney General Grant made the point that in seeking injunctions affidavits were often admitted to testimony before the court, and that this had been argued before as an affidavit to be presented.

Then Messrs Durham and Bunkley proved by Assistant Attorney General L. W. Gray, who had conducted this particular court of inquiry at Texarkana, that he had asked all the questions and the Justice of the Peace had not asked questions. Then they pointed out that Article 886 of the Penal Code of Texas provided that the Justice of the Peace should conduct the court of inquiry, and should ask the questions.

Next they proved that the transcript which was being offered as the plaintiff's Exhibit No. 57, consisting of the testimony in this so-called court of inquiry, was not signed by any witness that had testified, and was not signed by the Justice of the Peace either to certify it or in any other way.

Obviously, an instrument, not signed, could hardly be counted as an affidavit. But as Messrs. Durham and Bunkley pointed out, the Penal Code required that the transcript of the testimony should be signed by the witnesses who had testified, and also by the judge who would certify it.

In qualifying the Assistant District Attorney so that they could make their objections to the admission, Messrs. Durham and Bunkley brought out that the taking of this court of inquiry testimony at the time was intended to interfere with the case pending them in the Federal District Court

by the parties whose testimony was taken. The witness was in considerable hot water, and seemed to be dodging and ducking like a crawfish, being chased by the barefoot boy. Again and again they kept making the witness testify that it was under the instructions and direction of the Attorney General John Ben Shepperd that they had conducted the court of inquiry and had taken the action connected with it. Spectators suspected that they might not have heard the last of this particular angle of the case.

The reason given by the witness for going up taking this testimony in the court of inquiry at this time was that he was hunting for violations of Criminal Code 430, which covered barratry. The lawyers made him admit that he had no knowledge or information or anything to indicate that these witnesses had violated Article 430, then they asked him why did he go up to take their testimony? The witness answered that he was looking for anybody who had violated Article 430, but did not tell why he picked out these particular "bodies." Here the lawyers were again pushing him toward testimony to show that he was interfering with a federal court Witnesses used their court of inquiry were plaintiffs in the federal court at Texarkana to open up that college. That's not nearly all of the interesting part of the shrewd questions asked by Durham and Bunkley here, but let's move to other things.

ON BARRATRY

In charging barratry, the Attorney General was going a long distance out toward the end of the limb. Indeed, this charge has probably done more to anger the lawyers, and the people who have been active in NAACP work, than anything else. Some have said that one of the reasons that settlements have not come to fruition is because the lawyers won't settle on top of any implied charges of barratry against them.

Well, the defense brought out by the father of the young 17-year-old girl, who was one of the plaintiffs at Texarkana, was the fact that he told J. J. Jones that he wanted him to help and do whatever he could to help get is girl in school. Thus he gave the handling of the matter into the hands of J. J. Jones, who was free to hire any lawyers any time he wanted.

As to the boy who was a plaintiff, he testified that he had told Mr Jones he sure wished he could help him to get into school, and when Mr Jones asked him even to a lawsuit, he told Mr Jones yes. But the young girl was really the Attorney General's change on that witness stand. She testified that the presence of the Rangers and the officers frightened her at the court of inquiry. The Attorney General tried to prove that she was not frightened, by asking her if she was frightened at the court at Tyler. She told him no, she was not frightened in Tyler. When he asked her why she was frightened at Texarkana, she pointed out that there wasn't anybody in that room except the Attorney General, the Justice of the Peace, and "those officers, walking back and forth with pistols."

In other words, she exhibited the normal reaction of people in a public courtroom at a proper hearing and also the normal reaction of somebody who was carried into a kangaroo xourt. He asked her where she got the money to put down for admission. she answered him that she was a working girl and she had a bank account now. She stuck by the testimony that she had asked Mr Jones to help her. When the Attorney General was conducting his court of inquiry, he contented himself with merely asking her if she had hired the lawyer, and of course she said no. They seemingly jumped to the conclusion that they had the lawyers for barratry. Now that their witnesses have uniformly testified that they authorized Mr Jones to handle their cases for them, and do what was necessary, the barratry looks a little sick in that particular instance. But the defense has just started.

Listening to the recital of a spectator to Friday's hearing gave one a chuckle. Mr Durham offered a sheaf of affidavits to prove employment of attorneys in a case involved. The Attorney General objected to the offer. Mr Durham withdrew and said that he would offer them presently. Then he asked the witness, who happened to be an Assistant Attorney General, one question. Thereafte rhe said to the court, "I am now presenting these, Your Honor," and they were accepted. The competence of Durham as a lawyer was demonstrated to the lowest mind in the courtroom. Indeed, throughout the hearing, Negroes have had cause for pride in their lawyers in the way they conducted this case.

CARRYING ON POLITICS

I've used up most of my space but I need to say a word or so about this charge. One of the lawyers had commented that the most troublesome evidence introduced on this subject came out of the Houston office, where Mrs Adair had mixed her private, personal actionsin politics in her files with the NAACP. (Mrs Adair is an election judge in her ward in Houston, as well as executive secretary of the Houston branch.)

Testimony has not begun on this issue, and it is better not to anticipate it. But spectators in Tyler have already noted the Attorney General's one big error, and that was assuming that Morgan, who is president of the Progressive Voters League, was chairman of the NAACP. It is also suspected that the Attorney General seeing the word "progressive" thought it was the old national Progressive party under which Wallace ran in '48, 'which was claimed to have been tainted with Communism. The Progressive Voters League that Morgan heads is wholly American and has no Communist taint at all. But the Attorney General will learn.

'They can't beat us and our prayers, too, can they son?'

Afro-American Baltimore Md.
Sat. 11-3-56

By SAM LACY

TYLER, Texas — "That's all right, son, 'deed I don't mind. There ain't anything I'm scared of on this earth, and in the hereafter I'm sure they'll have a lot more to answer for than I will."

That was the way Mr. Laura Cobb gave permission to the AFRO to use her name as one of the scores of spectators who was in constant attendance at the Texas NAACP hearing.

Throughout the four tedious weeks of the case, in which the state was seeking to enjoin the NAACP from further operation here, colored residents of the area kept the hearing room at the Smith County Courthouse jammed to capacity.

The final day (Tuesday) — like all others— found the corridors filled. like a World Series crowd, they came long before the 7th District Court was opened.

* * *

EARLY ARRIVALS backed themselves against the oaken doors and those who followed lined up three, four and five abreast across the hallway.

For the most part, members of the group were reluctant to talk for publication. They feared reprisals in various forms, some of which they had had previously, personal contact and others of which they had heard about in other sections of the South. .....

But Mrs. Cobb was different.

* * *

SHE WAS an elderly woman whose snow-white hair, wrinkled brow and gnarled hands testified to many years of life, and because she came, day after day, bearing hickory cane to support her large frame, Mrs. Cobb was also conspicious.

And because she was conspicuous, Mrs. Cobb caught the reporter's fancy.

Would the lady object to being interviewed?

"Lawd no, son, I've heard tell of those things, but I never once dreamed it would happen to me. You go right ahead."

How many of the sessions has Mrs. Cobb attended, and how far does she have to come?

"I ain't missed but one day and part of another.

"I missed the first day 'cause I didn't have no way to get here. I live just outside of Texarkana (Texas) and that's a piece of 120 miles or so, I reckon.

* * *

"BUT AFTER that first day, I heard my pastor say at a prayer meeting that he was coming the next day. So I told him if he was coming up here, I was too. And I did

"And that's how I come to miss the part of that other day. We got lost," and here Mrs. Cobb broke into a hearty chuckle.

"Can you imagine it, Son? There was four men in the car and just one woman—me. But they wouldn't listen to me.

"They went all around — the lawd knows where— wouldn't let me tell 'em and I was riding a buckboard to Tyler afore the whole shootin' match of them was born.

"I told them after 'while. 'All right, then, go ahead. You gonna wind up in California or Mexico, if you don't mind yourselves.

"We got here finally, but we were late."

Mrs. Cobb said she arose every morning at 4 a.m., in order to "do my chores" before starting the long trip by car.

* * *

IT WAS ..understandable since the AFRO, staying just 100 miles away in Dallas, was required to make a 5:15 a.m., bus daily so as to be on time for the 9 a.m., opening of court.

Would Mrs. Cobb care to say how old she is?

"Well now, Son, just you say I'm 79. Them's the years I count."

But now the lady herself has a question:

"They can't beat us and our prayers, too. Can they Son?"

The visitor is a newspaperman, Mrs. Cobb. He has to refrain from getting himself or his personality involved in a case in which he is charged with reporting the news.

Another huge chuckle.

"Shucks now, Son. Just you go on and report your news. But whisper a litte prayer, too Son. You don't have to write one.

"I guess, though, we better let you stick to your reporting. I'll do the praying—I got a lot of years on you, so I know better what to say."

NACCP to appeal setback in Texas

Afro-American Baltimore Md.
Sat. 11-3-56

By SAM LACY

TYLER, Texas—Judge Otis T. Dunaghan on Tuesday temporarily enjoined the NAACP from further operation in the State of Texas.

After prefacing his remarks in a written opinion with a denial that the trial was one involving integration or interracial difficulties, the jurist said: "Everyone has a right to band together to better their way of life. But they must do it in accordance with the law."

It was the climax of a four-week long trial by the attorney general to bar the NAACP from Texas.

* * *

AS HAS BEEN generally forecast from the outset of the trial, an appeal was noted immediately.

The case now must go to the court of civil appeals in Texarkana.

The decision was announced amid the grinding of television cameras and the explosion of photographers' flash bulbs.

The hearing room was crowded to capacity, as it had been every one of the 17 days it took the state to present its 496 exhibits, all of which were admitted over the strenuous objections of the defense.

A detail of armed Texas Rangers stationed itself around the crowd, over 95 per cent of which was colored, an hour before the 4 p.m. time that Judge Dunagan had set for rendering his decision.

* * *

ORAL ARGUMENTS had been concluded at 11:45 a.m., and the court had recessed until 4 o'clock.

In closing the state's argument, Attorney General John Ben Shepperd punctuated his remarks with references to the NAACP as "cold blooded" and "mercenary" leadership.

He painted a picture of a "plot between the New York and Dallas offices" of the association to "dupe" the colored people of Texas.

"The NAACP," he said in the rattling style of a politician, "purports to act in behalf of the people of their race," but all it has done "according to the evidence we have presented here, was to peddle false hopes.

"They have said pay us," Mr. Shepperd continued, "and we will knock down segregation in the schools, in public pools, in recreation, housing, etc."

* * *

INSTEAD OF carrying out a program "providing nurseries for working mothers, hospitals, scholarships for educating their needy and what not," he charged, they have spent their efforts "leading these people into devious and fraudulent" litigations.

In an impassioned plea closing the defense argument, W. J. Durham castigated the attorney general's office for their "high riding" tactics in gathering evidence for the trial. And in the same breath he ridiculed the government for charging U. Simpson Tate with illegal solicitation of lawsuits.

"I challenge the attorney general," shouted Mr. Durham, "to offer any case in the history of the state of Texas, in which the power to go into the private property of unincorporated associations was upheld.

* * *

"THEY FLEW the airplanes of the state of Texas," he said, "with armed guards, and radioed from the air to the ground, instructions for seizures.

"I challenge the attorney general," Mr. Durham continued with tears in his eyes, "to say whether or not he would take a hand to help in the peaceful settlement of an incident in which a 17-year-old girl was confronted and theatened by a mob, menaced by persons who were acting in defiance of the judgment and decision of the highest tribunal in the land.

The attorney general did not utter one word of objection when this child, seeking the education to which she was entitled, was met by an angry mob at Texarkana (Texas) Junior College.

* * *

"YET OUT of his office comes the cry now that men like Tate and others are guilty of fomenting lawsuits—despite the fact that he (Mr. Shepperd) admits Tate asked him to intervene toward the end of settling the matter peaceably."

Both Mr. Shepperd and his first assistant, Davis Grant, contended the action against the NAACP was not motivated by a desire to bring pressure on the colored race.

Mr. Grant, who preceded his superior in the state's argument, defended use of the Texas Rangers in seizing NAACP office records and correspondence.

* * *

HIS INTIMATION was that the same kind of forceful acquisition as was employed against the Ku Klux Klan in the 'twenties was justifiable in the case of the NAACP.

Mr. Grant asserted that the payment of dues "which is the very lifeblood of the organization" and the sale of seals, bonds, etc., constituted profit-making on the part of the NAACP.

Youthful Elbert Morrow opened the government summation by contending that the 112 branches in the state cannot be separated from the national body, which the defendants claim is the case.

* * *

HE DESCRIBED each NAACP branch as the "alter ego" of the national body, and thus identically responsible to and for the New York office. Mr. Morrow used an oil case dispute as a reference.

The financial report of the association showing, he said, "a net profit of $155,000 last year," was submitted by Mr. Morrow as evidence that the NAACP is a profit-making corporation.

The NAACP's chief counsel Thurgood Marshall, acting here in concert with the two Texas defense lawyers, took issue with Mr. Grant's contention.

"If," said Mr. Marshall, "the state implies that the sale of seals and pins etc, is a profit-making device, then the tuberculosis association, the heart fund and the girl scouts are in trouble."

* * *

HE SCOFFED at Mr. Grant's comparison of the KKK's money raising efforts with those of the NAACP.

"As Mr. Grant must know," declared Mr. Marshall, "The KKK was found guilty of taking ordinary bed sheets and selling them for ten dollars and putting the money in their own pockets."

He also rapped the state's assertion that the race issue had nothing to do with the filing of the action here.

Mr. Marshall said that, despite the government claim, his attention was attracted to a statement in the attorney general's declaration, which said:

"Colored people and others in Texas have been getting along for 100 years. . . ."

This said Mr. Marshall, would imply that there has been no friction between the races in Texas since 1856.

* * *

CONCLUDING HIS remarks, Mr. Marshall sought to justify the collection of dues and the raising of funds through the sale of seals etc.

"It is all right, your honor,

to say that every man has his day in court, but it takes money to get your day in court.

"And if selling seals or paying dues helps these poor people to get their day in court, it is not only helping the colored race, but it is aiding our government to make the spirit and principle of justice and democracy a living thing in our nation.

"If anything," Mr. Marshall added, his voice shaking with emotion, "has been done wrong, it is not on the hearts of these people."

* * *

USE OF the oil case (Texas vs Humble oil 1952) was challenged by Defense Attorney C. R. Bunkley, said he:

"The 'alter ego' application has no place here. The oil case was one in which Humble oil bought 60 per cent of the stock" of the litigant company and thereafter "controlled its officers and its business."

Mr. Bunkley said further: "Branches of the NAACP control their own activities, elect their own officers and Conduct their own business. by no stretch of imagination canthey be construed as the 'alter ego' of the national association."

Mr. Bunkley also debated the matter of jurisdiction, asserting that the NAACP actually "is not legally in court." He said service of papers in the action was not properly handled.

COUNSEL TABLE — Scores of spectators who were in attendance at the recent Texas NAACP hearings. Left foreground (with glasses) First Assistant Attorney General Davis Grant; behind him reading paper, Texas Attorney, General John Ben Shepperd. Ac table defense counsel, left to right, Thurgood shall, C. R. Bunkley, Chick Chisolm, G. C. Edwa defense secretary; and W. J. Durham.

STANDING ROOM ONLY — Above is a portion of the audience which kept the courtroom filled to capacity in Tyler, Texas during the recent NAACP hearings. In the foreground are White Citizens Councils members and representatives.

TESTIFYING — U. Simpson Tate, regional director and legal counsellor, on witness stand during recent NAACP hearings in Tyler, Texas.

White Folks Getting Real Mad

And Now It's Texas, NAACP Branches Banned in State

Courier. P.3 Sat-9-29-56

Pittsburgh, Pa

By CLIFF RICHARDSON

HOUSTON, Tex.—Texas Attorney General Ben Shepperd has obtained a temporary restraining order against the NAACP prohibiting it from doing business in this state.

The move was the latest in what appears to be a general campaign to eliminate the NAACP as a factor in the fight for integration in the South.

The organization has already been banned in Louisiana and is in the midst of a fight for its life in Alabama and Florida. South Carolina is mapping moves against the NAACP.

The Shepperd order was granted in the chambers of District Judge Otis T. Dunagan of Tyler, Tex. It was handed down in the wake of a secret probe which is still under way in some Texas cities. The order will be in effect until Sept. 28, 10 A. M., at which time a hearing will be held.

SHEPPERD HAS charged that the NAACP is a "foreign corporation" operating without permission of the State of Texas.

He says further that the NAACP is making profits; is engaged in political activities against state law; that students and parents are being coerced to file suits which cause race hate and riots; has not paid a franchise tax for which it is liable; has evaded taxes and conspired with others to do the same; has paid no taxes since it came into the state in 1920; and has fomented, abetted and encouraged litigation.

Claiming that the races of Texas have lived together "peacefully and in harmony for 100 years," Shepperd said "this suit against the NAACP is no different than any other suit to determine if a Texas organization is complying with Texas laws.

"Many Texans will be stunned by the impact of our evidence which must remain confidential and used only in law suits arising from this investigation."

Dr. Boyd Hall of Corpus Christi, State NAACP president, termed the ban the beginning "of an era of persecution."

Atty. Ulysses Simpson Tate, Southwest NAACP regional attorney, had strong words to say against the use of armed officers by state investigators.

Attorney Tate also accused Attorney General Shepperd of being the admitted legal counsel of the Texas Citizens Council. Significantly, the NAACP has not engaged in political activity in the state; however, many of the NAACP's leadership have been influential on the political scene.

Texas Charges Of Illegality Are Refuted

Bkm Ala.

Mobile 11-27-56

TYLER, Tex. — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week placed witnesses on the stand to refute the charge that it is a profit making corporation engaged in illegal activity in the State of Texas. The witnesses included national and local officials of the Association.

Hearings on the charges made by Texas Attorney General John Ben Shepperd began in District Judge Otis T. Dunagan's court here on September 28. A temporary restraining order, prohibiting NAACP activity in the state, had been granted by Judge Dunagan on September 21. The state is now seeking a permanent injunction against the NAACP.

In an effort to ban the Association, the state submitted nearly 400 exhibits consisting of documents obtained from the national, state and local offices of the Association.

The principal charge of the State of Texas is that NAACP is a foreign corporation doing business in Texas and thus is bound by Texas laws governing such corporations. Association attorneys contend there is no legal connection between the national body and the unincorporated NAACP branches in Texas.

Testimony in answer to the state's charges was heard from Edwin C. Washington, Jr., NAACP field secretary in Texas; Mrs. C. V. Adair, executive secretary of the Houston NAACP branch; and Willie Melton, president of the Fort Bend NAACP branch.

NAACP To Fight Ban By State

Officials Deny Association Is Profit-Making

TYLER, Texas — Temporarily banned from operating in the State of Texas, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is preparing an appeal from a ruling handed down on October 23 by District Judge Otis Ben Shepperd.

Call

Immediately following Judge Dunagan's order which came at the end of 17 days of testimony and argument, W. J. Durham, Dallas attorney who was chief counsel for the Association during the proceedings, gave notice of appeal.

F. 1

Texas thus became the third southern state in which local courts have granted injunctions restraining the NAACP. Previously, such restraining injunctions had been granted in Louisiana and Alabama in response to actions initiated by the states' attorneys general. NAACP activity in all three states has been suspended pending appeal to higher courts.

Wilkins, Marshall, Testify

Testifying in behalf of the NAACP were several witnesses including the Association's top staff officials, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, and Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall. Among other defense witnesses was R. S. Tate, Dallas attorney; Edwin Washington, NAACP field secretary in Texas; Mrs. C. V. Adair, executive secretary of the Houston NAACP branch; and Willie Melton, president of the NAACP branch in Fort Bend, Texas.

All refuted the charges of Attorney General Shepperd that the NAACP is a profit-making organization, that it engages in prohibited political activity, that it solicits plaintiffs for public school desegregation cases, and that it otherwise operates illegally in Texas.

Mr. Wilkins categorically denied that the NAACP engages in partisan political activity explaining that the policy of the association strictly forbids such activity in the name of the national organization or any of its affiliated local units. To do so, he testified is a "clear

AT TEXAS HEARING

Advertiser P.10-A

NAACP Leader Denies Honorary Memberships

Sat. 10-20-56

Montgomery, Ala.

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 19 (AP) — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the nationwide NAACP, today stated that the national organization has no "honorary memberships" of the kind Vice President Richard Nixon said he held.

But Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said "if he (Nixon) has an honorary membership, it could be from one of the Southern California branches. There is nothing against one of the individual branches setting up such a membership. However, there is no such thing as a national honorary membership."

QUESTION ARISES

The question came up in the injunction hearing here by which the state is seeking to ban the NAACP from operating in Texas.

Asst. State Atty. Gen. Davis Grant asked Wilkins on the stand about honorary memberships. Wilkins said there were no national honorary memberships.

Grant then asked, "I thought I read in the papers the other day about a man named Nixon who was an honorary member?"

Wilkins smiled and said, "Well, if I might answer your question without using any names, I would say that the NAACP does not have a classification of honorary member in its membership."

Nixon said during a recent campaign trip to Houston, Tex., that he held an honorary membership in the NAACP.

Outside the court session, Wilkins was asked if Democratic presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson or vice presidential candidate Estes Kefauver held any honorary memberships, and Wilkins answered, "Not that I know of."

Wilkins further said that "a lot of men in public life who want to make a contribution prefer that their gifts be listed strictly as contributions and not as memberships."

Denies Seeking School Cases

Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 5
Oct. 11-10-24

TYLER, Texas — Temporarily banned from operating in the State of Texas, the NAACP is praparing an appeal from a ruling handed down on Oct. 23 by District Judge Otis T. Dunagan granting the injunction requested by Texas Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd.

Immediately following Judge Dunagan's order which came at the end of 17 days of testimony and argument, W. J. Durham, Dallas attorney who was chief counsel for the Association during the proceedings, gave notice of appeal.

Texas thus became the third southern state in which local courts have granted injunctions restraining the NAACP. Previously, such restraining injuncitions had been granted in Louisiana and Alabama in response to actions initiated by the state's attorneys general. NAACP activity in all three states has been suspended pending appeal to higher courts.

WILKINS, MARSHALL

Testifying in behalf of the NAACP were several witnesses including the Association's top officials, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, and Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall. Among other defense witnesses were U. S. Tate, Dallas attorney; Edwin Washington, NAACP field secretary in in Texas; Mrs. C. V. Adair, executive secretary of the Houston NAACP branch, and Willie Melton, president of the NAACP branch in Fort Bend, Texas.

All refuted the charges of Atty. Gen. Shepperd that the NAACP is a profit-making organization, that it engages in prohibited political activity, that it solicits plaintiffs for public school desegregation cases, and that it otherwise operates illegally in Texas.

Wilkins categorically denied that the NAACP engages in partisan political activity explaining that the policy of the Association strictly forbids such activity in the name of the national organization or any of its affiliated local units. To do so, he testified is a "clear violation" of the organization's policy and, if known, is "quickly, summarily dealth with."

NO LAWSUITS SOLICITED

Not only has the NAACP "not solicited lawsuits in any state," Marshall testified, "but we have mostly tried to stop litigations, a last resort in integration and segregation problems when we can't work it out otherwise." These problems, he explained 'must be worked out on the local level and we have no interest unless and until they run into a brick wall."

Hearings on the charges began Sept. 28. Previously, a temporary restraining order had been granted by Judge Dunagan on Sept. 21. During the hearings, the state submitted more than 400 exhibits of documents obtained from the Association's national, regional and local offices. More than 1,000,000 words of testimony were recorded.

Summing up the argument for the NAACP were Marshall and Durham. Atty. Gen. Shepperd closed the argument for the state. Before announcing his ruling, Judge Dunagan said:

"This is not a suit to prohibit or prevent any individual, group or organization from legally joining together for the purpose of bettering themselves. Everyone has the right to band together for the purpose of improving their lot in life but their activities in obtaining their objectives and goals must be in accordance with the law."

The judge further stated that he reconized that he was writing "the final judgment in this case." asserting that he had tried to give both sides "full rights of making a record to stand on in whatever court the appeal is made."

NAACP Drafts Appeal To Texas Court Order

Evening Star
Wed. 10-24-56

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 23 (AP).—An appeal was being drafted today to a State court order that clamps the lid on all operations of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Texas.

Washington, D. C. p. 23

Late yesterday 7th district Judge Otis T. Dunagan granted the State's request that a temporary restraining order against the NAACP be made a temporary injunction.

The NAACP immediately gave notice of appeal.

Judge Dunagan said his formal order would be issued in a day or two, giving his grounds for granting the injunction.

NAACP attorneys had no further comment on the decision, which climaxed a hearing that had gone into its fifth week after 17 days of testimony and arguments.

11 Violations Charged

"I'm happy, just as in any other trail we have won," said State Attorney General John Ben Shepperd.

Mr. Shepperd had accused the NAACP of 11 violations of State laws, principally solicitation of law suits, profit making and political activities.

The NAACP, which is chartered as a charitable, non-profit oganization, denied all charges and said much of Mr. Shepperd's evidence was obtained illegally.

A ring of State highway patrolmen and Texas Rangers watched the jammed courtroom as Judge Dunagan handed down his decision. There was no disturbance or demonstration from the crowd, most of them Negroes.

"I want to correct some false impressions as to what this hearing is about," the Judge, a veteran East Texas jurist, said in a brief statement accompanying the ruling.

Clarifies Issues

"This is not an integration or segregation suit, but is one to determine if the defendants are operating and conducting their business within the laws of this State. It is not a suit to prohibit or prevent any individual, group or organization from legally joining together for the purpose of bettering themselves.

"Everyone has a right to band together for the purpose of improving their lot in life, but their activities in obtaining their objective and goals must be in accordance with the law."

Earlier, Judge Dunagan said he realized he was not writing "the final judgment in this case." He said he had tried to give all parties "full rights of making a record to stand on in whatever court the appeal is made."

The appeal will go to the State's 6th District Court of Appeals in Texarkana. From there an appeal could be made to the State Supreme Court and to the United States Supreme Court.

Texas Row to U. S. Court

California Voice

DALLAS, Oct. 1—The NAACP laid plans to use Federal courts to stop Texas' newest drive against school segregation suits.

The NAACP was turned down in one such plan today, but Federal Judge W. H. Atwell told the organization it could file a suit later.

San Francisco, Calif.

The maneuver resulted in postponement of a hearing by which the NAACP sought to integrate the sprawling Dallas school system. The hearing was reset for November 14.

Fri. 10-5-56

Latest move of the State to overturn previous and current integration decisions is to seek to prove that the children and parents named in the NAACP suits did not give permission for the suits to be filed.

This maneuver was successful last week in a Tyler Federal court and is an issue in a current suit in another Tyler court—this one on the State level.

The maneuvering went this way:

p. 1

NAACP State Attorney W. J. Durham asked that Texas Attorney General John Ben Shepperd be brought into the suit and enjoined from further "interfering with plaintiffs and witnesses in the case and be ordered to cease and desist from further obstructing justice and invading the jurisdiction of the Federal court."

32b 1956

NAACP

TEXAS

Grant Permission to Texas Investigators to Inspect Certain NAACP Records

Byblonder p. 4
Des Moines, Iowa
Thurs. 9-27-56

New York—Upon request of John Ben Shepperd, attorney generad of Texas, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has granted permission to two investigators from Texas to inspect certain records in the national office here relative to NAACP activities in that state.

"The NAACP, as a law-abiding organization," Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins said, "will certainly cooperate with any authorized agency. Accordingly, pertinent records are being made available to Attorney General Shepperd's representatives. However, in order to protect our members in Texas against possible reprisals we are withholding our membership lists."

Armed With Letter

Armed with a letter from Mr. Shepperd, Davis Grant, first assistant attorney general of Texas, and William A. Harrison, an accountant, arrived at the New York headquarters on September 18 and requested permission to inspect the records.

In his letter, the Texas official asked that "his authorized representatives be permitted to examine all of the books, records, documents, contracts, accounts, letters, memoranda, charters, permits, by-laws, membership lists, contributors lists, or other material forming a portion or part of the records."

The information was desired, Mr. Shepperd explained, for the purpose of determining whether the NAACP has been or is "engaged in acts or conduct in violation of the laws of the State of Texas." Specifically, he said, Texas wanted to determine whether the Association should have obtained a permit to do business in Texas, whether it should have filed franchise tax reports with the State of Texas, whether it should have paid such taxes, whether it has engaged in political activity, and whether it has violated other laws of the state.

Texas Official Makes Charges To Ban N.A.A.C.P.

Courier Journal

Tyler, Tex., Sept. 28 (U.P.)—Attorney General John Ben Shepperd, who wants to outlaw the N.A.A.C.P. in Texas, charged in court today that N.A.A.C.P. attorney U. Simpson Tate visited Negro meetings around the state and solicited students to use in attempts to desegregate white schools.

Seventh District Judge Otis T. Dunagan a week ago issued a temporary restraining order against the N.A.A.C.P. at Shepperd's request. He opened a hearing today to determine whether to grant Shepperd's request to issue a permanent injunction.

One of Shepperd's charges against the N.A.A.C.P. is that it went to Negroes and urged them to file suits. Another charge is that the N.A.A.C.P. is a corporation and violated the State's laws governing corporations.

NAACP Bar Gets Extension in Texas

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Sun. 10-7-56

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 6 (U.P.)—An extension of a temporary restraining order against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People doing business in Texas was signed Friday as a court hearing on the order went into its second weekend recess.

The order signed by attorneys of both sides specified that the restraining order, originally issued Sept. 21 for 10 days, would be effective until the hearing is over.

The state seeks a temporary injunction.

Texas NAACP Halt Hearing Is Begun

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 9-29-56 p. 1

TYLER, Texas — (INS) — A Tyler hearing on a temporary injunction to halt operation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Texas got off to a slow start Friday.

The small courtroom in Smith County Courthouse was jammed with spectators, newsmen and photographers. Others waited outside for a chance to enter. One woman who showed up early with a large confederate flag was not permitted to enter.

The hearing before Dist Judge Otis Dungan stems from a restraining order obtained by Texas Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd last week after a lengthy investigation NAACP records in several cities.

Asst. Atty. Gen. John H. Minton, Jr. was the first witness to take the stand almost an hour after the hearing opened. Minton began testifying in regard to the examnation of records he made in Dallas of various NAACP affiliates.

There was a heated discussion between Shepperd and W. J. Durham, Dallas NAACP lawyer, during the preliminary legal maneuvering.

Durham objected that although the state's suit mentioned 112 NAACP chapters in Texas, no officers were named. Shepperd answered hotly that he had the names but eliminated them as a matter of courtesy.

C. B. Bunkley and Durham are representing the NAACP in the hearing, with Thurgood Marshall, Chief Counsel of the organization, seated at the counsel table between them.

Marshall has described the hearing as the "most crucial" yet to face the organization.

Shepperd charged that the NAACP had solicited and coerced students and parents to take action to end segregation in schools that will lead to racial hatred.

IN TEXAS COURT

Advertiser

NAACP Ban Fight Rages

Sat. 9-29-56 p. 1
Montgomery, Ala.

TYLER, Tex., Sept. 28 (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People lost round after round today in its fight to preserve its life in Texas.

In a jammed courtroom, the state of Texas sought to put the NAACP out of business by injunction.

Thurgood Marshall has called the case the most crucial yet to face the NAACP. A New Yorker, he is counsel for the NAACP. He was an active attorney here today.

Most of the morning session was taken up with motions and objections. Not until just before the noon recess did a witness take the stand.

The state of Texas obtained a temporary restraining order against the NAACP last week. Today's hearing was on whether to issue a temporary injunction. A permanent injunction could follow if the temporary injunction is granted.

State Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd claims the organization is not legal under the laws of Texas, and that some of its actions are unlawful.

He stressed particularly his claim that the NAACP has "solicited, recruited, and coerced students and parents" to take steps that will result in 'racial hatred and inflamed communities." This obviously referred to NAACP efforts to integrate schools.

The NAACP today challenged the jurisdiction of the court. Its attorneys claimed that each NAACP ofice is a separate office and should be tried in its own region, rather than in one statewide suit.

The organization has 12 local branches in the state. It is a New York corporation.

NAACP Accused Of Fomenting Suit

Washington Herald
Washington, D. C.

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 4 (U.P.)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, defendant in a court ac-

tion seeking to outlaw its operations in Texas, was accused today of proposing an anti-segregation lawsuit against the Houston transit system.

Attorneys for the state government made the charge by introducing in evidence before the State District Court here a letter which they said was found in the NAACP office at Houston. The letter, dated Nov. 17, 1955, purportedly was written by NAACP regional executive A. Maceo Smith to Dr. Lonnie Smith, chairman of the legal redress committee of the Houston chapter.

"We wish to call the Houston branch's attention to the propriety of instituting legal action against the Jim Crow transportation policy of the Houston transit system," said the letter.

No evidence of such a suit being filed in Houston was offered.

The letter was among 200 exhibits offered by the state government to support its contention that the NAACP has illegally fomented lawsuits. The state also has charged that the NAACP was not organized legally in Texas.

Attorneys for the NAACP are expected to begin their defense in a day or two. Negro leaders have said they'll appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, if necessary, if the district court grants the state's petition for a temporary injunction against NAACP operations.

Yesterday's exhibits introduced as evidence by the State included charges of political maneuvering by at least some of the State branches since 1952. Most of the exhibits were from the Houston NAACP office.

Political activity by the NAACP would be in violation of its State charter.

The State also offered evidence of a $10,000 contribution from the Cio to the NAACP in 1954.

One exhibit offered yesterday contained an unsigned report made in 1955 that the "Cio gave $10,000 to the NAACP and plans to give more this year."

A NAACP newsletter of this year said the organization, chartered in Texas as a charitable. non-profit group, ordinarily did not take part in political camgaigns. Still, the newsletter urged NAACP members to contact precinct leaders and work for the August 28 Democratic primary.

"If Price Daniel is elected you and I will be under the Citizens Council," the newsletter said. "Let's do something about it at the polls."

Minutes of the 1954 executive committee meeting said the most outstanding achievement of the year was its political work. "Mr. (Allan) Shiver's totals stayed within one and two figures. In one box he did not get a vote."

A financial report made by the Houston office in 1953 said:

"The NAACP in Houston is looked upon with a new aspect among those elected and de-

'Hot Charges' Promised In Texas NAACP Case

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 9 (AP).—The State promised "some . . . pretty hot" chcarges against the NAACP in Texas would be revealed today.

"We haven't had a chance to tell what we've found in the Victoria and El Paso offices," said First Associate Attorney General Davis Grant, "and there's the investigation of the New York headquarters."

"Some of it's pretty hot."

Mr. Grant indicated it might take the State at least two more days in State District Court in arguing that a temporary restraining order against NAACP operations in Texas should be made permanent.

Regional NAACP Attorney U. Simpson Tate said it would be impossible to tell how much time the NAACP would need, but "since the State is presenting more evidence than expected, we will need more time to answer it."

Political Activity Charged

nually. The CIO gave $10,000 to the NAACP and plans to give more this year. If these contributions are not forthcoming, the NAACP could not exist."

Hearing Given NAACP

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 9 (AP)—A letter read in court here today indicated the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People may have been upset because Dallas desegregated its city bus system last spring, thereby preventing the organization from testing transportation segregation laws.

The NAACP then turned to Houston, seeking an opportunity to file suit there, testimony showed.

The testimony was presented in a state court injunction hearing by which the Texas Attorney General's office hopes to ban the NAACP from Texas.

The Attorney General claims the NAACP is illegally organized in Texas and has unlawfully solicited lawsuits.

The state today presented a letter it said investigators found in the Houston NAACP office.

The letter, from A. Maceo Smith to Dr. Lonnie Smith, said Dallas Transit Co. officials no longer were enforcing segregation on buses.

"We now may have difficulty in actively creating a course of action in Dallas," the letter said.

A. Maceo Smith was NAACP regional executive director. Dr. Smith was chairman of the Houston Legal Redress Committee.

A. Maceo Smith, in the letter dated Nov. 17, 1955, urged that an attempt be made to find a plaintiff for a transit system segregation test suit in Houston.

There was no evidence presented that such a transit suit was ever filed in Houston.

The Dallas bus system desegregated its buses after Supreme Court suit ruled that segregation was unlawful.

The NAACP has called the hearing here the greatest crisis in its history.

Letter Was Unsigned

The reference to a CIO donation was in an unsigned letter which the assistants attorney general said they found attached to the June 8, 1953 minutes of a Houston NAACP meeting.

"If it were not for the legal cases, the NAACP would not raise enough money to pay the telephone bills of the branches," the letter said, then added:

"The only reason the NAACP is being kept alive is because a few members of churches, unions, and fraternal organizations make contributions to the NAACP an-

Letter Cases in Texas on integration, NAACP issues

TYLER, Tex., Sept. 27—(AP)—A contempt of court case in Federal District Court today could give the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People fresh ammunition in its battle to integrate public schools.

And tomorrow in a Tyler state court, Texas will try to put the NAACP out of business in the state.

Dist. Judge Joe Sheehy presided at today's hearing. The suit was filed for the NAACP by U. Simpson Tate, Dallas Negro, regional attorney for the organization.

Tate is asking Judge Sheehy to allow the NAACP to file contempt of court charges against Dr. H. W. Stilwell, president of Texarkana, Tex., Junior College, and Bill Williams, a college trustee.

A PRO-SEGREGATION statement by Dr. Stilwell was cited by the organization for a contempt of court complaint.

Stilwell admits saying the South should resist integration but he says the resistance should be by legal means. He has denied that he was in contempt of "any court."

The NAACP claims Williams was in the white crowd that prevented two Negro students, Jessalyn Gray, 18, and Steve Poster, 17, from entering the college Sept. 10.

In February, Sheehy, district judge for the Eastern District of Texas, issued an order to the president and trustees of the Texarkana College directing them to open the doors to Negroes.

A contempt of court citation can result in fines and jail sentences.

Last week, Texas Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd obtained a restraining order in Judge Dunagan's court temporarily preventing the NAACP from doing business in Texas.

Shepperd said the suit was filed because "the NAACP has exceeded the bounds of propriety and law."

NAACP On Trial In Texas

TYLER, Texas (INS) — The hearing in which the state is attempting to outlaw the NAACP in Texas was resumed without a ruling on a "legal question" taken under advisement by District Judge Otis Dunagan.

Judge Dunagan halted the hearing Thursday after a conference with attorneys for both sides. He declined to discuss reasons for the recess, explaining it was a matter between the bench and attorneys.

Testimony was resumed with Assistant Attorney Gen. John Minton on the stand. He was questioned by NAACP Attorney W. J. Durham.

The state is believed to be more than half through with presentation of its case.

Durham asked Minton if he knew that one of three persons he contacted while investigating records of the Dallas NAACP office was a plaintiff in a federal court action pending at the time.

Minton said that the plaintiff, Theodore Dorsey, Dallas Negro cab driver, had voluntarily offered information.

Further questioning by Durham showed that Minton had been instructed to investigate the Dallas NAACP offices for evidence of barratry, profit-making, non-payment of franchise taxes, political activities, evidence of participating in strikes and boycotts.

Marshall Challenges Probe Procedure; Wilkins To Testify

TYLER— Defense witnesses in the injunction hearing against the NAACP were expected to begin testimony Thursday following the arrival here of Roy Wilkins, National executive secretary.

Mr Wilkins drove from Dallas to Tyler Wednesday to take his place among witnesses in an effort to exonorate the NAACP from multiple charges of law violation brought on by Attorney John Ben Sheppard in his desperate effort to put the NAACP out of business in Texas.

The state almost completed its presentation of witnesses and voluminous documentary evidence against the organization Wednesday and was expected to finish early Thursday.

Assistant Attorney General J Fred Jones, head of the attorney general's state affairs division, was one of the state's witnesses testifying Wednesday. He admitted that he used an employee of the Department of Public Safety, Alex Carson, who had on a pistol, but denied that he knew Carson had the pistol until Carson pulled his coat off in their hotel room.

He was asked to describe the pistol by Attorney Marshall who crossed examined him. He said the pistol was about eight inches long. In an effort to show that using officers, including highway patrolmen and rangers is the custom in investigations made by the attorney general's office, he was asked by Attorney Davis Grant, first assistant attorney general, if it were. He answered that it was.

This was in direct contrast to what had been testified by A M Lecroix under cross examination by Attorney Marshall. Mr Lecroix had testified that it was not customary and that he never made it a practice to use armed law officers in other investigations.

Attorney Marshall asked Mr Jones if the attorney general's department had investigated the recent mob action at Mansfield and Texarkana where Negro students tried to enroll in schools and Mr Jones said that it had not.

"And you don't know why you investigated this one," Attorney Marshall asked.

"No, sir, I don't," Mr Jones replied and explained that it was on the orders of Attorney John Ben Shepperd.

"That's enough for me" said Attorney Marshall.

Then Attorney Grant had Mr Jones to point out the little publicized investigation made by the Attorney General's office of the Ku Klux Klan in Texas. In response to another question, he also pointed out that Texas Rangers and highway patrolmen were used in that investigation.

Most of the testimony Wednesday centered around how the investigators used police in making their rounds, obtaining records from NAACP branches in Wharton, Bay City, West Columbia, Eagle Lake, Kendleton and Victoria. Assistant Attorney General Joe McMinn said he rode in a patrol car driven by a patrolman who also aided in photostating documents.

Attorney Thurgood Marshall, the brilliant chief counsel for the NAACP succeeded Wednesday in getting into the records of the Tyler court hearing that armed law officers aided in the seizing of the NAACP records in eight branch offices. In cross examination of A M Lecroix, assistant attorney general, it was brought out that Attorney Lecroix had a Texas rangers as his pilot in the Public Safety plane and had an armed patrolman as a chauffeur during most of his tour of the West Texas branches.

Attorney Marshall and Attorney W J Durham of Dallas did the cross examining on the 10th day of the hearing in which Attorney John Ben Shepherd is attempting to ban the NAACP in Texas like it has been banned in Louisiana and Alabama.

Before the records of the operation of the branches had been reviewed by the state the attorney general let it be said that the investigation was being made to determine whether or not the NAACP was violating any of the Texas frachise laws, relative to tax and permit to operate in Texas. The records have since been entered as evidence showing in an attempt to show that the NAACP has violated Texas laws by getting plaintiffs to file anti-segregation lawsuits and by engaging in political activities. In Texas it is illegal for a corporation to partcipate in politics. Defense attorneys have denied that the NAACP branches in Texas are corporate.

In cross examining Attorney Lecroix Marshall asked:

"Was that a criminal or civil investigation?"

Attorney Lecroix replied, "civil."

Attorney Marshall then asked if it were "normal in your department in an investigation of civil matters to use armed peace officers," and "Is the state of Texas unable to hire a private car in these towns you went to?"

Attorney Lecroix answered that the pilot of the public safety plane was also a Texas ranger. He said that he never made it a practice to use armed law officers in other investigations.

At Beaumont, Mrs. A. W. Lightfoot, former candidate for mayor, was arrested on a charge of unlawful loitering. Violence flared at Lamar Tech, a state-supported school where pickets have been trying to keep Negroes from attending class.

A 12-foot cross was burned across the street from the Texas University campus at Austin yesterday.

HALTED ABRUPTLY

The Tyler hearing was halted abruptly yesterday. Dunagan said "legal questions that could be very serious" were called to his attention by both sides. He promised ot enter a ruling today.

The state had presented more than 100 exhibits and testimony in support of a temporary restraining order issued Sept. 21.

State Atty. Gen. John Ben Sheperd accused the NAACP in Texas primarily of illegal solicitation of integration suits plus political activities and profit making in violation of its charter as a non-profit charitable organization.

Mrs. Lightfoot, Durel Frank, 32, and Litsel Shelander, 33, were arrested as they walked in a picket line set up by the White Citizens Council.

They were among about 25 pickets who appeared at the entrance of the college yesterday after Mayor Jimmie Cokinos banned further picketing.

Cokinos issued the order after Dr. F. L. McDonald, president of Lamar, issued a statement saying that mob rule threatened to take over the school.

Earlier, police arrested a Negro taxicag driver, who, police said, threatened pro-segregation pickets with a pistol as he was taking his stepson to Lamar Tech.

Police Chief Jim Mulligan said Clarence Mason, 39, the cab driver, and Lonnie Flanagan, 19, his stepson, were taken into custody.

Lonnie's brother, Mansfield Flanagan, said the back window of his car was broken by a white woman picket.

Patrolman Thomas M. Olsen of the Austin city police, who investigated the cross burnings at Austin said he thought it was set afire by Texas U. students as a prank. The school has started integration.

Judge to Decide Fate Of NAACP in Texas

TYLER, Tex. (AP)—Judge Otis T. Dunagan decides at Tyler today whether a crucial hearing will continue on the right of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to operate in Texas.

NAACP Honor List Not National

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 19 (AP)—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the nationwide NAACP, Friday stated that the national organization has no "honorary memberships" of the kind Vice-President Richard Nixon said he held.

But Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said "if he (Nixon) has an honorary membership, it could be from one of the Southern California branches.

NAACP Questions Use Of Armed Men in Probe

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 20 (AP).—Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, yesterday questioned the use of armed men to accompany Texas attorney general's aides in their investigation of the NAACP.

Mr. Marshall has been advising other attorneys for the NAACP in their fight against a temporary injunction which would ban the NAACP in Texas. Yesterday he rose and questioned at length Assistant Attorney General Art Le Croix, who investigated NAACP branches in El Paso, Brownwood, Abilene, San Angelo, Midland, Odessa, Pecos and Monanhans.

"Isn't it true that in your experience you get results with an armed force officer faster than without?" Mr. Marshall asked Mr. Le Croix.

Mr. Le Croix answered that the peace officers had been used merely for transportation and convenience.

Mr. Marshall then asked if the State couldn't afford to hire private cars. He ended his cross-examination with the question: "Could it be that the ranger was there to get better action and faster?"

State Seeks to Back Claim

At yesterday's hearing in State District Court, the State introduced evidence aimed at backing up its claim that the NAACP in Texas took part in politics in violation of its charter.

The evidence was in minutes of the El Paso NAACP branch which Mr. Le Croix said he obtained in an inspection of the files of the branch September 20 this year.

As introduced, the minutes read, "t was moved and seconded that we indorse and work for Mr. Yarborough as Governor of Texas in the runoff." The document later added that the group decided to support him "not by public acclaim but by working individually with our friends" in the runoff campaign.

Ralph Yarborough ran a close second to Senator Price Daniel in the August 25 Democratic primary runoff for Texas Governor.

Minutes Introduced

Minutes of a meeting September 5, 1954, also introduced by Mr. LeCroix, said that the El Paso NAACP Executive Committee appointed "a committee to select a student to go to Texas Western College" in El Paso.

Later in the same minutes there was a notation of a discussion "to give $10 per month to Mrs. (Thelma) White" for attending Texas Western.

She was the plaintiff in one integration suit involving the college.

The school was ordered integrated by Federal Court order.

NAACP, State Attys In Hot Legal Hassle

TYLER — Arguments for a change of venue in the permanent injunction hearing against the NAACP were delayed again Tuesday when a wrangle between the state and defense attorneys resulted over legal discussions.

The NAACP, under a restraining order barring its operation in Texas, contends that the hearing on the permanent injunction requested by State Attorney General John Ben Shepperd should be held in Dallas or Austin. The state claims that the NAACP is a foreign corporation (out of state) and has no say as to where the case is tried.

Assistant Attorney General Davis Grant has said in a state-filed motion that the NAACP waived its right to a change in venue by officially appearing for the temporary injunction hearing in Tyler.

The wrangle Tuesday resulted over a carbon copy of a state motion, that Assistant Attorney General D. F. Meredith Jr decided Attorney W. J. Durham, NAACP lawyer, had found which had been drawn up by the state but not filed. Most of the morning session was consumed by arguments of Attorney Durham.

NAACP Hearing at Tyler As Colorful as World Series or State Fair

BY NATHAN SMITH

FORT WORTH, Tex. — The World Series and the State Fair of Texas have nothing on the NAACP hearing now going on in Tyler as far as spectators go. Persons not attending can be seen loitering around and near the Court House square.

I stood near a white man and heard him say, "Say, I didn't know "n-----s" could peck on those machines like that." He, of course, was making reference to secretaries of the Negro attorneys there from New York and other places.

Under heavy pressure by white attorneys, the Negro attorneys appeared very calm.

Two plans wtre introduced on the day of my visit. One was a long-range, budgeted plan, and the other was for 1955.

The long-range plan included the 'Sweatt Victory Fund," in connection with the admission of Heman M. Sweatt to the University of Texas.

The 1955 memo from the Dallas office was labled a plan of action to be followed during August of that year. In this plan, local branches were asked to canvass school districts to determine how many white schools were eligible to go to Negro schools and vice-versa. In this particular group about five plans were brought out and all had reference to integrated schools.

Most of this day was spent on what investigators said they found in the books of the NAACP at the regional headquarters in Dallas.

Interesting about Tyler is finding white business places on one side of the street and Negro businesses on the other. And from this corner, this case will be lasting another week or more.

race's civil rights fight.

No action was taken on the proposal at a meeting of approximately 100 Negro ministers and laymen from throughout Texas.

The Rev. A. A. Lucas, president of the Missionary General Baptist Convention of Texas, made the suggestion.

He denied that the group planned to take over functions of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in Texas, although the initials of the proposed group are identical with that of the NAACP.

The State of Texas has obtained a temporary injunction against operation of the NAACP in Texas. It has moved to make the injunction permanent.

Negro Minister Asks For Change Of NAACP Title

DALLAS, Dec. 13 (AP)—A Negro church leader has suggested formation of a "National Assn. for the Advancement of Christian Principles" to carry on the Negro

Texas Illegality Charge Is Refuted by Witnesses

Tyler, Texas—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week placed witnesses on the stand to refute the charge that it is a profit-making corporation engaged in illegal activity in the State of Texas. The witnesses included national and local officials of the association.

Hearings on the charges made by Texas Attorney General John Ben Shepperd began in District Judge Otis T. Dunagan's court here on September 28. A temporary restraining order, prohibiting NAACP activity in the state, had been granted by Judge Duanagan on Sept. 21. The state is now seeking a permanent injunction against the NAACP.

In an effort to ban the Association, the state submitted nearly 400 exhibits consisting of documents obtained from the national, state and local offices of the Association.

The principal charge of the State of Texas is that the NAACP is a foreign corporation doing business in Texas and thus is bound by Texas laws governing such corporations. Association attorneys contend there is no legal connection between the national body and the unincorporated NAACP branches in Texas.

Testimony in answer to the state's charges was heard from Edwin C. Washington, Jr., NAACP field secretary in Texas; Mrs. C. V. Adair, executive secretary of the Houston NAACP branch; and Willie Melton, president of the Fort Bend NAACP branch.

a temporary restraining order against the NAACP be made a temporary injunction.

The NAACP immediately gave notice of appeal.

Judge Dunagan said his formal order would be issued in a day or two, giving his grounds for granting the injunction.

NAACP ATTORNEYS had no further comment on the decision that climaxed a long tedious hearing that had gone into its fifth week after 17 days of testimony and arguments.

"I'm happy, just as in any other trial we have won," said State Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd.

Shepperd had accused the NAACP of 11 violations of state laws, principally solicitation of law suits, profit making and political activities.

The NAACP, which is chartered as a charitable, non-profit organization, denied all charges and said much of Shepperd's evidence was obtained illegally.

A ring of state highway patrolmen and Texas Rangers watched the jammed courtroom as Judge Dunagan handed down his decision. There was no disturbance or demonstration from the crowd, most of them Negroes.

"I want to correct some false impressions as to what this hearing is about," the judge, a veteran East Texas jurist, said in a brief statement accompanying the ruling.

"This is not an integration or segregation suit, but is one to determine if the defendants are operating and conducting their business within the laws of this state. It is not a suit to prohibit or prevent any individual group or organization from legally joining together for the purpose of bettering themselves.

"EVERYONE HAS a right to band together for the purpose of improving their lot in life, but their activities in obtaining their objectives and goals must be in accordance with the law."

Earlier, Dunagan said he realized he was not writing "the final judgment in this case." He said he had tried to give all parties "full rights of making a record to stand on in whatever court the appeal is made."

The appeal will go to the state's Sixth District Court of Appeals in Texarkana. From there an appeal could be made to the state Supreme Court and to the U. S. Supreme Court.

NAACP Wants To Shift Scene of Ouster Trial

TYLER, Texas — A hearing on an NAACP motion to shift the trial which will decide whether a permanent injunction should be issued against it from this city to Austin or Dallas closed here on Dec. 13, after testimony was heard from the two top officials of the association.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary testified on Dec. 12 and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, on Dec. 11 and The NAACP is questioning the venue of former proceedings held here, as the result of which a temporary injunction was issued against NAACP units in Texas.

Marshall in his testimony Wednesday outlined the organization's objective, which he said is to help Negroes obtain the full civil rights. He cited Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd's offer of legal aid to the 16 persons charged in connection with racial disturbances in Clinton, Tenn.

The official said, "The NAACP does not volunteer legal aid to anyone unless aid is requested, and such aid is not extended to persons violating the order of the nation's Supreme Court."

Davis Grant, first assistant attorney general, immediately objected to Marshall's testimony. The court ruled that comparison between Shepperd and the NAACP was admissable but would not let Marshall go into detail.

Wilkins said that the principal office of the organization is in New York city and that no one in Texas is authorized to issue membership cards. W. J. Durham, defense attorney, questioned Wilkins at length regarding the use of mails to send membership cards and literature to the state branches.

The NAACP contended that under Texas laws a corporation such as itself can be sued only in the capital city of the state or in the county in which the corporation's office is located. The NAACP's main Texas office is in Dallas.

Texas NAACP under ban by state court

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 23—(AP)—An appeal was being drafted today to a state court order that clamps the lid on all National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People operations in Texas.

Late yesterday Seventh District Judge Otis T. Dunagan granted the state's request that

NAACP Fighting for Its 'Life' Against Texas Iniunction Suit

By CLIFF RICHARDSON
(Courier Texas Editor)

TYLER, Tex.—The NAACP buckled on its legal armor and went to do battle before an integrated courtroom audience here, using as a weapon the charge that the state of Texas was using unconstitutional means in its effort to get a permanent injunction against the organization.

C. B. Bunkley and W. J. Durham, NAACP counsel on the case, accused the state of having unlawfully searched for and seized records and files belonging to the NAACP in violation of both the Texas and the U. S. Constitution.

The lawyers also charged that armed highway police and the Texas Rangers had intimidated witnesses.

These accusations were made in answer to a suit entered by Texas Attorney General John Ben Shepperd, who in addition to seeking the permanent banishment of the NAACP, has also accused U. Simpson Tate, Southwest Regional NAACP counsel in Dallas of barratry.

■

SHEPPERD'S suit further alleges that the NAACP has exceeded the bounds of legal propriety, has recruited students and parents, and has solicited and coerced in order to get plaintiffs in suits to enter white schools since the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954.

Attorney Shepperd further claimed that all of this is in violation of state laws, incites racial hatred and inflames white communities.

Attorney Durham questioned the jurisdiction of District Judge Otis Dunagan of Tyler, pointing out that 113 branches of the NAACP were unincorporated and were thus not subject to corporation laws.

During the hearings into the case, Judge Dunagan warned a score of White Citizen Council members from Houston about their Confederate flags and pro-segregation placards, stating, "this is a law suit, not a (race) rally."

Among the visitors seated in the courtroom was Thurgood Marshall, General Counsel of the National NAACP. Mr. Marshall was present as an observer and took no part in the pleadings.

There were no incidents and for the first time in Tyler's history the courtroom audience was seated on an integrated basis.

■

DURING HIS arguments, Attorney Durham asserted that Shepperd had armed officers to escort Negro witnesses to "secret hearings" to question them about every case that the NAACP has filed to integrate schools.

The main target of the state in this case seems to be Mr. Tate whose actions have caused furrowed brows among the membership of White Citizens Councils.

In connection with the case, all records and files of NAACP offices in Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, Port Worth and Kendeton, have been photostated.

NAACP leaders say that this new approach is an effort on the part of racists to buy time in desegregation by pressuring parents and students to discourage plaintiffs in prospective suits and further, to freeze funds of the NAACP's 113 state branches until the case is settled in the Supreme Court.

The case is still in session this week.

Texas Ouster Of NAACP Underway

TYLER, Texas — (INS) — A Tyler hearing on a temporary injunction to halt operation of the NAACP in Texas got off to a slow start Friday.

The small courtroom in Smith county courthouse was jammed with spectators, newsmen and photographers. Others waited outside for a chance to enter. One woman who showed up early with a large confederate flag was not permitted to enter.

The hearing before Dist. Judge Otis Dunagan stems from a restraining order obtained by Texas Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd last week after a lengthy investigation of NAACP records in several cities.

RECORDS DISCUSSED

Asst. Atty. Gen. John W. Minton, jr., was the first witness to take the stand almost an hour after the hearing opened. Minton began testifying in regard to the examination of records he made in Dallas of various NAACP affiliates.

There was a heated discussion between Shepperd and W. J. Durham, Dallas NAACP lawyer, during the preliminary legal maneuvering.

Durham objected that although the state's suit mentioned 112 N. A. A. C. P. chapters in Texas, no officers were named. Shepperd answered hotly that he had the names but eliminated them as a matter of courtesy.

CALLED CRUCIAL

C. B. Bunkley and Durham are representing the NAACP in the hearing, with Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the organization, seated at the counsel table between them.

Marshall has described the hearing as the "most crucial" yet to face the organization.

Shepperd charged that the N. A. A. C. P. has solicited and coerced students and parents to take action to end segregation in schools that will lead to racial hatred.

among 31 introduced by the state in an effort to prove the NAACP solicited plaintiffs against segregation in Texas schools.

One memorandum, dated Aug 8, 1956 and signed by Edwin C. Washington Jr., assistant field manager of the Dallas office, referred to "forms for solicitation of parents who wanted to become plaintiffs" and outlined how to "prepare the plaintiffs to be good plaintiffs."

The hearing was recessed late in the day until Wednesday.

That brought the total for Sweatt to $11,500. But a letter signed by U. Simpson Tate, counsel for the Texas branch of the NAACP, indicated that an additional $22,000 was spent on legal expenses to get Sweatt enrolled.

Color Bar Hurdle Cost Group $33,500

in Dallas.

The contract, as read by John D. Minton, a witness on the stand, said the organization agreed to pay Sweatt a "salary of $3,500 a year for three years," and "another $500 when the contract is signed."

Mr. Minton is an assistant state attorney general who investigated records of the regional NAACP office in Dallas Sept. 18.

Other evidence presented by Mr. Minton included a letter from U. Simpson Tate, regional counsel for the NAACP, to Rev. R. H. Hines at Amarillo which stated an additional "$20,000 was spent for legal fees in the Sweatt case."

Sweatt, a Houston mail carrier, filed suit May 16, 1946, seeking to enroll in the Law School of the University of Texas, then all white and now integrated.

He Didn't Stay Long

It was fought through state courts, where Sweatt lost. On June 5, 1950, the United States Supreme Court held that there was no law school in Texas available to Negroes equal to the university's, an action which forced the school to admit him.

Sweatt, then 37, enrolled in September, 1950, and left school in the spring of 1951 after scholastic difficulties. Last reports of him here were that he was working for the Urban League in Ohio.

The state Saturday continued to hammer at its contention that the NAACP is a foreign (out-of-state) corporation operating in Texas and that the organization "is soliciting students to enter all-white schools" unlawfully.

The state also alleges suits were filed by the organization in behalf of students without their or their parents' permission.

Texas Says NAACP Paid Student

By The Associated Press

TYLER, Texas, Sept. 29. — State court testimony Saturday showed the NAACP agreed to pay $11,000 to Heman Marion Sweatt, the first man to crack the color line in Texas colleges.

The state testimony was brought out in an injunction suit by which the state seeks to bar the NAACP from operating in Texas.

Texas Rangers guarded the courtroom.

Marshall Admits Crisis

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, calls it the greatest crisis in NAACP history.

The testimony showed the $11,000 was to maintain Sweatt through three years of college. It was in the form of a contract signed by Sweatt and A. Maceo Smith, executive secretary of the Texas State Conference of Branches, NAACP,

Court Halts Texas Trial Of NAACP

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 4 (AP)—the 7th District Court hearing on a restraining order banning all NAACP operations in Texas was abruptly halted today.

"Serious legal questions" was the only reason given by District Judge Otis T. Dunagan in recessing the State Court until 9 a. m. (CST) Friday.

The announcement was made after Texas Attorney General John Ben Shepperd conferred with NAACP chief attorney Thurgood Marshall and attorneys on both sides.

Neither Shepperd nor Marshall would elaborate.

"Legal questions that could be very serious have been called to my attention by both sides," Judge Dunagan said. "I must have time to study them and will give my ruling in the morning."

An alleged NAACP master plan to use Latin-American children as shock troops to break down the color line in Texas schools was revealed in court documents introduced in the court today. The NAACP wanted to enroll them in all-Negro schools.

The plan was presented in a document which Assistant Attorney General John Minton said he found in NAACP regional offices in Dallas during a search several days ago.

The plan as outlined in the document was for members to persuade Latin-American parents to send their children to Negro schools.

The plan listed other proposed actions, including encouraged Negro parents to seek enrollment of their children in white schools and "indoctrination" of schoold children who would be going to mixed schools.

The plan did not state whether Negro or white children were to be "indoctrinated."

NAACP in Texas.

The critical case is a battle of legal phrases and will continue to be through the expected appeal—whichever side wins—to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The hearing—specifically a request by the state to make permanent a temporary restraining order against the Texas National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People — recessed until Monday.

State Rests

The state rested Thursday after nine days of testimony and 473 exhibits. So far the defense has questioned 5 of its expected 25 witnesses.

The state claims the NAACP has violated its state charter by what the state charges is political activity, making a profit and soliciting school integration suits. The state says these activities are unlawful because the NAACP is chartered as a charitable non-profit organization.

So far, the NAACP has sought to prove that plaintiffs in NAACP lawsuits were intimidated by state officers, and that the state had no right to collect some of the evidence the state has presented here.

State Dist. Judge Otis T. Dunagan, 47, a slow talking native East Texan has ruled the 7th District State Court for 14 years.

"Both of you are trying to tell me what the law is," he told attorneys this past week. "You make the arguments and I'll make the decisions."

One of the most dominant figures in the walnut-paneled, air-conditioned courtroom is Thurgood Marshall, 48, chief NAACP counsel and nationally prominent spokesman for his race.

Attorney's View

"This is it," says the attorney who has been the No. 1 leader in trying to break down the color line in the United States since he became chief NAACP counsel in 1938. If Texas can outlaw the NAACP, Marshall says, other Southern states may try.

On the other side of the counsel table is state Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd, 40, who bypasses Dunagan's no smoking edict by chewing unlighted cigars. His almost constant presence, although he has said very little for the record, indicates the importance he places on the hearing.

"If this suit should be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court after I leave office in January. I would consider it the highest honor if I were named a special assistant to argue it," he told the Associated Press. "This suit means very much to me."

Shepperd has served two terms as attorney general but did not seek re-election.

The principal courtroom spokesman for the state is Davis Grant, 42, first assistant attorney general. Backing Shepperd and Grant are two young assistants, personable Will Davis, 26, and Elbert Morrow, 28. D. S. Meredith, a former district judge and district attorney, completes the state's court room team.

1944 Graduate

Working with Marshall are three Dallas Negro attorneys, one of them a defendant in the suit.

W. J. Durham, 51, is a stocky, constantly smiling attorney with 24 years experience before the bar.

C. B. Bunkley, 35, a 1944 graduate of the University of Michigan law school, represents the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., which he and Marshall contends is entirely separate from the NAACP organization.

Listed as a defendant, but an important member of the NAACP defense is U. Simpson Tate, 57, regional NAACP attorney recognized and respected for years both by friends and enemies of the organization. The state accuses him of soliciting school integration suits.

"A lawyer must have a heart as well as a legal mind," he told a reporter once. "Sometimes it isn't best for the lawyer."

NINE MEN TALK AGAINST NAACP

Effort to Outlaw Group in Texas Continues

By GARTH JONES

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 14 (AP)—Nine men have spoken most of the estimated 637,500 words recorded in the attempt here to outlaw the

Texas Bars NAACP for Seeking Suits

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 23 (UP)—District Judge Otis T. Dunagan outlawed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Texas late today on charges of violating the state's corporation laws and soliciting desegregation lawsuits.

Specifically, at the request of Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd, and after hearing an estimated 1,225,000 words of testimony in a hearing that began five weeks ago, he issued a temporary injunction against the NAACP.

The injunction forbids the NAACP to operate in Texas until a full-dress trial of Shepperd's case can be held and Judge Dunagan can decide whether to make his injunction permanent or abolish it. The NAACP will appeal.

In essence, Shepperd accused the NAACP of going out and finding Negro students and talking them into filing desegregation suits, rather than the other way round.

Shepperd also accused the NAACP, a New York corporation, of violating the state's corporation laws, in that, he said, it meddled in politics, collected money, which it sent out of the state, and did no benevolent or charitable work.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, argued that if the NAACP violates Texas law by profit making, "so have the Girl Scouts in the sale of cookies."

Seeks Trial On Merits; NAACP May Skip Appeal

HOUSTON — According to local NAACP officials, the organization does not plan an appeal from the temporary injunction, but the attorney is requesting that the case of the permanent injunction be moved up on the docket in Judge Otis T. Dunnagan's court at Tyler and tried on its own merits.

This statement followed a report from Judge Dunnagan last week that an attorney from the NAACP had made a written request asking for a court hearing on an injunction banning the organization's activities in Texas.

According to Judge Dunnagan's statement, the request asks for a hearing, to argue a motion to move a permanent hearing to Dallas or Austin and that if the judge refuses the request for transfer, the permanent injunction hearing could start immediately in Tyler.

Attorney Francis Williams of Houston, president of the Houston Branch NAACP, interpreted the request to mean that Attorney W. J. Durham, attorney for the NAACP, is dispensing with the idea of a motion of appeal in favor of a trial on the permanent injunction in the Tyler court. The NAACP had 20 days to file an appeal from the ruling, but had not filed this week and the deadline is November 13. The court reporter has not been asked for a copy of the October hearing, which lasted 17 days, as is customary when the defense attorney intends to file a motion for appeal. In the hearing on the permanent injunction, it is expected that a jury may be called to decide it.

Texas Ban on NAACP Spurs Memberships

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — The action of Texas in issuing a temporary injunction banning operation of the NAACP in that state has spurred new support from other areas of the country, dramatized by the report of 11,500 new members of the Association in this city and a total of $41,324 in fees and contributions as a result of the annual campaign conducted this year by Field Secretary Mildred Bond.

Division 3, headed by Mrs. W. Sweet and Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, reported the largest total of members, 1,845. Other Ohio branches now holding membership campaigns are Akron, Dayton and Youngstown where increased enrollment is being sought on the basis of Southern state action against the association.

NAACP Urges Orderly Change

'Compulsory Segregation Is Dead' — Roy Wilkins

NEW YORK—"Like a zombie, compulsory segregation may continue to walk about for a while but it is dead," said Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, in an exclusive statement to The Courier this week.

"The Supreme Court's affirmation of the decision of the lower Federal Court holding segregation on intra-state buses to be unconstitutional is further definite indication that compulsory segregation based on race in a variety of public services is dead."

Concluded the NAACP leader: "Sensible white and colored citizens should act to bring about orderly and peaceable change in community habits on a 'give and take' basis and not permit rabble-rousers and certain types of politicians to take over."

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Houston, Dallas Offices Investigated

Probers Eye NAACP Files In Texas, Mum on Reason

By CLIFF RICHARDSON JR.

HOUSTON, Tex.—In a sudden and synchronized move Texas Attorney General John Ben Shepperd, sent investigators to inspect the records in the offices of the Houston and Dallas branch NAACP offices.

In Houston, NAACP President Francis Williams admitted that three men from the state were in the local office but he refused to comment further about their business or their conversations with him and Mrs. C. V. Adair, Houston branch executive secretary.

In Dallas, U. S. Tate, Southwest Regional, said that men from Shepperd's office were also there inspecting his records.

■

IT IS ALSO reported that in the Dallas investigations pictures were being made of the records of the office but this could not be verfied as part of the procedure being taken in Houston.

In Austin, Attorney General Shepperd, after first refusing to admit the investigation, finally told reporters that the investigation was in progress but he would not indicate its objectives.

Shepperd, only last week accused by Attorney Tate as legal adviser of the Texas White Citizens Council, said that the NAACP was a New York corporation and it was routine for the state to make periodic checks of corporations doing business in the state.

This is the first time that NAACP has had such an inspection since its organization in Texas.

■

THERE WERE rumors that an attempt like that taken in Louisiana would be attempted, since frequent mention was made as to whether or not the NAACP was exempt from paying a franchise tax and was actually a non-profit institution.

The investigators spent two days in the local office. They are C. F. Niebuhr, assistant state auditor; William King and Sterling Fulmore Jr. of the Attorney General's office.

On the second day they were joined by another assistant state auditor, L. G. Shields.

■

NIEBUHR TOLD the Courier, "All of the findings of our investigation are privileged. We can not give out any information unless we find the law is being violated. We make checks like this of hundreds of corporations over the state each year.

"The NAACP people are very cooperative. I do not know if we are going to find any thing or not," he admitted.

Not so talkative were King and Fulmore, they simply refused to comment at all. Niebuhr was the auditor whose name was in the headlines so much during the hectic days of R. O. Lanier as president of Texas State University.

In Dallas the investigation was in charge of Assistant Attorney General Elbert Morrow. The Dallas regional NAACP office has jurisdiction over Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas and a few sections of Mississippi.

Texas Order Bans NAACP; Hearing Set

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 21 (AP)—The attorney general's office announced today it had obtained a temporary restraining order forbidding the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People from doing business in Texas.

A hearing on the order was set for Sept. 28 in Tyler before Judge Otis T. Dunagan who issued the temporary writ.

The order was granted at the request of state Atty. Gen. John Ben Sheppard who said that NAACP efforts to register Negro students in certain schools "contrary to laws of this state" tended "to incite racial prejudice, picketing, riots and other unlawful acts."

Judge Dunagan's order enjoined the defendants from further conducting business in Texas, from organizing other chapters or organizations, from soliciting money for the purpose of filing integration law suits and from collecting fees of any kind.

The attorney general's office said the suit was filed in Tyler because a number of defendants were in that area.

Injunction Similar To Alabama Action

Yesterday's action by the attorney general of Texas, in seeking an injunction against operations of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a parallel to the case which developed in Alabama some months ago.

The Alabama Supreme Court still has the case before it, with no immediate action planned.

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson obtained a similar injunction during the spring. In later litigation, the NAACP was declared in contempt of court, and placed under a fine of $100,000.

The organization appealed to the Supreme Court, and lost a bid for a reversal of Montgomery County Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, who imposed the fine.

It has appealed to the top state court for a rehearing on the writ of certiorari, and also has asked for a new writ. Both are now before the court, and Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston said last night no hearing has been set on either.

Regional office of NAACP under probe by Texas

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 14—(AP)—A state of Texas investigation of the regional office of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was under way today.

An assistant state attorney general, Elbert Morrow, spent yesterday photographing records in the NAACP office in Dallas. Two other investigators, Sterling Fulmore Jr., and William King, checked into the organization's Houston office.

Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd confirmed that "we are investigating the NAACP," but added that "I cannot say for what reason at this time."

The Dallas office of the NAACP, chartered in New York as a corporation, is headquarters for Texas, Louisiana, Okla-Mississippi.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL is empowered to investigate the records of any corporation operating in Texas.

The Dallas investigation was conducted in the offices of U. Simpson Tate, regional attorney for the NAACP. He could not be reached for comment.

The Houston NAACP president, Frances Williams, said "it would not be expedient for me to comment now."

Tate pressed the NAACP federal court suit against the Mansfield school district, where crowds barred Negroes from enrolling last week. He also is the legal spokesman for 24 Negroes who seek to enter Dallas white schools.

Wilkins riled at Texas Rangers' office invasion

WASHINGTON "This is America, not Hitler's Germany," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, stated Sunday, here, as he assailed the manner in which the State of Texas proceeded against the NAACP in what he described as a "widespread attempt to curtail its activities."

"A state attorney general does not send his emissaries on an errand armed with guns in this country," Mr. Wilkins went on in condemning the search of the NAACP office records in Dallas, Texas, by state attorney aides, accompanied by armed Texas Rangers.

* * *

"WE DID NOT know about the complaint (an injunction had been asked keeping the NAACP from doing business in the state) prior to the state troopers coming to our office.

"If we had known about it, we would not have permitted them to see any records as long as an armed officer was with them. We'll contest the legality of the proceedings against the NAACP as vigorously as we can," he concluded.

NAACP Readies Contempt Move

TEXARKANA, Tex., Sept. 14 (AP) — A motion seeking to cite the president of Texarkana Junior College for contempt of court has been drawn up by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People but has not yet been filed, the U. S. District Court clerk reported today.

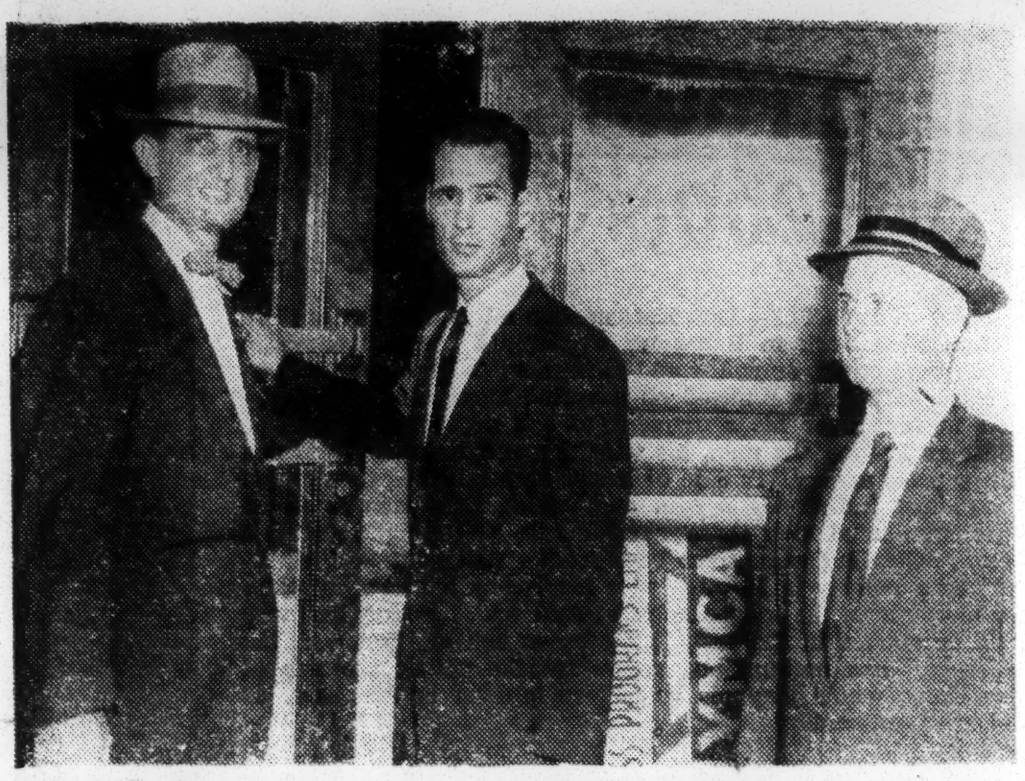
The campus of the college was the scene of demonstrations earlier this week when crowds prevented two Negro students from entering the college.

The contempt citation possibly will be filed Monday. U. Simpson Tate, regional attorney for the NAACP, gave legal notice that he would bring a motion for intervention in the integration case before the court of U. S. Dist. Judge Joe Sheehy Monday.

The case in which the NAACP wishes to intervene is styled Wilma Dean Whitmore, et al, vs. H. W. Stillwell. Stillwell is president of the college. It is the case under which the NAACP obtained a court order stating the college could not bar Negroes.

Investigators Dig Into Texas NAACP Records

No Comment'—Atty. Francis Williams, Houston (Tex.) branch NAACP president, refuses to comment to reporters about state investigators locked in inner office behind him. He also refused them admission when the three investigators refused to come out and be interviewed. Reporters are Bob Gray and Owen Johnson of the Houston Post.—Cliff Richardson Photo.



Texas Probers—These are the three investigators who are inspecting records of the Houston (Tex.) branch of the NAACP. (Another like team is also in the Southwest regional office at Dallas inspecting and photographing records.) Reading left to right: C. F. Niebuhr, assitsant state auditor; William King and Sterling Fulmore Jr., assistant in the State Attorney General's office.—Cliff Richardson Photo.

RECESSED FOR WEEKEND

NAACP Readies Defense Witnesses If Fight For Survival In Texas

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STATE RESTS

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VETERAN JUDGE

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ELECTED TWICE

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The principal courtroom spokesman for the state is Davis Grant, 42, first assistant attorney general. Backing Shepperd and Grant are two young assistants, personable Will Davis, 26, and Elbert Morrow, 28. D. S. Meredith, a former district judge and district attorney, completes the state's court room team.

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NAACP Fights For Life In State And At Same Time Continues Cases

Many Facets To Situation in Lone Star State; Attorney General Tries To Put Association Out of Business

DALLAS, Texas — Down here in Texas, the N.A.A.C.P. is fighting a many-sided battle. It is fighting for its right to exist in the Lone Star state and at the same time is engaged in lawsuits filed to protect the rights of Negro children who want to attend integrated schools.

The Texas situation has so many facets that it appears rather complicated except to those who are closest to it.

At Tyler

1. First of all, the N.A.A.C.P. is in court in Tyler, Texas, fighting a temporary restraining order issued by the state attorney general, John Ben Shepperd, which seeks to prevent the N.A.A.C.P. from continuing to operate in the state of Texas. Under the temporary injunction, issued by Judge Otis T. Dunagan of the federal district court at Tyler, the N.A.A.C.P. office at Dallas was closed on Saturday, Sept. 22.

A hearing on the temporary injunction was begun before Judge Dunagan Friday, Sept. 28. It continued Saturday, then recessed until Wednesday, Oct. 3.

At Saturday's hearing, the state of Texas came up with charges that the N.A.A.C.P. had agreed to pay Heman Marion Sweatt, mail carrier who sued the University of Texas, a sum of $11,000 to pay his expenses through college.

The evidence submitted to the court was in the form of a contract signed by Sweatt and A. Maceo Smith, executive secretary of the Texas State Conference of Branches of the N.A.A.C.P. in Dallas.

A witness, John D. Minton, read the contract and said the civil rights group agreed to pay Sweatt a "salary of $3,500 a year for three years" and "another $500 when the contract is signed."

Other evidence presented by Minton included a letter from U. Simpson Tate, regional counsel for the NAACP, to the Rev. R. H. Hines at Amarillo which stated that an additional $20,000 was spent for legal fees in the Sweatt case."

Sweatt, a Houston mail carrier, filed suit May 16, 1946, seeking to enroll in the law school of the University of Texas, then all-white and now integrated.

It was fought through state courts where Sweatt lost. On June 5, 1950, the U. S. Supreme Court held there was no law school in Texas available to Negroes equal to the University's, an action which forced the school to admit him.

Sweatt, then 37 years old, enrolled in September, 1950.

A report released by the Sweatt Victory Trust Fund at Houston said last week that Sweatt received $7,500 for the two years he attended the University of Texas.

Carter Wesley, a publisher and the fund-raising chairman of the Sweatt Fund, said a group of citizens heard that Sweatt was having financial difficulties in Austin after he enrolled at the university.

Said Wesley: "Somewhere before we came into the picture it was estimated Sweatt would need $11,000 to $11,500 to go through three years at the university. Apparently, the NAACP had verbally agreed to pay this money to him, but wasn't able to raise all the money."

The state is continuing to try to build a case against the NAACP, contending it is a foreign (out-of-state) corporation operating in Texas and that the organization is "soliciting students to enter all-white schools 'unlawfully'."

The state also alleges that suits were filed by the NAACP in behalf of students without their permission or their parents' permission.

In his injunction suit against the N.A.A.C.P., the attorney general claims that the association has violated the state's barratry law which deals with attorneys soliciting plaintiffs, inciting law suits and encouraging the filing of suits.

NAACP PAY OFF CONTRACT CITED

Agreed to Give $11,000 to Color Line Cracker

By B. F. KELLUM

TYLER, Tex., Sept. 29 (AP) — State court testimony Saturday showed that the NAACP agreed to pay $11,000 to Herman Marion Sweatt, the first man to crack the color line in Texas colleges.

The state testimony was brought out Saturday in an injunction suit by which the state seeks to bar the NAACP from operating in Texas.

Texas rangers guarded the courtroom.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, calls it the greatest crisis in NAACP history.

'Salary of $3500 Year'

The testimony showed the $11,000 was to maintain Sweatt through three years of college. It was in the form of a contract signed by Sweatt and A. Maceo Smith, executive secretary of the Texas State Conference of Branches, NAACP, in Dallas.

The contract, as read by John D. Minton, a witness on the stand, said the organization agreed to pay Sweatt a "salary of $3500 a year for three years," and "another $500 when the contract is signed."

Minton is an assistant state attorney general who investigated records of the regional NAACP office in Dallas Sept. 18.

Other evidence presented by Minton included a letter from U. Simpson Tate, regional counsel for the NAACP, to the Rev. R. H. Hines at Amarillo which stated an additional "$20,000 was spent for legal fees in the Sweatt case."

Left School in 1951

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Sweatt, then 37, enrolled in September, 1950, and left school in the spring of 1951 after scholastic difficulties. Last reports of him here were that he was working for the Urban League in Ohio.

The state Saturday continued to hammer at its contention that the NAACP is a foreign (out-of-state) corporation operating in Texas and that the organization "is soliciting students to enter all-white schools" unlawfully.

Without Permission, Claim

The state also alleges that suits were filed by the organization in behalf of students without their or their parents' permission.

The courtroom again was filled Saturday but not as jammed as Friday, first day of the trial.

Negroes sat in the right bank of seats and whites in the left. About the same number of Negroes and whites were present.

Two Texas rangers were present, as one said, "just to keep order," although there was no trouble. One was 6-3, 225-pound Sgt. E. J. Banks of Dallas. The other was R. M. Arnold of Mt. Pleasant.

Top legal authorities of both the state and NAACP opposed each other. Marshall represented the NAACP, and Texas Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd represented the state, although both were in an advisory position to the attorneys aetually speaking in the case.

As the trial started Saturday, the state sought to cut through the time consuming objections of the NAACP to documents presented in evidence. They handed the NAACP attorneys all the 31 documents it plans to offer so they could make a blanket object. After study, the objection was made and was overruled by Judge Otis T. Dunagan.

NAACP Continues Fight To Get 27 Negroes In White Dallas Schools

DALLAS, Tex. — Even under the threat of ouster from the state of Texas, the NAACP is continuing its fight for the admittance of 27 Negro children to the Dallas public schools.

In a former hearing before Federal District Judge William H. Atwell, the judge ruled against the NAACP saying the case was premature. The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals returned the case telling Atwell to grant the Negroes a hearing. The hearing was scheduled for Monday, Oct. 1 but was postponed until November 14.

The Dallas Independent School district appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court and asked for a stay of judgement pending action of the appeal. The Supreme Court, which denied the request for a stay, is to consider the appeal during its new term which opened last Monday.

A Surprise Inquiry

Two assistant state attorneys, in a 'surprise' court of inquiry, questioned six Dallas Negroes involved in the NAACP suit to admit Negro children to white Dallas schools.

And five Negroes who were listed as "friends of the plantiffs" — relatives of the children—denied ever having discussed the matter with any NAACP lawyer or authorizing any attorney to file the suit in their name or the names of their children.

Samuell Nealy was the only witness to admit having talked with NAACP officials. He said that he had turned the case over to NAACP officers because he wanted his grandchild in a closer school.

Gray said the following lawyers filed the federal suit: Thurgood Marshall, Robert L. Carter, U. S. Tate, J. L. Turner, Lewis Bedford, Kenneth Holbert, W. J. Durham and C. B. Bunkley.

Only one of the attorneys listed by Gray could be reached. Attorney Bunkley said he would prefer to make no comment until the trial. He did express surprise, however, at such a court of inquiry being held.

Gray informed the press that the court was called to determine if Article 480 of the Penal Code of the state of Texas had been violated in the filing of the federal suit in September, 1955, by the NAACP.

"This hearing is in no way related to the federal suit," explained Gray. "We questioned the witnesses to see if there was any violation of the barratry statue which makes it a penal offense to stir up or incite litigation. Our main purpose has been to see if the parties to the suit had contacted a lawyer to represent them.

"This information, he added, "will thus be available for possible use in future cases. It will be preserved for the record."

Among those questioned in the session were Willie Mae Goldstein, mother of Charlene Goldstein, 17; George Field, stepfather of John Arvie Lewis; Mrs. Lueda Gipson, mother of Helen Jean Gibson, 16; Mrs. Irene Ivy, mother of Ollie Pearl Ivy, 12; Mr. Samuell L. Nealy, grandfather of Dian Murphy, 14; and Mrs. Flanagan.

Mrs. Flanagan, said the matter was first brought up in separate discussions with the other witnesses at their home. Mrs. Flanagan admitted that she had been a member of the NAACP for about 20 years, but said she did not know how the attorneys had obtained permission to use specific names in the court suit.

The 'surprise' court was held in the court room of Justice of the Peace W. E. Bill Richburg. Asst. State Atty. Generals L. W. Gray and John A. Wild conducted the questioning of the subpoenaed witnesses.

Membership Lists Denied

NEW YORK — The NAACP has granted permission to two investigators from Texas to inspect certain records in the national office here relative to NAACP activities in that state.

"The NAACP, as a law-abiding organization," Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins said, "will certainly cooperate with any authorized agency. Accordingly, pertinent records are being made available to Atty. Gen. Shepperd's representatives. However, in order to protect our members in Texas against possible reprisals we are withholding our membership lists."

Armed with a letter from Atty. Gen. John B. Shepperd of Texas, Davis Grant, first assistant attorney general of Texas, and William A. Harrison, an accountant, arrived at the New York headquarters last week and requested permission to inspect the records.

In his letter, the Texas official asked that "his authorized representatives be permitted to examine all of the books, records, documents, contracts, accounts, letters, memoranda charters permits, by-laws, membership lists contributors lists, or other materials forming a portion or part of the records."

The information was desired, Shepperd explained, for the purpose of determing whether the N. A. A. C. P. has been or is "engaged in acts or conduct in violation of the laws of the State of Texas."

He said Texas wanted to determine whether the Association should have obtained a permit to do business in Texas, whether it should have filed franchise tax reports with the State of Texas, whether it should have paid such taxes, whether it has engaged in political activity, and whether it has violated other laws of the state.

tacit admission in a Federal Court last week that it started a legal action in the name of two Negroes without getting their consent.

Judge Otis T. Dunagan also refused the NAACP's request to dismiss evidence which Texas Attorney General John Ben Shepperd got in a special court of inquiry. Shepperd is now trying to get Judge Dunagan to outlaw the NAACP in Texas on the ground that it is violating the state's laws against inciting lawsuits and is breaking laws that govern the operations of corporations.

Texas N. A. A. C. P. Case Halted

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 4 (AP)—A recess was called today in the District Court hearing on an attempt by the state to stop the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from operating in Texas.

State Judge Otis T. Dunagan said, "Legal questions that could be very serious have been called to my attention by both sides. I must have time to study them and will give my ruling in the morning."

Judge Dunagan said the questions concerned a restraining order in effect and a temporary injunction asked by the state to halt the N. A. A. C. P.

Earlier today, the State introduced in evidence an N. A. A. C. P. master plan to use children of what it called "sympathetic whites and Latin-Americans in breaking down the color line in Texas public schools. The plan called for the parents to enter their children in all-Negro schools.

The state obtained a tempor- the group Sept. 21, accusing the organization of illegal solicitation of integration suits. It charged that the N. A. A. C. P., chartered as a charitable organization, had engaged in profit-making and political activity.

NAACP Loses Round Before Texas Court

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 3 (AP)—The NAACP tried and failed today to get a Texas judge to turn down as evidence the NAACP's

courts to stop Texas' newest drive against school segregation suits.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was turned down in one such plan Monday, but Federal Judge W. H. Atwell told the organization it could file a suit later.

The maneuver resulted in postponement of a hearing by which the NAACP sought to integrate the sprawling Dallas school system. The hearing was reset for Nov. 14.

Latest move of the state to overturn previous and current integration decisions is to seek to prove that the children and parents named in the NAACP suits did not give permission for the suits to be filed.

This maneuver was successful last week in a Tyler Federal Court and is an issue in a current suit in another Tyler court—this one on the state level.

Today's maneuvering went this way:

NAACP state attorney W. J. Durham asked Texas Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd be brought into the suit and enjoined from further "interfering with plaintiffs and witnesses in the case and be ordered to cease and desist from further obstructing justice and invading the jurisdiction of the federal court."

Didn't Okay Suit, Say Five

He was referring to a Saturday court of inquiry here at which Shepperd's aides questioned five of the original 27 children and their relatives named in the Dallas integration suit. The five and their relatives said they had not authorized any attorney to file the suit.

The NAACP today contended the acts in the Saturday inquiry were "apparently intended to interfere with the jurisdiction of the federal court . . . tended to confuse the true issues and prospective testimony of the witnesses, and gave the witnesses the impression they should withdraw from the federal suit."

Judge Atwell told the NAACP attorneys, including Thurgood Marshall, who quarterbacked the famous Supreme Court desegregation decision, that Shepperd was not now a party to the Dallas suit, but said a separate suit could be filed against Shepperd.

Durham agreed with the court that a postponement should be granted while the NAACP considered filing the additional suit.

NAACP SEEKING U.S. COURTS' AID

Aim Is to Block Texas Fight on School Suits

DALLAS, Oct. 2 (AP)—The NAACP today laid plans to use federal

Catholic Prelate Supports NAACP

NEW YORK — "The time has come for law-abiding citizens of the United States — whatever their personal opinion of the NAACP — to rally to its defense in those states where its very right to existence as an organization is being challenged not merely by private individuals but by government itself," says Monsignor George G. Higgins of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in a feature article released by the Catholic Interracial Council here recently.

NATIONAL LAW

Citing the attacks upon the Association since the United States Supreme Court anti-segregation ruling of May 17, 1954, Msgr. Higgins charges that "those states which are trying to outlaw the organization by administrative ruling or by legislatve fiat are clearly violating one of the most fundamental principles of the natural law in the field of political action. That principle" he asserts, "is the freedom of association, which is given to men not by government but by the very law of nature itself and which may not legitimately be taken away from them by government."

The Catholic leader who is director of the social action department of the NCWC warns "that any government which violates this principle o ffreedom of association — for whatever reasons of political exxpediency or local prejudice — is taking the first step down the road that leads all too quickly to the violation of other human rights and eventually unless the process is reversed, to some form of totalitarianism," as demonstrated by the history of nazism, facism and communism.

VOLUNTARY GROUPS

"There is no law which says that any individual or any government has to agree with the strategy of the NAACP," Msgr. Higgins asserts. "But there is a law — the very law of nature itself — which states imperiously that no power on earth has the right to legislate a voluntary organization out of existence unless, of course, in the words of Leo XIII the organization in question is professedly seeking an objective 'which is clearly at variance with good morals, with justice.

No NAACP honorary members, declares Secretary Wilkins

(By Staff Correspondent)

TYLER, Texas — According to Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, Vice President Richard Nixon was in error when he stated two weeks ago that he is an "honorary member" of the association.

Mr. Wilkins was asked to comment on the Nixon statement during the course of his testimony before a court hearing ouster proceedings against the NAACP here Friday.

Declining to mention the Vice President by name, Mr. Wilkins said: "There is no such thing in our association as an 'honorary membership'."

BARE N. A. A. C. P. INTEGRATION PLAN IN TEXAS

Tyler, Tex., Oct. 4 (AP)—An alleged master plan of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to use Latin-American children as "shock troops" to break down the color line in Texas schools was revealed in Sttte court here today.

The disclosure was made at the state's injunction hearing which seeks to bar the N. A. A. C. P. in Texas. A temporary restraining order stopping all N. A. A. C. P. operations was issued Sept. 21.

Thurgood Marshall, lawyer for the N. A. A. C. P., says the hearing here is the greatest crisis the organization faces. Arrayed against him is Texas' attorney general, John Ben Shepperd, and a battery of his assistants.

Shock Troop Plan Told

The shock troop plan was presented in a document which Assistant Atty. Gen. John Minton said he found in N. A. A. C. P. regional offices in Dallas during a search several days ago.

The plan as outlined in the document was for members to persuade Latin-American parents to send their children to Negro schools. It listed other proposed actions, including encouraging Negro parents to seek enrolment of their children in white schools and "indoctrination" of school children who would be going to mixed schools. The plan did not state whether Negro or white children were to be "indoctrinated."

The state claims N. A. A. C. P. is operating illegally without proper registration and that it has unlawfully incited anti-segregation suits which were not approved by the plaintiffs named in the pleadings.

Arrest Negro in Pistol Play

Meanwhile, a Negro taxicab driver, taking his stepson to integration-torn Lamar State College of Technology at Beaumont, threatened pro-segragation pickets with a pistol today and was arrested, the Beaumont police chief reported.

Held in police headquarters, with no charges filed, were Clarence Mason, 39, the cab driver. His stepson, Lonnie Flanagan, 19, also was held.

Lonnie's brother, Mansfield Flanagan, said a white woman picket broke the back window of his car, not the cab, with a soft drink bottle as he entered the campus from another entrance.

A corporation court suit charging simple assault on a Negro student bl an alleged pro-segregation white picket was passed in court today for resettling at a later date.

32b 1956

TESTIMONY SHOWS

NAACP Offered $11,000 For Texas College Entry

Advertiser P.1 Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 9-30-56

TYLER, Tex., Sept. 29 (AP)—State Court testimony today showed that the NAACP agreed to pay $11,000 to Heman Marion Sweatt, the first man to crack the color line in Texas Colleges.

The state testimony was brought out today in an injunction suit by which the state seeks to bar the NAACP from operating in Texas.

Texas Rangers guarded the courtroom.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, calls it the greatest crisis in NAACP history. Sweatt received $7,500 for the two years he attended the University of Texas, a report released by the Sweatt Victory Trust Fund at Houston said today.

The testimony showed the $11,000 was to maintain Sweatt through three years of college. It was in the form of a contract signed by Sweatt and A. Maceo Smith, executive secretary of the Texas State Conference of Branches, NAACP, in Dallas.

3-YEAR SPAN

The contract, as read by John D. Minton, a witness on the stand, said the organization agreed to pay Sweatt a "salary of $3,500 a year for three years," and "another $500 when the contract is signed."

Minton is an assistant state attorney general who investigated records of the regional NAACP office in Dallas Sept. 18.

Other evidence presented by Minton included a letter from U. Simpson Tate, regional counsel for the NAACP, to the Rev. R.H Hines at Amarillo which stated an additional "$20,000 was spent for legal fees in the Sweatt case."

Sweatt, a Houston mail carrier, filed suit May 16, 1946, seeking to enroll in the law school of the University of Texas, which all white and now integrated.

COURT BATTLES

It was fought through state courts, where Sweatt lost. On June 5, 1950, the U.S. Supreme Court held there was no law school in Texas available to Negroes equal to the university's, an action which forced the school to admit him.

Sweatt, then 37, enrolled in September 1950 and left school in the spring of 1951 after scholastic difficulties. Last reports of him here were that he was working for the Urban League in Ohio.

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NAACP

trary to laws of this state" tended "to incite racial prejudice, picketing, riots and other unlawful acts."

Judge Dunagan's order enjoined the defendants from further conducting business in Texas, from organizing other chapters or organizations, from soliciting money for the purpose of filing integration law suits and from collecting fees of any kind.

The attorney general's office said the suit was filed in Tyler because a number of defendants were in that area.

Injunction Similar To Alabama Action

Yesterday's action by the attorney general of Texas, in seeking an injunction against operations of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a parallel to the case which developed in Alabama some months ago.

The Alabama Supreme Court still has the case before it, with no immediate action planned.

Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson obtained a similar injunction during the spring. In later litigation, the NAACP was declared in contempt of court, and placed under a fine of $100,000.

The organization appealed to the Supreme Court, and lost a bid for a reversal of Montgomery County Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, who imposed the fine.

It has appealed to the top state court for a rehearing on the writ of certiorari, and also has asked for a new writ. Both are now before the court, and Chief Justice J. Ed Livingston said last night no hearing has been set on either.

TEXAS

The NAACP was expected to get a chance to give its evidence this afternoon against a temporary restraining order issued September 21 stopping all NAACP operations in the State.

Picket activity at Beaumont's Lamar Tech, a State-supported school integrated this year, lessened last night after a new crackdown on pro-segregation demonstrations came out of a conference between Texas Rangers and local officers.

Washington Post

Negro Charges Beating

Alfred Lee Briscoe, a Negro student at Lamar, charged he was beaten and trampled by white pickets yesterday. He filed a charge of simple assault against H. H. Mericle of Beaumont. Trial was set for today.

At Dallas, the findings of a court of inquiry, in which two of Attorney General John Ben Shepperd's assistants questioned six Dallas Negroes involved in the Dallas school integration suit now in Federal Court, were to be referred to the Dallas County Grand Jury.

NAACP attorneys at Tyler have indicated outside the courtroom that they expect a ruling against them, but say the case will be fought to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

The 7th District Court hearing continued today after the State had spent three days building up a three-pronged attack. Mr. Shepperd has contended the NAACP is a profit-making organization that has been soliciting integration lawsuits.

The State also alleges that the NAACP has dabbled in politics too much for its State charter as a charitable, non-profit corporation.

Rights Violation Charged

The NAACP came back yesterday with a heated charge that Mr. Shepperd and his investigators had violated constitutional rights of individuals in digging up their charges.

"It was an attempt to intimidate and obstruct justice," NAACP Attorney W. J. Durham said of the court of inquiry held at Texarkana at which two students involved in an integration suit were questioned.

Letters from NAACP Attorney U. Simpson Tate to local members in Tyler, Corpus Christi, Marshall and Texarkana gave information on the filing of segregation suits.

In developing its claim of political activity, the State produced a letter dated in November, 1955, in which Arthur Dewitty was named chairman of a State-wide Political Action Committee.

Other letters were introduced connecting the NAACP in Texas with the Democratic Progressive Voters League in 1950, particularly in a poll tax campaign.

Mr. Shepperd seeks to have the NAACP disbanded in Texas.

Texas Order Bans NAACP; Hearing Set

Advertiser
Mont. 9-12-56

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 21 (AP)—The attorney general's office announced today it had obtained a temporary restraining order forbidding the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People from doing business in Texas.

A hearing on the order was set for Sept. 28 in Tyler before Judge Otis T. Dunagan who issued the temporary writ.

The order was granted at the request of state Atty. Gen. John Ben Sheppard who said that NAACP efforts to register Negro students in certain schools "con-

Texas Nearing End of Its Case Against NAACP

P. A 24
Evening Star
Wash. D.C.
10-4-56

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 4 (AP).—The State neared completion of its case today in its efforts to put the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People out of business in Texas.

N.A.A.C.P.'s Texas Petition Is Dismissed

Courier Journal
P 6

Attorney Disqualifies Self In Contempt Case

Tyler, Tex., Sept. 27 (AP)—Federal District Judge Joe Sheehy today dismissed a petition for contempt action against two officials of Texarkana Junior College after an attorney for the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People disqualified himself.

The hearing ended abroptly a short time after it started.

Under qoestioning of John D. Raffaelli, attorney for the college, Steve Posten, 17-year-old Negro, said he had not asked that the soit seeking his admission to the school be filed.

Louisville Ky

Neither Requested Suit

Similar testimony was given by Jessalyn Gray, 18. Miss Gray and Posten qualified for admittance to the college after a Federal Court ordered the school to integrate. They were prevented from attending the school when a large crowd of white picketed the campus. 9-28-56

Today's hearing was on a petition asking Federal Court to hold Dr. H. W. Stilwell, president of the college, and Bill Williams, a trustee, in contempt for urging noncompliance with the Federal Court order.

'Clitnt' Not Informed

Posten told the court that all he knew about the suit was what he read in the papers.

After Posten's testimony, U. S. Tate, Dallas, regional counsel for the N.A.A.C.P., disqualified himself.

In dismissing the petition, Judge Sheehy told Tate the Federal Court was like any other court, and he should be duly ap-

pointed counsel for the plaintiff and not for some third party.

The hearing was the first of two suits here involving the N.A.A.C.P. Tomorrow in State District Court the State will seek a permanent injunction banning the N.A.A.C.P. from operating in Texas.

Resume NAACP Probe Under Wings Of Texas Rangers

IN DALLAS

DALLAS—On the heels of a recent two days investigation of the Dallas Regional Office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Atty General John Ben Shepperd's officials returned to the Dallas office, Thursday, to continue their probe in the organization's files. They were escorted by three Texas Rangers, according to Regional Counselor U. Simpson Tate.

Tate, for the first time since the investigation, gave the press the whole story of the probe.

He openly defied the actions of the Att'y General for the manner in which the inviestigation was handled, stating, John Ben Shepperd's investigation was intimidating. Tate assailed the practice of having armed police officers accompany the state representatives during their visit to the NAACP office. He said, "we have cooperated with the Att'y General officials in every way, but the presence of the officers would indicate there was expected violence".

Tate told this reporter, "the state official's letter of visitation stated they wanted to determine whether the NAACP has engaged in political activity; whether they should have filed a franchise tax report with the State; or whether they have paid franchise taxes "but," he said, "they are now prying into the personal rights of Negro citizens."

He told the Dallas Express that Shepperd's representatives have intimidated the plaintiffs in the pending school board case, by asking them why they want to attend an integrated school.

TATE TALKS WITH SHEPPERD

In a long distance telephone conversation with Atty. General John Ben Sheppard, Friday morning, Atty. Tate asked the Atty. General to refrain from the "gross intimidation", stating it was extremely humiliating and provocative.

He reminded Shepperd that the Dallas office has been most cooperative with his office, they have opened all records to them willingly. Then he told the Attorney General that they had carried their investigation to an excess, and expressed his concern over the presence of the armed officers. Tate told Shepperd, "You are trying to break up our organization now, either by foul or fair methods."

The all important question now, in the face of the recent actions of the Atty. General is, "Is Shepperd trying to recoup his political loses by intimidating the Negroes?"

LETTER OF VISITATION TO NAACP OFFICIALS

"Gentleman: You are hereby notified that the Atty. General of Texas, in the exercise of reasonable discretion, desires that his authorized representative be permitted to examine all of the books, records, documents, contracts, accounts, letters, memoranda, charters, permits, by-laws, membership lists, or other materials forming a portion or part of the records of the soid corporation, and that such representative be permitted to make or take copies of such instruments as may be authorized under the the statutes of Texas. The examination into the organization, conduct and management of the affairs of the above named corporation and its subsidiary chapters is made for the purpose of determining whether the corporation has been or is engaged in acts or conduct in violation of the laws of the State of Texas.

For the purpose of this investigation, A M LeCroix has been appointed as the representative of this office. I sincerely trust that you will give my assistant your wholehearted cooperation." The letter is signed with the signature of Atty. General John Ben Sheperd.

IN HOUSTON

HOUSTON — Texas, normally considered not a "deep South" state, joined the ranks of Louisiana and Alabama in scuttling the NAACP when Attorney John Ben Shepperd, Friday, obtained a temporary restrairing order forbidding the organization to do business in Texas.

The restraining order was issued in time to block the annual NAACP membership drive which was to begin in October. It came as a result of a 6-day probe of the Houston, Dallas, Tyler and New York and several smaller cities' offices and was marked by the participation of Texas rangers, highway patrolmen and local police officers.

The officers were not employed in the Houston Branch investigation, but were used in the investigation of the Port Arthur, Beaumont, Orange and other smaller cities' branches. It was puzzling to NAACP officials as to why the officers were used. According to NAACP officials, there were no complaints of law violation against the branches investigated. Customarily and due the lack of funds branch offices have only one or two paid office employees who almost exclusively take care of the business of the office.

The restraining order was also issued a day after Attorney Shepperd's men had gone to New York in an effort to get the Texas NAACP membership list. Roy Wilkins, National Executive Secretary, refused to release the list to the Texas Investigators on grounds that the lists might be used for reprisals against those who held membership.

Contrary to reports in several dailies, the officials of the Houston branch said that they did not turn over any membership lists to the probers.

The petition asks for a permanent injunction prohibiting the NAACP and its "affiliates" from operating in the State of Texas and ousting it from Texas.

The suit cites eight specific charges, mainly, one which alleges the inspiration of "racial hatred, rioting, failure to pay a franchise tax, indulging in illegal political activities and barratry, or the illegal intigation of litigation by lawyers."

The suit alleges that: 1) The NAACP is a "foreign" corporation doing business in Texas without obtaining a state permit, although it is a profit making organization. 2) The NAACP and its affiliates are indulging in political activities contrary to the laws of the state of Texas. 3) The national organization and its local affiliates have coerced students and their parents to take steps which they otherwise would not have taken, and so have caused racial hatred and inflamed communities. 4) The NAACP has failed to pay the franchise tax for which it is legally liable. 5) The NAACP has evaded taxes, and has conspired with others to do so. 6) Having done business in Texas since 1920, the NAACP owes the state an unknown sum of money for permits and taxes, amounting to at least $900. 7) The defend and sun dry acts in violation of the encouraged litigation that cause strife among the races, which for over 100 years have lived together peacefully in harmony. 8) The defendants have committed various laws of both Texas and New York.

NAACP officials in Houston were pretty well closed-mouthed on the whole thing. Attorney Francis Williams, president of the local branch said he was waiting for copies of the court order granting the temporary injunction.

Some members -at large, however, had criticisms against the Attorney General and his investigation. These charge that Mr Shepperd is the "Counselor of the Texas Citizens Councils' and is carrying out the plans of this anti-Negro organization to persecute the NAACP for the part it has played in gaining, through Supreme Court decisions, more rights for Negro citizens. They point out that the NAACP, which has always operated within the law," is being persecuted while the Citizens Councils which are "advocating lawless tactics" against desegregation, "is allowed to operate without question." They also charge that the racial hatred quoted in the Attorney General's petition is being stirred up, not by the NAACP, but by the Citizens Councils which has numerous propaganda material in circulation, attacking the Negro as an inferior race.

NAACP hits Tex. charge

(Photo on Page 3)

TYLER, Texas—The NAACP opened its defense Monday in the bitter showdown fight with the state over its right to operate in Texas.

The hearing, in which Texas is seeking a temporary injunction against the NAACP and its 112 branches, opened on Sept. 28.

Since that day the state has been presenting a mass of evidence seized by Attorney General John Ben Shepperd in a series of raids on NAACP offices.

* * *

THE HEARINGS were recessed last Thursday after the NAACP had been accused of "having a master plan to use Mexican and white children as shock troops to crash the color line."

The NAACP countered with a charge that Attorney General Shepperd was "obstructing justice" by interfering with plaintiffs in suits damonding integration now pending in Federal courts.

Before he halted the hearing, State Judge Otis T. Dunagan declared:

"Legal questions that could be very serious have been called to my attention by both sides. I must have time to study them and will give my ruling Friday morning."

* * *

ON FRIDAY, the jurist ruled that the hearings will continue. John Minton, assistant state attorney general, who conducted the raids on NAACP offices, has been the principal state's witness. He completed his testimony as court adjourned for the weekend Friday.

The state's suit names the NAACP and the Texas Conference of NAACP Branches, alleging that they are profitmaking organizations illegally operating in the state.

NAACP lawyers deny the charges and contend there is no legal connection between the national body and the unincorporated branches in Texas.

The state introduced financial and other records obtained from local and national NAACP offices.

IN TEXARKANA and Dallas, Texas rangers and other armed police officers were used to round up children and their parents who had signed school desegregation petitions.

With armed guards standing by, an assistant attorney general conducted a court of inquiry in the office of a justice of the peace.

At the court of inquiry, Mr. Durham told Judge Dunagan, an assistant attorney general "with the full knowledge that a case was pending in the Federal District Court," questioned the witnesses.

* * *

THE COURT of inquiry, he said, was "improperly formed, was an attempt to intimidate and constituted an obstruction of justice."

The roundup of minor children and their parents by the rangers and local police and the interrogation of them in the court of inquiry was an effort to find out if they had consented to have the NAACP represent them in legal action and to determine whether the penal code had been violated, Assistant Attorney General L. W. Grey said.

* * *

THURGOOD MARSHALL, NAACP special counsel, indicated that the NAACP is considering filing suit to restrain Attorney General John B. Sheppard from questioning children and their parents involved in integration suits before the Federal courts.

A hearing on an appeal in the Dallas case was scheduled for Oct. 1.

Two days before the scheduled hearing, the police rounded up the plaintiffs. Thereupon, Mr. Marshall requested and was granted a postponement of the hearing.

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Wilkins Gives Data On Party Platforms

State Press Fri. 8-31-56

Little Rock Ark. P. 1

The Republican platform appears "a shade better than that of the Democrats on the subject of civil rights," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said in a statement issued at association headquarters Saturday.

However, the civil rights authority cautioned that "the difference between the two platforms is basically so slight" regarding civil rights that, "the voters may have to decide which candidate or candidates will do the best job."

Mr. Wilkins advised voters to "watch carefully how the candidates, national, state and local, and of each party, express themselves and make pledges on the civil rights issue."

In judging the two parties' civil rights statements, the NAACP official called the "major" civil rights issue at present implementation of the Supreme Court decision on public school segregation.

On this subject, he noted that the Republican civil rights plank 'accepts' the Supreme Court desegregation opinion and that the party 'concurs' in desegregation 'with all deliberate speed.'

"Unfortunately, "Mr. Wilkins said, "the Republicans weakened their statement on the Supreme Court by declaring that segregation should be eliminated 'progressively.' This has the same meaning as gradualism and could give the Republican blessing to any plan stretched over any number of years from one to fifty. Much of the Republican advantage over the Democrats on the Supreme Court decision language is lost by this concession to gradualism."

State Press

The Democratic statement on the Supreme Court decision, the NAACP spokesman asserted, "amounts to nothing more than a mere statement of the obvious and promises to do nothing to bring about desegregation."

P. 4

Aside from the question of implementing the Supreme Court school decision, Mr. Wilkins criticized the Democrats for their lack of a specific pledge on sponsoring federal civil rights legislation.

"The Republican plank," he pointed out, "promises to try to pass legislation embodying the civil rights items recommended by President Eisenhower and included in HR 627 which was passed by the House at the end of the 84th Congress but not acted upon by the Senate."

Mr. Wilkins took the Republicans to task for not mentioning a revision of rules in the Senate and House which "have blocked civil rights legislation because in the Senate a filibuster could be staged and not choked off."

The Democratic promise to take action on the filibuster at the beginning of the next session of Congress was called by the NAACP official "perhaps the one outstanding point in the Democratic platform."

NAACP

MR. ROY WILKINS

32b NAACP

Sat 9-22-56 Courier P 1

Ike's 'Weak Stand Hit By NAACP

Call & Post Kansas City Mo.

Wilkins Flays Inaction in Face Of Southern Riots

Jan. 7-14-56

DENVER, Colo.—President Eisenhower is severely criticized by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins for faliure to exercise strong leadership for law and order in the Tennessee and Texas school integration riots, in a speech by Mr. Wilkins here Sept. 6.

The NAACP official addressed 15,000 delegates to the National Baptist Convention, Inc., in this city.

Commenting on last week's Presidential press conference, the Wilkins' speech says that Gen. Eisenhower "did not contribute very much to the cause of law and order. In the same sentence he criticized both those who use violence to defy the law and those who use compliance with the law. We do not believe there is any 'middle ground' between law and defiance of law."

The speech refers to the President as "the one man who, without favoring your child or mine, and without interfering with the rights of the states, could set a moral tone for the nation in this sorry mess."

Recalling events of the past several days, Mr. Wilkins in his address says further of the President:

"The newspapers, radio and television are full of riot accounts in his own land. Governors have called out troops. Men have been hung in effigy. A Guardsman has been stabbed. All the nation is watching in shocked horror at men making war upon children and upon the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the bedrock of the constitutional protection of every citizen—and from the White House hardly a word."

Call

"It is incredible, but true that the President of the United States is assuming a 'neutral' position in a contest . . . in which lawlessness is running riot."

Jan. 7-14-56

Actions of Shivers Decried

The Wilkins' speech also decries actions of Texas Governor Allan Shivers in connection with school integration disturbances at Mansfield, Texas, and asserts that the governor "did not measure up to the demands of his office. He did send in Texas Rangers, but he instructed them to move out any Negro child who applied to the Mansfield high school."

P. 4

The NAACP official reserves his praise for Tennessee Governor Frank Clement, the state govern-

Noose Sent To NAACP

Courier P. 1

NEW YORK—Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, displays hangman's noose sent to NAACP's national headquarters, from Florida.

An accompanying message from holder of Box 87 in Perry, Fla., was neatly typed as follows:

They tell me if you give a n——r enough rope he will hang himself. So here it is.

P. S. Please use and pass on.

Sat. 9-22-56

P. P. S. A theme song for the NAACP (Bye, Bye, Blackbird.)

...ment of Tennessee, and "the responsible citizens of Clinton, Tenn." noting that "the mob was halted and the children are continuing in school."

The Clinton situation, the Wil-

...the fact that w... the p... in charge are firm in their support of law and order the hoodlums can be beaten. More than 100 Clinton white citizens were sworn in as deputies to keep the peace. The National Guard, sent by the governor to maintain order, did its job and carried out the will of the townspeople."

The past week's school integration disturbances are termed by Mr. Wilkins "the shameful spectacle of mobs of grown men gathering to bar a dozen children by physical force from attending school."

At another point in the speech text, the NAACP official calls segregation "a great moral problem."

The problem, as he sees it, is "how to do justice under our laws and our Constitution to those who heretofore have not had either justice or equality under those laws and that Constitution."

On the specific question of school segregation, he points out that "each year several millions of our children are literally crippled for the battle of life because they are denied access to the kind and quality of public education being offered to children who are not colored."

Tate Denies Seeking Law Suit In Any Case

TYLER — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, and last witness Friday, before the weekend adjournment of Texas' suit to bar the NAACP, testified that the NAACP has never had any bill or notice of franchise taxes due in Texas, has never encouraged law suits, an dhas attempted to settle matters by negitiation before filing lawsuits; that the local branches are not an integral part of the Natiosal Association, and that the Association has fought Communists over the years.

Mr Wilkins pointed out that it would be foolish to say that the NAACP was out to stir up trouble against whites, when they have always had whites on their board and they have an increasing number now. He insisted, however that filing lawsuits to win the civil rights of Negroes is not stirring up trouble, nor is it illegal. He also testified that the NAACP and the Legal Defense and Educational Fund have a strong policy against participation in partisan politics. Shown a statement gotten out in Madisonville, Mr Wilkins said if he had known about it, he would have condemned it and would have searched out the person guilty of publishing the statement, saying the NAACP was behind a political slate.

Attorney U Smpson Tate, benign regional counsel of the NAACP whose testimony ended the 15-day hearing of the case, testified that he had never drummed up suits, but on the contrary had actually advocated moderation and negotiation in the efforts to break down segregation against Negro students in the schools. Calm, but positive and forceful, Attorney Tate added that half a dozen Texas junior colleges actively sought Negro students because they wanted to get good Negro basketball players, football players or other athletes.

Questioned by First Assistant Attorney General Davis Grant as to where he got his information, Attorney Tate's unswerving answer was from "responsible citizens in the community," asked to name some of these schools, Attorney Tate named Del Mar College at Corpus Christi, Howard Junior College and San Angelo Junior College.

He then gave an example of his policy of first trying negotiation. He sad that he had a telephone conversation with Attorney General John Ben Shepperd who brought the suit to ban the NAACP in Texas, and asked Mr Shepperd to help in gettting Negro children into the Texarkana school and that Mr Shepperd promised he would help. Later, he said, he receved a letter from Mr Shepperd stating that he had contacted John Rafaelli, school board attorney, on the matter and had been advised that the only children refused were those involved in a law suit, then on appeal in federal court. In the letter, Attorney Shepperd suggested that Attorney Tate communicate directly with Mr Rafaelli on the matter. The letter was introduced as evidence.

In the Mansfield case, Attorney Tate said he was first approached by L Clifford Davis, chief counsel for the Negro students. He was asked if he knew whether Mr Davis was employed by the plaintiffs at that time. He answered that "it was my understanding he was." He insisted that he had entered all the cases at the request of other attorneys or plaintiffs, or local NAACP officials and that all the cases were filed in federal court.

"I have never promoted, encouraged, aided or abetted any litigation in the State of Texas," he continued, "nor have I ever solicited or encouraged anyone to become a plaintiff." He pointed out that in several of the cases the schools were opened to Negroes through negotiation / / without the filing of a lawsuit. Among them he named Del Mar College at Corpus Cdristi and Amarillo Junior College.

"We encourage negotiations, but we do not encourage threats," Attorney Tate said, and added that in his opinion he has "followed a line of moderation, and tried to discourage any litigation."

AN ELEMENTARY ORGANIZATION

Even as Mr Wilkins testified there was already on file in New York a finding by State's Attorney General Javits of New York in answer to a query from one of the officials of New York, saying that the NAACP was not a profit-making organization. (Both the NAACP and the Legal Defense and Educatonal Fund are corporations of New York).

Thursday Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the NAACP and the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, testified that the NAACP was not a profit-making rganization. Testimony of these two responsible officials wr: nevre shaken by cross-examination from the Attorney General on these points.

It would be news to the Attorney General that practically every dollar spent in the Sweatt case was raised in Texas, and devoted to the expenses of the case. The Attorney General would likewise be surprised to learn that the Lonnie Smith case, breaking the primary, was financed by donations primarily from Texas, and that the national office was not expected to finance either of these suits.

The balance of the $11,000 which was raised in Houston to pay for Sweatt's education at the law school of TSU, was controlled completely by the commitee in Houston that raised the fund. Not only did no part of it go to the National office, but none of it went to the State Conference of Branches. Indeed, several thousand dollars of that money is still in the trust fund to be used to educate students.

As ths paper had predicted, it was said by lawyers from both sides that whatever was the decision in Tyler, the case would probably be appealed. It has been heartening to Negroes throughout the state to hear from the lips of Thurgood Marshall and Roy Wilkins the facts, and to find that all that raft of harum-scarum data that had been introduced by the Attorney General's office, previius to the defense testimony, automatically fell into the position of being quantity without any great quality .

Wilkins charges Va. is wrecking schools

PETERSBURG, Va. — A prediction that Virginia's public school system will be destroyed by its own state legislature was advanced here last week by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

Mr. Wilkins commented at length upon "a program of confusion as to public schools" and "a package of seven bills recently passed by the Virginia Assembly.

He addressed guests at a testimonial dinner held on Oct. 6 in honor of Dr. J. M. Tinsley of Richmond, a member of the association's national board of directors and president of the Richmond NAACP branch.

THE EVENT was sponsored by the Virginia State NAACP.

On the public school question, the NAACP leader asserted:

"The assembly has passed a program of confusion as to public schools that will destroy the system as surely as we sit here tonight.

"The Stanley plan on schools is supposed to guarantee that a colored child will require about two years to take all the hurdles set up by the new state law. If he survives, and succeeds in his quest then the governor personally intervenes, funds are cut off, schools are closed, and so forth.

MR. WILKINS said he agrees with the Richmond News Leader and Times Dispatch that the package of seven bills aimed at the NAACP, passed by the assembly on Oct. 1, "threaten the liberties of all Virginians."

"Investigating committees are to be set up," he continued. "Citizens may not 'advocate' anything touching upon racial matters. Citizens may not challenge any racial practice in the courts.

"Lawyers may not accept employment to challenge any racial matter. Citizens may not either individually or as organized groups, resort to the courts to redress a racial inequity."

If the laws are enforced, he declared, "free speech will be dead" and "the general assembly will never again hear another word, pro or con, on racial matters."

Texas NAACP gets Dem. aid

DALLAS, Texas—The Young Democratic Club (white) of Dallas County on Thursday denounced the State Attorney General's office for its prosecution of the NAACP in the 7th District Court at Tyler.

The organization at the same time, pledged its support to the NAACP in its lengthy battle to retain its Texas charter.

... A resolution avowing "support and confidence in the NAACP" was adopted by the club, which is an official arm of the Democratic Party with membership open to those between the ages of 18 and 40 years.

A DIRECT slap was taken at John Ben Shepperd for using "tax funds in the prepetration of 'witch hunts' designed to curtail the rights of any citizen or group of citizens, or to prevent attainment of equal rights by any and all."

Copies of the resolution were sent to the National Democratic Committee and national party officials, the club president, Doyle King, told the AFRO.

The resolution reads in part: "We decry any attempt by any state official to establish any policies in the name of the State of Texas that infer, imply of have the effect of curtailing the activities of any organization devoted to the furthering of liberty among citizens of this nation."—SAM LACY

32b 1956

NAACP

Texas goes to court in fight on NAACP

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 4—(AP)—The state neared completion today in its efforts to put the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People out of business in Texas.

The NAACP was expected to get a chance to give its evidence this afternoon against a temporary restraining order issued Sept. 21 stopping all NAACP operations in Texas.

PICKET ACTIVITY at Beaumont's Lamar Tech, a state-supported school integrated this year, lessened last night after a new crackdown on pro-segregation demonstrations came out of a conference between Texas Rangers and local officers.

Alfred Lee Briscoe, a Negro student at Lamar, charged he was beaten and trampled by white pickets yesterday.

At Dallas, the findings of a court of inquiry, in which two of Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd's assistants questioned six Dallas Negroes involved in the Dallas school integration suit now in federal court, were to be referred to the Dallas County Grand Jury.

NAACP ATTORNEYS at Tyler have indicated outside the courtroom that they expect a ruling against them, but say the case will be fought to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary.

The Seventh District Court hearing continued today after the state had spent three days building up a three-pronged attack. Shepperd has contended the NAACP is a profit-making organization.

The state also alleges that the NAACP has dabbled in politics too much for its state charter as a charitable, non-profit corporation.

In developing its claim of political activity, the state produced a letter dated in November, 1955, in which Arthur Dewitty was named chairman of a statewide political action committee.

OTHER LETTERS were introduced connecting the NAACP in Texas with the Democratic Progressive Voters League in 1950, particularly in a poll tax campaign.

Shepperd seeks to have the NAACP disbanded in Texas.

Dr. F. L. McDonald, president of Lamar Tech, said as far as he could determine last night was quiet with no further incidents. He said the pickets were still there, but appeared to be showing more restraint and were staying off the campus proper. During the day, pickets kept all but three, of the 20-odd Negro students away from their classes.

NAACP Plans Court Battles To Stop Texas' Drive Against Desegregation

DALLAS, Oct. 1 (AP)—The NAACP today laid plans to use federal courts to stop Texas' newest drive against school segregation suits.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was turned down in one such plan today, but Federal Judge W. H. Atwell told the organization it could file a suit later.

The maneuver resulted in postponement of a hearing by which the NAACP sought to integrate the sprawling Dallas school system. The hearing was reset for Nov. 14.

Latest move of the state to overturn previous and current integration decisions is to seek to prove that the children and parents named in the NAACP suits did not give permission for the suits to be filed.

This meaneuver was successful last week in a Tyler Federal Court and is an issue in a current suit in another Tyler court—this one on the state level.

Today's maneuvering went this way:

OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE

NAACP state attorney W. J. Durham asked Texas Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd be brought into the suit and enjoined from further "interferring with plaintiffs and witnesses in the case and be ordered to cease and desist from further obstructing justice and invading the jurisdiction of the federal court."

He was referring to a Saturday court of inquiry here at which Shepperd's aides questioned five of the original 27 children and their relatives named in the Dallas integration suit. The five and their relatives said they had not authorized any attorney to file the suit.

The NAACP today contended the acts in the Saturday inquiry were "apparently intended to interfere with the jurisdiction of the federal court . . . tended to confuse the true issues and prospective testimony of the witnesses, and gave the witnesses the impression they should withdraw from the federal suit."

Judge Atwell told the NAACP attorneys, including Thurgood Marshall, who quarterbacked the famous Supreme Court desegregation decision, that Shepperd was not now a party to the Dallas suit, but said a separate suit could be filed against Shepperd.

Durham agreed with the court that a postponement should be granted while the NAACP considered filing the additional suit.

The case under consideration today was filed in 1955. Judge Atwell ruled then that it was premature. The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals returned the case, ordering Judge Atwell to give a full hearing to the NAACP, which he had not done in the first hearing.

The NAACP lost an important case in Tyler Thursday when U. Simpson Tate, regional NAACP attorney, withdrew after testimony that the students in whose name the suit was filed had not authorized the suit.

The NAACP had sought to bring federal contempt of court charges against the president of Texarkana Junior College, Dr. W. H. Stilwell, and a trustee, Bill Williams. Federal courts had, in effect, ordered Negroes admitted, but Dr. Stilwell urged resistance—legal residence, he says—and the NAACP contends Williams was in the crowd of demonstrators who prevented two Negro students from entering the school in mid-September.

Children Is Unfolded

TYLER, Texas, Oct. 4.—(AP)—A recess was called Thursday in the District Court hearing on an attempt by the state government to stop the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from operating in Texas.

State Judge Otis T. Dunagar said "legal questions that could be very serious have been called to my attention by both sides. I must have time to study them and will give my ruling in the morning."

Judge Dunagan said the questions concern the restraining order in effect and the temporary injunction asked by the state to halt operations of the NAACP.

The recess was announced after Texas Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd conferred with NAACP chief attorney Thurgood Marshall and other attorneys.

Earlier Thursday, the state introduced in evidence an NAACP master plan to use children of what it called "sympathetic whites and Latin-Americans" in breaking down the color line in Texas public schools. The plan called for the parents to enter their children in all-Negro schools.

The master plan for integration was unfolded in the fourth day of an injunction hearing.

Atty. Gen. Shepperd obtained a temporary restraining order against the NAACU Sept. 21. He accused the organization of illegal solicitation of integration suits, and charged the NAACP, chartered as a charitable organization, had engaged in profit making and political activity. The current hearing is on a motion for a temporary injunction.

TEXAS NAACP HEARING HELD UP BY LEGALITIES

Negro Master Plan To Use

TEXAS

'They won't get away with it,' says Thurgood

TYLER, Texas — Texas officials will not get away with their all-out effort to put the NAACP's 112 branches in this state out of business.

That was the calm assurance of NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall here Saturday, at the end of the second day of testimony in an injunction suit filed by Texas' Attorney General John Ben Shepperd.

The crowded courtroom was under heavy guard of Texas Rangers.

* * *

SHEPPERD is attempting to prove his contention that the NAACP is guilty of exceeding the "bounds of propriety and law" because it has spearheaded the campaign for integrated schools.

If Judge Otis T. Dunagan, who issued the original restraining order against the NAACP, grants the temporary injunction requested by Shepperd, the whole issue will be appealed to the Texas Supreme Court and to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary, Mr. Marshall told the AFRO.

The weakness in the state's case, it was pointed out, is the attorney general's charge that the NAACP had attempted to enroll colored students in previously all-white schools "contrary to laws" of Texas.

BUT THE Supreme Court of Texas, in compliance with the U.S. Supreme Court's May 31, 1955 decree, has already ruled Texas laws requiring segregated school are no longer valid.

Thus the NAACP is seeking school integration is not "violating" Texas law, as the law has already been declared null and void.

In the hearings Friday and Saturday, Shepperd argued the NAACP is "not legal" and contended that its action in pressing for integrated schools were "unlawful."

HE STRESSED particularly his claim that the NAACP has "solicited, recruited and coerced students and parents" to take steps that "will result in racial hatred and inflamed communities."

Mr. Marshall, first of all, challenged the jurisdiction of the court in the action.

He and other NAACP attorneys contended that each of the 112 NAACP branches is a separate office and should be tried in each of its own regions rather than as one statewide unit.

He was overruled. An objection was noted. Then Marshall was overruled as each legal document was presented by the state.

* * *

THESE DOCUMENTS the state was seeking to introduce as evidence were procured by agents of the attorney general's office in a search of NAACP offices in Texas and the national office at New York.

Armed Texas Rangers accompanied the Texas officials on each of their fishing expeditions as they searched records throughout the state.

Allowed to be admitted as evidence for the state were:

The association's charter, a photostatic copy of the NAACP constitution, a copy of the by-laws of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., a list of directors and a certificate from Texas' secretary of state setting forth that the NAACP had not filed for a franchise to operate in Texas.

* * *

THE STATE'S first witness Saturday was John D. Minton, one of the attorney general's agents, who had conducted the search of NAACP files throughout the state.

He sought to prove that the $11,000 spent by the NAACP in the case of Herman Sweatt, the first colored student to win the right to attend the University of Texas ten years ago, was actually "salary."

Minton produced what he described as a "contract" be-

tween Sweatt and A. Maceo Smith, executive secretary of the Texas NAACP, calling for the payment of Sweatt's expenses while he was a law student at the University of Texas.

* * *

MINTON also read into the record a letter which he said was written by U.S. Tate, NAACP regional counsel at Dallas to the Rev. R. H. Hines, Armarillo, stating that $20,000 had been spent for legal fees in the Sweatt case.

Minton failed to state that the U.S. Supreme Court had declared the NAACP and Sweatt were right and the State of Texas wrong in denying admission to colored students.

The university, as the result of the Sweatt suit, now has more than 200 colored students enrolled in its graduate, professional and undergraduate schools.

A Confused Texas Picture

The N.A.A.C.P. has been operating in the state of Texas for 44 years and only now is its right to do business in the Lone Star state being challenged. That in itself makes Attorney General John Ben Shepperd's case as weak as water.

Since 1912, when the N.A.A.C.P. was organized in Texas, there have been 14 attorneys general in the state. Ben Shepperd has been the state's chief legal authority since 1952. But it is only now—now that integration is winning over the segregationists in the school fight—that it is suddenly discovered that the N.A.A.C.P. is violating some state law.

Integration is moving along too fast in Texas for John Ben. He fought in court against Thurgood Marshall and other N.A.A.C.P. lawyers and lost. He is still smarting under defeat. So since he couldn't beat the N.A.A.C.P. legally and fairly, he has resorted to the tactics of Alabama and Louisiana in trying to outlaw the N.A.A.C.P. from the state. Nothing could be more ridiculous.

The N.A.A.C.P. is the target of the segregationists because it is responsible for the U. S. Supreme Court decision declaring segregated schools unconstitutional. It was not surprising that Alabama and Louisiana should take steps to keep the N.A.A.C.P. from operating within their borders but this undemocratitc action on the part of Texas is somewhat alarming.

Texans on the whole are good sports. When the University of Texas lost the Sweatt case, Negroes were accepted on the campus in a spirit of goodwill. "We lost, so we well abide by the law" has been their attitude up to now.

But now Texas, through its attorney general, is trying to make it appear that during all these years that the N.A.A.C.P. has been filing suits in Texas courts, it has had no right to do business in the state. State officials have spent thousands of dollars fighting suits brought—and eventally won—by the N.A.A.C.P. If it is just now finding out that the association was operating illegally, it has had a pretty poor set of attorneys general on its payroll.

The agitation over de-segregation, with the mobs which gathered to keep children out of classrooms and the calling of National Guardsmen to keep order, all have served to confuse the Negro plaintiffs in the various lawsuits filed recently in Texas. Their confusion is apparent when they are quoted in the daily press as saying that they did not know anything about the suits until they read about them in the newspapers.

We know from first-hand experience with the association over a period of years that the N.A.A.C.P. does not solicit clients as is being charged by the Texas attorney general's office. The N.A.A.C.P. is on hand in every state in the union to protect any individual whose rights have been denied but never before in the association's history has it been accused of inciting litigation. The Texas plaintiffs in whose names suits were filed but who now say that they knew nothing about it, obviously are confused and did not understand the questions as put to them by the states's attorneys.

One witness, for example, testified that he did not ask an N.A.A.C.P. lawyer to file an integration suit in Mansfield, Texas, but when asked why he went to the lawyer's office answered, "It had something to do with schools—filing a suit." In another case, a man who had testified that he had not authorized a lawyer to file a suit in his child's name later said that he turned the case over to the N.A.A.C.P. because he wanted his child to go to "a closer school." The people are confused and upset. The Texarkana case was thrown out of court last week because the two young students involved in the case are alleged to have said that they did not authorize the filing of the suit in their names.

Something is wrong. These Texas plaintiffs must have been intimidated and frightened into making such statements. N.A.A.C.P. lawyers do not file suits for plaintiffs without the full knowledge, desire and consent of the plaintiffs. Through the years, N.A.A.C.P. lawyers have prepared their cases so well that they have won more than 20 cases in the United States Supreme Court.

With this record behind them, it is inconceivable that any N.A.A.C.P. lawyer would use the name of a person as plaintiff without that person's consent. We don't believe it. Somebody in Texas has succeeded in frightening the N.A.A.C.P.'s plaintiffs and influencing them to say that they are unwilling litigants. Before this whole mess in Texas is over, the truth will come to light.

NAACP Loses 1st Round In Texas Injunction Fight

TYLER, Tex., Sept. 28 (AP) The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People lost round after round today in its fight to preserve its life in Texas.

Ina jammed courtroom, the State of Texas sought to put the NAACP out of business by injunction.

Thurgood Marshall, council for the NAACP, has called the case the most crucial yet to face the NAACP. He was active here in today's sessions.

Most of the morning session was taken up with motions and objections. Not until just before the noon recess did a witness take the stand.

The State of Texas obtained a temporary restraining order against the NAACP last week. Today's hearing was on whether to issue a temporary injunction. A permanent injunction could follow if the temporary injunction is granted.

State Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd claims the organization is not legal under the laws of Texas, and that some of its actions are unlawful.

He stressed particularly his claim that the NAACP has "solicited, recruited, and coerced students and parents" to take steps that will result in "racial hatred and inflamed communities." This obviously referred to NAACP efforts to integrate schools.

The NAACP today challenged the jurisdiction of the court. Its attorneys claimed that each NAACP office is a separate office and should be tried in its own region, rather than in one statewide suit.

The organization has 112 branches in the State. It is a New York corporation.

When this contention was overruled, NAACP attorneys objected as each legal document was presented by the State.

Presented as evidence by the state were the charter of the organization, Shepperd's petition, a photostatic copy of the NAACP constitution, a copy of the bylaws of the Legal Defense and Education Fund Corp., a list of directors, and a certificate from the Texas Secretary of State stating that the NAACP had not filed for a franchise to operate in Texas.

U.S. News Asked By NAACP To Publish Unbiased Report On Negro's Talents

Globe Independent, Nashville, Tenn.

NEW YORK—

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, today asked **U. S. News and World Report**, a weekly magazine, to publish the other side of the question regarding whether Negroes possess as much educational capacity as do whites.

In a copyrighted article appearing in the magazine this week, Dr. Frank C. J. McGurk reported that his studies showed Negroes as a group not to possess as much capacity for education as whites. Dr. McGurk is a psychologist and a professor at Villanova University.

Commenting on the article earlier this week, Mr. Wilkins said in a public statement that it "appears to be an attempt, by means of an unscientific and incomplete presentation of scientific data, to implant desired conclusions which could not be so implanted if the whole story were given."

Mr. Wilkins noted that Dr. McGurk's views are not concurred in by either Dr. Otto Klinezerg or Professor Ashley-Montagu whom the NAACP official called "generally regarded as among the foremost authorities on this subject."

Yesterday the Rhode Island Psychological Association disputed Dr. McGurk's conclusions. Speaking for the group, Dr. Carl Pfaffmann of Brown University said:

"It is not possible to say on the basis of available evidence that Negroes have inherently lower learning capacity than whites.

"The reason is that the only tests which have been employed--and this is true of all intelligence tests---are influenced by environmental experiences. You are asking a man to perform. Not only is his skill in the use of language involved, but also even the motivation and general attitude with which he approaches the test.

"I think that in terms of the evidence that Dr. McGurk's conclusions are unwarranted. This man is Most psychologists are skeptical of taking any test differences at face value."

Va. NAACP attorney blasts Halifax County ordinance

Afro-American Bal. 9-8-56 P. 12
Baltimore, Md

HALIFAX, Va. — Martin A. Martin, vice-chairman of the Virginia NAACP Legal Staff, declared here last Sunday:

"The ordinance passed by the Board of Supervisors of Halifax County requiring solicitors of dues-paying and membership card-carrying organizations to secure permits is unquestionably unconstitutional."

Mr. Martin spoke to an aroused and enthusiastic audience representing a cross-section of the citizenry of the county. Also found in the audience were representatives from most of the organized groups of Halifax County.

INCLUDED AMONG those present were: Attorneys Jerry L. Williams, Harry I Wood and Ruth Harvey Wood, Danville; Douglass South, the Rev. W. A. Cunningham, South Boston; the Rev. C. H. Hill, Prince Edward County; and W. Lester Banks, state executive secretary.

Mr. Martin, in appraising the present confused state of affairs in Halifax County and throughout the Southland, declared:

"A number of politicians, Dixiecrats, and other demagogues have fervently attempted to obstruct complete democracy in this country by preventing colored persons from obtaining those essentials of liberty.

"The NAACP has continuously fought for these rights until the present time. We feel that the citizens of this country are as entitled to complete democracy as the nationals of other countries for whom our brothers and sons are fighting in all parts of the world."

SPEAKING OF the emergence of a new South, and lauding the leadership of the NAACP, Mr. Martin said, "We have found a coercive way to achieve more freedom and justice through the Federal Courts."

Directing his attention to the Halifax County law whose passage was vigorously opposed by a united front composed of interracial organizations and individuals at the public hearing held on Aug. 6, Mr. Martin said:

"Ever since, ordinary common laboring men have been trying to secure their rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States, small, petty demagogues in local communities have repeatedly attempted to intimidate those people and prevent them from exercising their rights in such cases."

House, Senate Group Clears NAACP Bills

Only Dissenting Vote Is Cast By Mrs. Stone

RICHMOND, Sept. 21 (AP).—The "NAACP package" had cleared the House and a Senate committee today, with only the voice of Delegate Kathryn H. Stone of Arlington raised against it.

The bills would require registration with the State Corporation Commission by racial organizations, and also would restrict their legal activities. They passed the House by votes of 88-5 and even wider margins.

In her first speech of the special session, Mrs. Stone said: "You are about to take away from me and others our greatest source of pride in this body.

"You are stooping in panic to desert the Bill of Rights which was born in the minds and hearts of the greatest Virginians."

Legality Questioned

The Arlington delegate, the only woman in the Legislature, said the main bill of the group wouldn't stand a constitutional test since it was an abridgement of the freedom of speech and assembly and was aimed at "particular groups which you hate."

Delegate Harrison Mann of Arlington, principal patron of the bills, denied they would infringe on the constitutional rights of anyone.

They were proposed, he said, to bring a halt to litigation in Virginia by persons who are not the real parties to the suits and to see that "those involved in racial matters are responsible for their acts so the people will know who they are."

Proponents of the bills have said they would apply not only to the NAACP but to the Defenders of State Sovereignty and other groups interested in the race issue.

Opponents of Bills

Holding out against all the bills were Mrs. Stone, Delegate John Webb of Fairfax, and Delegate V. S. Shaffer. Arlington Delegate William L. Winston and Fairfax Delegate Omer L. Hirst voted against some of them.

The House also passed a companion bill to the NAACP package that the Senate must act on. This was the bill calling for creation of a 10-member committee of the Assembly to study the need for possible legislation dealing further with organizations concerned with race matters and the possible need for legislation on public school operations. The committee would have power of subpoena and the bill appropriates $25,000 for it to carry on its work.

This bill ran into a mild storm in the Senate Courts Committee last night.

It finally won 9-to-5 approval after a hot round of debate and an assertion by Senator Edward L. Breeden, jr., that "I don't want to see any McCarthy committee in Virginia."

Mr. Breeden argued the package of six bills which require race-interested groups to register and restrist outsiders from bringing school suits seemed sufficient on the subject without the establishment of the investigating committee.

Broad Powers in Bill

The bill that was a supplement to the NAACP measures would give a 10-member committee of legislators broad powers to require persons and individuals to appear under subpoena powers with an appeal to the Circuit Court if the subpoenas to appear weren't answered.

Delegate James M. Thomson of Alexandria, principal patron of the proposal, said he thought such a committee was needed in view of recent happenings elsewhere dealing with integration.

He said he didn't feel such a committee would intimidate anyone. He said he didn't feel persons had been intimidated by congressional committees with which he had some experience. The Alexandrian was employed some years ago by a subcommittee of the McCarran Internal Security Committee.

Mr. Breeden argued, however, against setting up a group that could "invade the liberty of Virginians."

Senator John A. K. Donovan of Fairfax-Falls Church opposed it also—but for a different reason. He said he was against the idea because it was putting the legislative body into a field that properly belonged to the judiciary.

Gov. Stanley Signs NAACP Measures

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 29 (AP)—Gov. Thomas B. Stanley Saturday signed bills enacted last week by the Virginia General Assembly special segregation session—the final step in the state's current fight to prevent public school integration in Virginia.

Stanley also signed into effect the so-called "NAACP bills" openly avowed purpose of the legislation is to curb the NAACP. The laws (1) prohibit the solicitation of funds to defray the costs of litigation in anti-discrimination suits; (2) ban public advocacy of desegregation of the public schools in compliance with the Supreme Court ruling; (3) penalize attorneys who accept fees raised by persons or organizations not directly involved in the litigation; (4) restrain organizations from encouraging citizens to secure their rights in the courts; (5) forbid giving financial assistance to persons involved in law suits against the State of Virginia; (6) require a public listing of the NAACP membership in the state; and (7) demand a filing of all monies raised and expended by the NAACP in Virginia for any purpose.

The NAACP in Virginia, Attorneys Hill and Carter assert in the complaint, had raised money for legal cases and "proposes to continue to contribute, from funds solicited for the purpose, toward the expense of litigation and counsel fees" in pending desegregation cases.

experiencing similar harassment.

Mrs. Marx moved to Arlington 13 years ago from New York City and has been active in NAACP work for about nine years. She said she had become interested in this work because of conditions at Arlington's Hoffman-Boston High school for Negroes.

The housewife, who has an 8-year-old daughter, said that "it just doesn't seem fair to keep segregation."

Name White Woman To Virginia NAACP Board

ARLINGTON, Va. — (ANP) — Mrs. Barbara Marx accepted an executive position on the Virginia NAACP's executive board last week, marking the first time in this state's history the civil rights group has elected a white member on its board.

Mrs. Marx was named to the 16-member board during an annual conference of the Virginia N. A. A. C. P. at Petersburg, in a move of appreciation for the stand she took in a recent school integration case.

Mrs. Marx was one of three white people who signed an Arlington desegregation suit. The action brought floods of telephone calls and abusive letters from irate white segregationists.

"It's a bit of a nuisance for the rest of the family, but I just don't care," said Mrs. Marx at the time.

The two other white residents who joined the 50-year-old Mrs. Marx in signing the desegregation suit withdrew their names after aimed at curtailing activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Virginia.

Moreover, they point out, the NAACP and its members "are engaged in a legitimate activity. They merely are seeking full enforcement

District Court Asked To Rule Laws Null And Void

RICHMOND, Va.—In a frontal attack upon a package of seven anti-NAACP statutes recently enacted by the Virginia legislature, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week filed a complaint in the United States District Court here asking the Court to declare the new punitive laws unconstitutional.

The complaint, filed by Oliver W. Hill, NAACP attorney of Richmond, and Robert L. Carter of New York, NAACP general counsel, further asks the court to enjoin state and local law enforcement officers from enforcing the statutes which, the complaint charges, violate the constitutional rights of citizens as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment and Article 1 of the U. S. Constitution.

The laws were enacted during a special session of the General Assembly last September. The of constitutional rights of colored citizens to democracy's general benefit. In seeking to secure those rights in concert with other like-minded persons, plaintiffs and its members have violated no legitimate interest to the state."

The NAACP in Virginia, the complaint points out, has for many years pursued, without state interference, its objectives — the abolution of compulsory racial segregation in all public facilities, institutions and services. Members and contributors to the NAACP "have sought to give aid in the overall struggle in the United States

for a society in which considerations of race and color will have no part. No questions were ever raised concerning the legality" of this activity in Virginia or elsewhere "until the Supreme Court decision on May 17, 1954, outlawing segregation in public schools."

Further the complaint charges, this punitive legislation was "designed to destroy" the NAACP, "and insulate continued governmental enforced school segregation against court attacks by United States citizens and residents of this state."

The NAACP attorneys asked for an early hearing of the complaint before a three-judge district court.

Sponsored by Thomson

Another committee, sponsored by Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria, is authorized by legislation which will become effective Dec. 29. It will be a 10-member committee to investigate organizations which try to influence racial legislation in Virginia.

Also organizing today was the Council of Higher Education. The Council, according to Chairman Dabney S. Lancaster, will try to "promote the development and operation of a vigorous, progressive and coordinated system of higher education" in the state colleges.

The Council was authorized by the last regular session of the General Assembly to study the probable impact of increasing enrollment on state colleges. It has been estimated that enrollment will double by 1960.

Lancaster said: "We believe Virginia is not preparing the leadership the Commonwealth will need. We hope to work out a program under which each institution plays its logical part in preparing a state-wide program."

P. H. Farrier, director of admissions at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, will be the executive secretary of the Council and will set up an office in Richmond about Jan. 1.

Suits Filed to Invalidate Virginia 'NAACP Bills'

RICHMOND, Nov. 30 (AP).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday filed suit in Federal District Court here challenging the constitutionality of five of the so-called NAACP bills passed by the recent special General Assembly session.

The suit asks that Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., and five Commonwealth's attorneys be prevented from enforcing provisions of the laws.

The bills were designed to prevent persons not directly interested in litigation from bringing suits in Virginia. Their intent was interpreted as being aimed at the Negro school segregation suits.

Two separate suits were filed today. One was filed in the name of the NAACP and signed by Oliver W. Hill, a Richmond NAACP attorney, and Robert L. Carter of New York.

The second was filed in the name of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc., and signed by Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel, and Spottswood W. Robinson III, another Richmond NAACP attorney.

The suits allege the NAACP bills deprive that organization of equal protection of the law and due process under the 14th Amendment.

New Virginia Legislative Group Organizes to Check on NAACP

By Robert L. Baker
Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26—Two newly created state groups organized officially today—one to scrutinize the legal taxes of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the other to provide a college program for developing leadership in Virginia.

Del. John B. Boatwright of Buckingham County was named chairman of the first group, the five-member Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice.

That Committee was authorized by the General Assembly in its recent special segregation session. The Committee's job is to study the enforcement of laws passed by the General Assembly and aimed at preventing the "stirring up" of litigation, specially by the NAACP.

The Committee has power to subpoena witnesses and documents.

It met in closed session and, in a statement released afterward, invited persons who know of any unethical law practices to file a complaint with the Committee for investigation. It will meet again as soon as arrangement have been made with the Attorney General's office to secure counsel.

Other committee members are State Sen. E. Almer Ames Jr., of Accomac; State Sen. Earl A. Fitzpatrick, of Roanoke; and Dels. William F. Stone, of Martinsville, and J. J. Williams Jr., of Henrico.

NAACP INQUIRY ON SEGREGATION TABLED BY BOARD

SOUTH NORFOLK, Va. (AP).—The City School Board has tabled a letter from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asking if the city intends to comply with the Supreme Court ruling against school segregation.

The letter was added to the docket of the board meeting at the last minute Monday. When it came up, a member of the board moved that it be tabled." The board members voted unanimously for the move.

32b 1956

3rd Report Released By NAACP

Journal & Guide Sat. 3-5-56

Norfolk, Va.

More Donations Sought As People Continue Protest

P.3

RICHMOND, Va. — The third report on contributions made to aid the Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott disclosed that a total of $4,239.94 had been raised last week. The report was released by W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches.

The money is being raised through the State NAACP's Church Coordination Committee under the co-chairmanship of the Rev. W. J. Hodges, of Lynchburg, and Dr. J. B. Henderson of Norfolk. The report disclosed that $1,230.15 has been contributed since the release of the second report. This money came from churches, civic and fraternal organizations, social organizations and other groups and individuals.

* * *

CO-CHAIRMAN Henderson and Hodge expressed gratification at the response received to date. In a oint statement they declared:

"Virginians of every race, who adhere sincerely to the teaching of the Master sympathize with the Rev. M. L. King and his followers. We must never forget that we, too, are plagued with the unChristian practices of racial segregation. In assisting the people of Alabama to destroy the monster of segregation, we help and fortify ourselves for the battle that must be waged here in Virginia."

Dr. E. B. Henderson, president of the State NAACP, joined Mr. Banks in extending congratulations to the committee and to each contributor. Mr. Banks said that contributions are still being received and addition reports will be made.

NAACP Demands Action On Virginia Integration

Detroit Miami, Fla.

Mon. 7-9-56

RICHMOND, Va. — (AP) — A rural Virginia county whose white citizens vow they will close public schools rather than integrate them moves Monday into the spotlight of the nation's racial segregation struggle.

P.22-A

Negro attorneys will ask the federal district court here to order the county schools desegregated by September with progress reports between now and then.

Prince Edward County — 50 per cent white, 50 per cent Negro — is more on the spot than any other Southern community in the segregation fight. The Supreme Court's decisions of 1954 and 1955 outlawing segregation in public schools were aimed specifically at it.

And the county has had a year to make adjustments since it was ordered by this same federal district court to move toward desegregation "with all deliberate speed."

Lawyers of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People have told the court there has been little or no progress toward desegregation.

They have said Prince Edward County will continue to operate segregated schools "unless specifically ordered (1) to make an immediate start toward desegregation and (2) to complete this desegregation within a prescribed period of time."

Prince Edward was one of five communities which figured in the Supreme Court decisions, but three of these were in border states and integration in the schools has gone forward in them. The fifth case concerned Clarendon, S. C., schools and that case is quiescent because the NAACP has made no effort to bring the issue to a head.

Some pro-segregation attorneys say privately they believe the NAACP is concentrating on Virginia as more vulnerable than states further south.

Four other segregation suits have been filed by the NAACP against Virginia school boards this year, all seeking desegregation by this fall.

One, against Charlottesville, is to be heard in federal court there Thursday. One against Arlington is not yet set for hearing, and Nov. 17 has been set to hear cases against Norfolk and Newport News.

Negro attorneys argue in the Prince Edward case that the school board and Superintendent T. J. McIlwaine do not propose to take any action to effectuate a change to non-integrated schools until the state of Virginia formulates policy and plans.

And the state has done nothing, they say, except take a few steps that have failed to effectuate a transition.

Frank Movement

soon as a case comes up. Halifax County, which includes the city of South Boston, became the third Virginia county to enact such a law. The others are Mecklenburg and Charlotte counties. All will be subjected to tests.

Although the law as it is written required all solicitors of any organization that charges a membership fee to register, it was generally conceded that the law was directed against the NAACP and labor unions. Strong protest was registered by both factions.

* * *

THE FULL WEIGHT of the Virginia State Conference of the NAACP was thrown into the effort to prevent the passage of the ordinance in the cooperation with the Halfax Branch Almost 300 colored citizens showed up for the hearing which taxed the capacity of the local court house.

State NAACP counsel, J. L. Williams, along with Andrew Muse and Jerry Luck, all of Danville, represented the groups protesting the action of the board of supervisors.

Will Test County Law Barring NAACP

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va. P.11

Sat. 8-25-56

Special to Journal and Guide

HALIFAX COUNTY, Va. — It is a certainty that the action of the Board of Supervisors of this large southwest Virginia County, which passed an ordinance requiring all persons who solicit memberships for the NAACP to have permits, will be tested in the courts as

IN THEIR arguments to the Board both Williams and Muse attacked the constitutionality of the law and Williams told them that the NAACP presented no evil, that the law was a mere nuisance, and would result in a gross waste of the tax-payers' money to enforce it. Muse told the board and the audience that only one organization would be harrassed by the law (The NAACP) and that they were really in for litigation if they employed limited enforcement practices.

Only two persons spoke for the law, both were white. One was the sponsor of the law, W. W. Shepard, president of the Halifax Bank. Twenty-three Negroes and Whites spoke against the law. The board passed it by a 5-0 vote.

* * *

WHILE THE TOP leaders of the state are conducting the frontal attack on desegregation, the forces of evil on the local level are involved in the flank attacks on the NAACP.

Lester Banks, executive secretary of the state NAACP told a mass meeting on the courthouse lawn after the hearing that a test case would be started as soon as the law became effective September 6 and that it would be taken to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary.

J. S. Carrington is the leader of the Halifax NAACP forces.

NAACP Plans Pleas to Other Virginia Areas

Evening Star Washington, D.C.

Wed 8-1-56

Other Northern Virginia communities soon will get requests to end racial segregation in their schools in keeping with the Arlington County desegregation decree.

P. 1-B

Edwin C. Brown, Alexandria counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he planned to write the school boards of Alexandria, Fairfax, Loudoun, Front Royal and other communities in the Northern Virginia area asking what plans they are making to desegregate.

"I shouldn't think we would have to file any more suits in this area," said Mr. Brown in commenting on the decree handed down yesterday by Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan in Alexandria. "Conditions in other sections of Northern Virginia are similar to Arlington, and the Arlington decision clearly points the way to what must be done."

Sees Major Victory

He hailed the decision as a major victory for the NAACP. It directs Arlington to step assigning pupils to schools on the basis of race by next January in elementary classes, and by September, 1957, in junior and senior high schools. But it leaves the way open to assign students to schools for other reasons.

Mr. Brown said he did not disagree with this feature of the decision.

"Certainly there are other reasons why students can be assigned to different schools. Geography might be one consideration, and some students need remedial classes," he declared. "We have no quarrel with that."

Comments from other quarters centered largely on the pupil assignment plan that has been suggested as a way of meeting the Supreme Court desegregation decree.

Stanley Opposes Plan

Gov. Stanley has come out against the pupil assignment plan, however, because it might mean integration in some parts of the State.

State Senator Armistead Boothe of Alexandria, who was the first State official to advocate a pupil astsignment plan publicly back in 1954, said he believed Judge Bryan's decision "points out our path very clearly." He added:

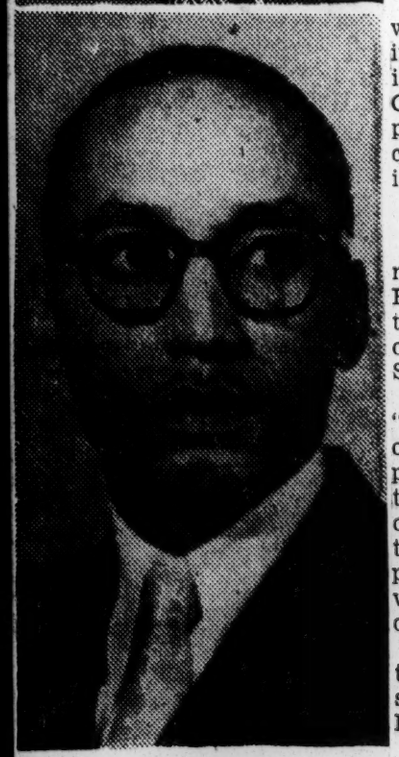
"As I've said many times before, I think the assignment plan is the solution. It will enable us to stay withinthe law and still retain segregation in Virginia schools to the extent the customs of lacalities demand."

Calls It a "Moderate" Way

He said it appeared that some Statel deaders had been approaching the problem backward by advocating extreme measures before trying moderate ones. Gov. Stanley has suggested that State funds be withheld from any community that integrates.

"We ought to try the moderate way first—that is, the pupil-assignment plan," said Mr. Boothe. "You don't cut off a man's leg before you try giving him medicine."

Mrs. Kathryn Stone, member of Arlington's legislative delegation and another advocate of the pupil assignment plan, said



Counsel

J. L. Williams, top, and Andrew Muse, bottom, were two of three attorneys representing the NAACP in protesting passage of an ordinance directed against the NAACP and labor unions by the Board of Supervisors of Halifax County. Jerry Luck of Danville, was the third attorney.

of local conditions."

Fenwick Comments

Arlington State Senator Charles R. Fenwick, a member of the Gray Commission which recommended a combination pupil assignment plan plus tuition grants for private education of children who do not want to attend integrated schools, had this to say:

"I think he 'Judge Bryan) definitely took into consideration the fact that the Governor has called a special session of the General Assembly to deal with the problem. This is obviously one of the factors that caused him to delay integration until January 31.

"I think he specifically recognized that his injunction would be subject to any such rules, regulations and plans formulated by the General Assembly, provided they did not include assignment on the basis of race."

"Any such assignment plan would take precedence over the injunction he granted provided it's not based on race. The Gray Commission assignment plan would be one which would certainly come within his ruling."

Will Discuss Appeal

Barbara Riches, vice chairman of the Arlington School Board, said: "We will decide on the question of an appeal with our attorneys, including the State attorneys."

The ruling, she commented, "would seem to leave the door open for the Gray Commission's pupil assignment plan. I think that was a wise part of the decision. Certainly it was the intent of the original Gray proposal that assignment of pupils would be based on considerations other than race."

William L. Winston, Arlington delegate to the General Assembly and an original Gray Plan supporter, commeted:

"The most notable thing about Judge Bryan's decision is that it recognizes that an assignment plan based on factors other than race would be looked upon favorably by the court.

Advocates Gray Plan

"The Legislature should take the hint and proceed to enact the Gray Plan and stop this nonsense about massive resistance. The court's opinion leaves the door open to a reasonable solution to the problem."

Supt. T. Edward Rutter of the Arlington schools was vacationing in Maine and could not be reached for comment.

Attorney James H. Simmonds and School Board Chairman L. Clark Keating said the School Board will consult with Attorney General Almond as soon as possible on the question of an appeal.

Threats Fail To Frighten So. Norfolk NAACP Head

SOUTH NORFOLK — Virginia's "Little Georgia" is seething with racial intolerance again this week, but the man it's all aimed at, 30-ish Alonzo A. Adams, president of the local branch NAACP, even after being awakened by another "get out of town, nigger," message Monday still wasn't scaring easily.

"Virginia's Little Georgia" is the name that has been given South Norfolk, a clannish, but thriving town just outside Norfolk.

* * *

SINCE MAY 17, 1954, when the pronouncement of the United States Supreme Court on schools desegregation was made, South Norfolk has been the most outspoken of Virginia Tidewater areas opposed to integration.

Led by school superintendent William J. Story, South Norfolkians have appeared before statewide TV audiences making "let's keep our schools white" speeches. Some citizens have welcomed with open arms racists groups like the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties.

SOUTH NORFOLK has spread the welcome mat for a new multi-million dollar school for the Defenders while point-blankly refusing use of any public school to the NAACP for meetings. And in hearings before state legislative groups trying to map ways and means of circumventing the US court's decree, South Norfolk citizens have been very outspoken.

Yet, these tactics failed to faze a group of dedicated citizens who, for several months now, have made their NAACP branch one of the most progressive in the state.

LED BY Postal worker Alonzo Adams, these citizens have seen their membership increase from 61 to 300-plus in a little over 12 months. During the same period, they have seen the number of colored voters in South Norfolk grow from 202 to 1100, representing 25 per cent of the town's total voting populace.

Noting this progress, South Norfolk bigots went underground (over wire, that is) in their activities. Instead of making TV appearances where all could see and appearing before public meets, they started a campaign of "telephone intimidation" directed at Adams.

* * *

IN THE past year since he has headed the NAACP branch, Mr. Adams has received numerous telephone calls advising him of any and everything from the surmission that he is "heading for a hangman's noose" to accusing him of being a communist. A telephone call before dawn Monday morning advised Mr. Adams that he was a "nigger supposed to get out of town." The caller also accused the NAACP leader of having Red leanings.

Other calls have told Mr. Adams to "get out of town" and all callers have said that they are members of the Ku Klux Klan.

* * *

LOCAL OFFICIALS deny that the Klan is active in the area, however, even though a letter bearing KKK signature was sent to the City Manager earlier this year.

To round out intimidation of Alonzo Adams, night-raiders recently stole his car, stripped it of wheels, accessories and other valuables and by city police officers.

* * *

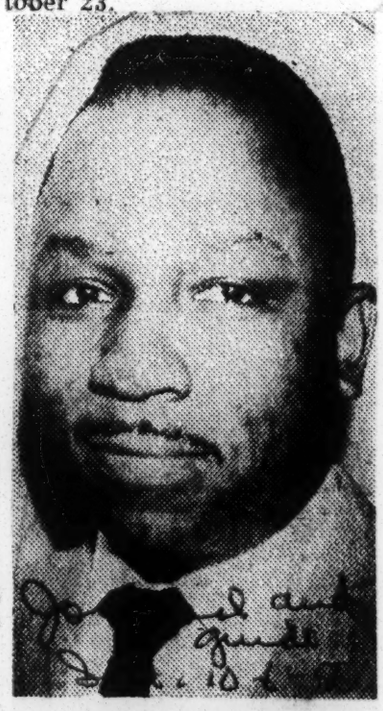
BUT ALONZO Adams is not bowing out. "I don't scare easily," he said, "but I don't think things like this should be tolerated. There is no place for intimidation and mob violence in our society.

The local police department is keeping security check on the Adams home in the 600 block of Quail street any way, however.

* * *

SINCE THE attempts at intimidation of Mr. Adams were made known, he has been receiving a few telephone calls of a different nature, he reveals. Persons of both races have praised his refusal to be stymied by cowardly acts.

Mr. Adams however, is moving ahead with his branch and other work. A carport to house his stripped car is being constructed and plans are moving ahead for the next meeting of the South Norfolk branch NAACP at St. Joseph AME Zion Church. This meeting will be held Tuesday, October 23.



ALONZO ADAMS
Receives Threats

VIRGINIA HOUSE ACTS TO CURTAIL N.A.A.C.P.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 20—Virginia's House of Delegates approved today bills aimed at curtailing groups bringing racial litigation.

Delegate Harrison Mann of Arlington, the principal sponsor, said the legislation was intended "to see that those involved in racial matters are responsible for their acts so the people will know who they are."

Aimed primarily at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the bills require registration with the state of members and contributors of any group seeking funds for racial suits for trying to influence legislation or opinion on racial issues.

The legislation, approved separately by votes of 88 to 5 or better, also requires full information on officials and purposes of the organization and limits racial suits to persons directly interested in them.

Delegate Kathryn Stone of Arlington, the Legislature's only woman member, said the measures would curtail free speech. But Mr. Mann said they merely would protect the people against persons who would stand behind "a Klu Klux mask of anonymity."

Meanwhile, the Senate cleared for consideration tomorrow and Saturday key bills in Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's anti-integration program. The chief one would deny state funds to localities whose schools integrated.

Walter White's Widow Prepares His Biography

Call p.3
Dri. 1-21-5-6
Kansas City, Mo.

By ELAINE BERRY

PORTLAND, Ore. — (ANP)— When Poppy Cannon, widow of the late Walter White, was in Portland last week for the promotion of two books, she told board members of the local and Northwest area NAACP that she is now at work on her husband's biography.

Mrs. White, presently food editor of a home magazine, is touring the country in behalf of her new book, "Can-Opener Cooking."

Speaking of "How Far the Promised Land," the last book written by White, Mrs. White said:

"Many people, including Alan Paton, who wrote the foreword, consider this my husband's best book. It dramatizes stories about people, and it shows statistically the progress made in the last century towards the abolition of second-class citizenship."

Mrs. White explained how the title for the book was chosen. She said it came of a conversation between her husband and a young doctor who was treating White during his final illness.

In answer to a question about recent changes in the field of race relations, Walter White replied:

"Who knows how far the promised land, but it's not far off."

Walter White And Wife Had Lovely Wedded Life, Say

Globe p.18
Jan. 12-7-36
Nashville, Tenn.

CHICAGO—The heart-warming love story of NAACP's Walter White and his white wife, Poppy Cannon, is featured in the January EBONY. The story, taken from a book written by Miss Cannon and finished prior to White's death, is entitled The Love That Never Died. It describes the joys and heartaches the two endured during their seven-year marriage.

They first met in 1929. Poppy was 20--White was 35. Despite infrequent contacts, a warm attraction developed between them. They fought against it and for one period went ten years without seeing each other. Then in 1944 they met at a luncheon and resumed their friendship. It was three years before they were divorced and free to marry each other, she writes in EBONY. In July, 1949, 20 years after their first meeting Walter White and Poppy Cannon were married.

She writes that even though White admitted it, she knew that their marriage added to his problems in the NAACP. Powerful forces within the Association wanted to oust him. He was told before the marriage, that Negro women would severely criticize him. They learned that it was Negro women who supported them most. Famous people like Mary McLeod Bethune and Lena Horne stuck by the Whites and dispelled the myth.

When White and Poppy were married he had already suffered many heart attacks. After they had been married for a few months, the attacks were more frequent. Poppy tells how she vainly pleaded with him to slow down. He promised to slack off, but events made it difficult for him to keep his word. In the spring of 1955, after a siege of illness and seven years of married bliss, Walter White died suddenly in Poppy's arms.

When asked whether she will continue her husband's fight against bigotry, Mrs. White says: "Anyone with the name of Walter White, even if it's only Mrs. Walter White, is committed to the cause forever."

Mississippi Roundup—

Segregation Dead, Says NAACP Aide

JACKSON, June 3 (AP) — A high official of the National Assocation for the Advancement of Colored People said today that "segregation is dead, even though like a zombie it still walks around."

The statements were made by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins in a speech at a meeting of Mississippi branches of the organization.

Wilkins said desegregation is spreading.

"It has been successful wherever it has been tried," he declared.

"It can't be stopped by smearing the NAACP as a Communist-front organization . . . nor . . . by fancy words like 'interposition.'

"And the desegregation campaign will not be stopped by vicious talk of Negroes being diseased and criminal and incapable of learning.

"There is nothing about the desegregation campaign that cannot be solved by honest people sitting down and talking over ways and means."

Surveying the situation in Southern schools, Wilkins said: "There has been no difficulty with students or administrators."

"In Western Texas, through almost the whole of Oklahoma, all of Missouri, more than a third of Kentucky, three towns in Arkansas, one in Tennessee, three-fourths of West Virginia, half of Delaware, Baltimore and five counties in Maryland, and the District of Columbia, the change is being made."

Wilkins, executive secretary, said unless care in selection of delegates were taken there was a possibility left wingers might capture the Assembly and then "the whole civil rights movement will receive a black eye and we will get very little attention, if any, by the Congress."

Last week the Daily Worker, Communist party organ, urged support of the Assembly which has been called by various organizations to seek legislation in this session of Congress against what sponsors call a "breakdown in law and order in some parts of the South."

Desegregation opponents in the South have charged that NAACP was working with Communists.

In his communication to NAACP branches, Wilkins said "you know that our national policy is not to cooperate with any Communist-front or left-wing group. Of course, we do not work with Communists."

Among organizations behind the Civil Rights Assembly, expected to attract about 2,000 delegates, are the Catholic Interracial Council, YWCA, National Council of Jewish Women, American Jewish Congress and American Jewish Committee, AFL-CIO and various church groups.

NAACP Cautions Members To Keep Communists Out

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 —The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has warned its 1,300 branches and youth councils to use care in selecting delegates to the nationwide Civil Rights Assembly in Washington March 4-6 because of Communist party efforts to infiltrate the gathering.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive

Our Opinions

Well Done, Mr. Wilkins

Mr. Roy Wilkins, the executive secretary of the NAACP is to be congratulated for the able and dignified way in which he acquitted himself when he appeared on "Meet the Press," August 5.

The most popular of the television interview shows, "Meet the Press" is also the most formidable arena for any public person to enter. The sharpest questions by America's top reporters are leveled at the individual in the witness chair and no mercy is shown in the efforts to get at the heart of the subject's thinking and knowledge on a particular matter.

Many a nimble veteran of public affairs has found himself impaled on a barb during this half hour trial by ordeal. However, as ruthless as it may seem, the valuable service to the public performed in getting information first hand is incalculable. Our one criticism or suggestion if we may add it is that some qualified Negro reporters ought to be invited to participate from time to time as questioners on vital subjects.

But getting back to Mr. Wilkins, he displayed remarkable calm and skill under the relentless hammering given him on the association's views. His handling of this is especially important, because it speaks for so many people. Although the total membership is somewhere around 300,000, only a fraction of the total Negro population of the country, the NAACP is the spokesman for the Negro and this cannot be challenged.

Mr. Wilkins did not commit the Negro voter to either political party; but he made it clear that he expected both parties to take a firm and clear stand on civil rights and that this would weigh heavily on how he voted in November, which is quite true.

He made it plain that the NAACP was not advocating the use of force; but he was also positive in his emphasis that the government should employ all the authority at its command if outright defiance of the Supreme Court decision in the Schools cases continued beyond the "reasonable and deliberate speed" which the court decreed.

Finally, Mr. Wilkins completely routed an attempt to link him or the association with Communist sympathies charged to him. All in all, his performance was a credit both to the association and to the Negro people and we are proud to extend our felicitations to him.

Roy Wilkins Highlights Mass Meeting Of Kansas State NAACP Branches

Outspoken and vigorous support of the causes he believes in is a hallmark of Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP. It was in this way that he delivered a 'hot' 45-minute speech Sunday, 3 p.m., at Memorial hall, 7th and Barnett in Kansas City, Kas.

Mr. Wilkins spoke at a public mass meeting sponsored by the state branches of the NAACP, as the opening feature of the group's annual state meeting.

The speaker said although the first Negroes arrived in America in 1607, twelve years before the first Negro slave was brought here in 1619, it seems odd that Negroes must today be thought of as "peculiar, men of Mars, or possessing a different culture." He jokingly added, "we've been eating grits and hominy together a long time."

Mr. Wilkins described this period of American history as "crucial and exciting." He compared the times with the days of Frederick Douglass and the Civil war. The speaker added, "this is a time of great honor and action.

High Court Ends Era

"We've come a long way, continued Mr. Wilkins. "May 17, 1954 was the end of a philosophy and the seperate but equal era." The separate but equal philosophy was laid in 1896, said Mr. Wilkins, but the Supreme Court, over two years ago, "booted out" such a doctrine.

"And out of this decree came a war," the speaker said. The war he explained, is a result of some persons deliberately refusing to obey the Supreme Court's decree. Mr. Wilkins asked, "How much liberty is left if people don't have to obey laws?" "If you can say a law relative to schools don't amount to anything, the same should be said about taxes, interstate commerce, in fact, everything goes," the speaker replied.

Cites Delinquency

Mr. Wilkins blamed the rise in juvenile delinquency upon the loss of respect for authority. "A delinquent thrives because someone made it easy for him to get away the first time with disobeying authority."

"Nobody said it was easy to mix schools in the south," the NAACP leader asserted, "I can understand the Southerners problem." "I am willing to let him take time to adjust, but I am not willing to hear him say, 'I will never obey the decision now or ever.' This statement drew loud applause from the listeners.'"

Every effort in the United States today should be toward working out a way to obey the Supreme Court's decree, Mr. Wilkins said.

Be Brave In Fight

"Be courageous in the fight against segregation," Mr. Wilkins advised. He cited the case of Eloree, South Carolina, where 24 Negro teachers resigned from their jobs rather than sign a petition stating that they believed in segregation.

Mrs. James Gordon, a white resident of Wheat Croft, Ky., a town near Clay and Sturgis, was used as an example. Mr. Wilkins said this lady rebuked the scorns and criticisms of other whites and took her children to the schools soon after they were mixed.

The NAACP leader pointed out the fact that the attorney general of Georgia recently mailed unqualified voters in Georgia, a ridiculous piece of literature, what the attorney general called, "a typical NAACP speech." The false speech was based on intermarri-

ROY WILKINS

age of the races.

When the attorney general was questioned about the speech, Mr. Wilkins quoted him as saying, "I didn't think it was authentic. I got it from a member of the Mississippi White Citizen's Council."

Talks About Texas

In discussing the many-sided battle now being waged against the NAACP in Texas, Mr. Wilkins said Texas Rangers recently rounded up several school children, took them to the Justice of the Peace, and asked them: "You didn't employ the NAACP to help you in anyway did you?" The speaker was referring to an attempt by Texas officials to prove that the NAACP is soliciting clients for lawsuits.

Despite the fact that going through the courts is the American way of seeking redress, the officials of Texas say this is stirring up racial hate Mr. Wilkins added.

Said the speaker, one thing we must credit members of the white race with is their ability to "think up so much red tape." He was referring to the Virginia legislature whose members passed seven laws directed against the NAACP alone and the integration of schools.

In referring to the Washington D. C. School probe, the speaker said, "If Negroes were behind the 50 years they attended segregated schools, how in the world could they catch up in two years." The school probe was an attempt by Southern lawmakers to prove that integrated schools were hindering Negro and white pupils.

Urged To Use Political Power

In emphasizing the power of the ballot for good, Mr Wilkins pointed out how this power could be used to elect men to office who recognize complete equality. He said the problem of racial equality cannot help but be political and urged the voters to "use your ballot for your own benefit. It is the right thing to do."

Describing the national picture, the speaker said, "This year, a real thoughtful Negro voter has a hard time deciding whether to vote for a Republican candidate or the Democratic candidates. He added that three-fourths of the important committees are presently headed by Southern Democrats. He cited Eastland as being chairman of the Senate Judicial committee.

He remarked, "Eastland has jurisdiction over the selection of all U. S. Attorneys, so how much chance would a civil rights bill have in Eastland's committee?"

As for Eisenhower, Mr. Wilkins said the President impressed him as a man who wished the racial problem would go away. He said, 'He would like to see peace and harmony but a President can only do what his congress will let him do."

He listed the desegregation of schools on Army posts and desegregation of schools on Naval base as two achievements of the President. However he denied the alleged idea that Eisenhower or the GOP cleaned up Washington, D. C.

Eisenhower was recently quoted as saying, "it doesn't make any difference if I endorse the Supreme Court decision or not. The speaker had this to say in rebuttal to this statement:

"It does make a difference what the President does. We expect the President to say this is a shame in this age and that the country will not have mob rule. We expect the President to condemn such action as in Texarkana, Texas where Texas Rangers were stationed at a city college and instructed to arrest two Negroes if they dared to enter the school."

In closing he called upon the Northern voters to think about "our Southern brothers." He expressed confidence in the fights being waged by the NAACP. He concluded, "we're marching on. We will win and we have a brighter future in the last half of the 20th century than we did in the first part.

Wilkins Hails Bus Rule

State Press Fri. 11-23-56 P. 1

Hopes South Falls in Line

Little Rock, Ark.

The U. S. Supreme Court's ruling of Nov. 13 which banned segregation on intrastate buses in Alabama was hailed immediately by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, as "a further step in the direction of wiping out all forms of racial segregation in public facilities, services and institutions."

The NAACP official expressed the opinion that now that the Supreme Court has spoken with clarity we are hopeful that the majority of communities throughout the South will fall in line."

The ruling on bus segregation in Alabama was interpreted as being the deathknell to the enforced separation of the case on public vehicles travelling within cities or states throughout the South. Among states which could be affected by the ruling are Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

The Supreme Court affirmed a three-judge federal court ruling that held bus segregation in Alabama to "violate the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment' to the U. S. Constitution. The ruling was concerned specifically with an Alabama state law and a Montgomery, Ala., city code requiring segregation on intrastate buses.

State Press

Commenting further, Mr. Wilkins declared: "The whole matter of bus segregation has been one of the most irritating and humiliating problems confronting the colored people in the south. Often bus drivers have been discourteous and rude to Negro passengers, including women with small children."

NAACP attorneys in the case were Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel, Fred D. Gray and Charles D. Langford.

Four Women Brought Case

The Nov. 13 ruling grew out of a suit brought by four Negro women residents of Montgomery, Ala., challenging the constitutionality of the Montgomery city code and the Alabama state law which require segregation on local buses. The four women had refused to comply with the segregation laws and had been arrested and fined for their action.

Their case was heard by a three-judge federal court which in a majority opinion held the segregation statutes to be unconstitutional. This ruling was appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court by the Alabama Public Service Commission and the Montgomery Board of Commissioners.

On Nov. 14, the day after the high court ruling, U. S. Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives of Montgomery, one of the judges who composed the three-judge federal court which rendered the original decision in the case, said that the ruling would go into effect in Montgomery as soon as the Supreme Court's order reached the U. S. District Court in that city.

On Nov. 14, the Negro residents of Montgomery who since last year have been conducting a mass protest against racial discrimination on city buses, voted to ride the buses once more as soon as the Supreme Court mandate reaches the U. S. District Court in Montgomery.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., a leader of the protest movement pointed out to a crowd of some 2,000 Negroes last night that local authorities might arrest Negroes sitting in "white" section of city buses if such authorities had not been notified officially of the Supreme Court rule.

One Woman Started Protest

Approximately 50,000 Negroes of Montgomery have refused to ride on city buses since last Dec. 5, during which time the Montgomery bus company has lost some $750,0000 in revenue. The mass protest started when Mrs. Rosa Parks was arrested and fined for refusing to relinquish her bus seat to a white man.

'Imperative That Senate Act at Beginning of 85th Congress,' Says Wilkins

Dispatcher P. 1

Des Moines, Iowa

Thurs. 11-29-56

New York.—"It is imperative that the Senate act at the beginning of the 85th Congress to end" the filibuster, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Nov. 23 in identical telegrams to Senate majority and minority leaders, Senators Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Texas) and William K. Knowland (R., Calif.).

In another telegram to Richard M. Nixon, Mr. Wilkins reminded the Vice President that "the humane principles of 'modern Republicanism' for which you and President Eisenhower stand cannot be realized as long as a small group of senators can kill the administration's legislative proposals. To achieve this goal the tyranny of the minority must be ended."

Marathon Talkfest

The telegrams were prompted by announcement on Thanksgiving Day that six northern Democratic senators were preparing to make an all-out effort to revise Senate Rule 22 in order to make it possible to end a filibuster by a simple majority vote. Under the present rule, 64 of the Senate's 96 members must vote to stop the marathon talkfest which certain southern senators use to prevent a vote on civil rights bills.

Joining Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota in announcing this proposal were Senators Paul H. Douglas, Illinois; Wayne Morse and Richard L. Neuberger, regon; James E. Murray, Montana; and Pat McNamara, Michigan. The revision of the Senate rule is one of several proposals advanced by the group.

NAACP Urges

The NAACP, Mr. Wilkins told Senators Johnson and Knowland, "strongly urges you to rally the support of senators of your party for revision of Senate Rule 22 to curb the destructive filibuster . . . As long as the filibuster remains, civil rights pledges in party platforms and other such pronouncements are meaningless."

The filibuster, the NAACP leader said, not only "negates the democratic process" but also "jeopardizes our role as leader of the free world." In this time of world crisis, he declared, "we cannot afford the damaging impact of this sinister device to paralize Congress."

Dispatcher P. 6

Noting the vice president's "strategic role in any effort to end the filibuster" and citing Mr. Nixon's advocacy of "equal rights for all citizens," Mr. Wilkins called upon him "for aid in eliminating the chief roadblock to civil rights legislation."

Grid Encounter Scheduled for '57

NAACP Protests Scheduled Army-Tulane Game

NEW YORK—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP has strongly urged the Secretary of the Army that the Army football team withdraw from a game scheduled with Tulane University scheduled for Nov. 16, 1957, in New Orleans.

Mr. Wilkins' telegram, dated Oct. 31, was released here last week by the NAACP.

In the wire, Wilkins told the Secretary, Wilber M. Brucker, that Louisiana's segregation law would require segregated seating of Negro Army personnel. To play the game there, Mr. Wilkins said, "would be a conspicuous endorsement of racial segregation because the armed services' policy of no segregation would be violated."

The Army admitted receiving the telegram in Washington but no reply has been forthcoming as yet.

Mr. Wilkins also pointed out to Mr. Brucker, that several Northern and Midwestern universities and colleges have cancelled both football and basketball games with Louisiana teams.

Army Coach Earl Blaik has been quoted as saying that the game with Tulane will be played regardless of new Louisiana law enforcing strict racial segregation of players and spectators. Mr. Blaik is reported as saying since Army has no Negroes on its squad the game can proceed.

Blond southerners denied free speech on integration

TAMPA, Fla. — White southerners are being denied freedom of thought and speech on the school desegregation issue and "do not dare to speak their thoughts unless these conform to the climate of fear that has been created."

That assertion was made here Sunday by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, in a speech to the 17th annual state convention of NAACP branches.

"Suppression of freedom of speech on racial issues is the great tragedy and great danger in the present hysteria," said Mr. Wilkins, adding that few white people realize that if they can be smeared and shut up on the school issue they can be silenced on other issues as well.

* * *

THE SPEAKER DECLARED that the White Citizens Councils and similar organizations had "many more irons in the fire than the anti-colored one" and suggested that they were interested also in control of voting rights of colored and poor white people in barring or curtailing labor unions.

"Southern white people, as has been done so often, are being brainwashed with the color issue," he said. "The colored citizen is being pictured as the bogey man when in reality he is only the straw man."

All the action and propaganda thus far has failed to frighten colored people, the speaker said, as evidenced by the actions of parents and children in Kentucky and Tennessee.

* * *

THE NEW ATTACK is now directed at the NAACP, with states seeking to bar it from operating. Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, using court action against the NAACP, he said while the Virginia Assembly has passed a package of seven bills aimed at the NAACP.

"One of these forbids 'advocacy' of a racial cause and there goes free speech," Mr. Wilkins declared. "Another forbids urging the legislature to act on a racial matter and there goes government of the people.

"In trying to cut down the NAACP, Virginia has cut down the freedom of its white citizens."

Wilkins Hails Bus Decision

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Commenting further, Mr. Wilkins declared: "The whole matter of bus segregation has been one of the most irritating and humiliating problems confronting the colored people in the South. Often bus drivers have been discourteous and rude to Negro passengers, including women with small children."

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In February, nearly 100 Montgomery Negroes were arrested for their leadership of the bus protest movement. At that time, the NAACP asked all sympathetic citizens to contribute at least one hour's wages to the Montgomery effort to end bus discrimination.

On March 22, Dr. King was found guilty of leading an illegal boycott against the city bus lines. His jail sentence of 386 days was suspended after defense lawyers announced that the case would be appealed. The case of 89 other indicted Negro leaders were continued pending the appeal.

J. H. Bagley, manager of the Montgomery bus company, announced that his drivers would continue to enforce segregation on the vehicles until a state injunction requiring it is dissolved.

Two Awards In One Day Given To NAACP's Wilkins

New York—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, had the unusual experience last week of being presented with two awards in one day. They were from the B'nai B'rith of Brooklyn and Nu Omicron chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. Both presentations were made on Nov.

The B'nai B'rith award, presented to Mr. Wilkins at the annual covenant breakfast of that group, cited the NAACP official "for his distinguished leadership in the field of civil rights, his eloquent espousal of our democratic faith, and his courageous leadership in the battle for desegregation."

The Omega Psi Phi "Human Relations Award to a resident of Queens" noted Mr. Wilkins has made "outstanding achievements in the field of human relations."

The B'nai B'rith award was presented at the Granada Hotel in Brooklyn and the Omega Psi Phi award at the Allen African Methodist Episcopal Church in Jamaica.

ROY WILKINS
Gets Two Awards

Roy Wilkins Nets 2 Awards In Week

Journal & Guide
Sat. 11-24-56

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Norfolk, Va. P. 2

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NAACP Chief Finds No Comfort In Offering

Interpreter Houston Ley.
Sat. 9-1-56

GOP Headquarters, San Francisco—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, admitted Tuesday that the Republicans' civil rights plank was a "shade better" than the Democratic one, but curtly added there isn't much comfort available to the Negro. He did say, however, it was "the best in sight."

The young NAACP chief said it may well develop that the Negro will say "to hell with both platforms" and look to the two presidential candidates for guidance.

The language of the Republican plank is clearer on the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools than that of the Democratic plank.

The Republicans avoided a fight Tuesday over their civil rights plank, accepting it with no glaring controversy, at the possible cost of liberal, Negro, and labor votes. These liberals did admit, however, that the plank is stronger than the Democratic one, but not what they anticipated.

But liberals who sought a liberal plank were displeased with the statement that segregation in public schools "must be progressively eliminated."

At the same time, the plank said desegregation should be accomplished, in the language of the court, with "all deliberate speed," locally through Federal district courts.

The committee apparently revised the plank to meet objections of Southerners. This was indicated by a statement that "use of force or violence by any group or agency will tend only to worsen the many problems inherent in the situation."

The plank, however, calls for encouragement and support of the work of the courts "in every legal manner by all branches of the Federal Government."

Concessions to the Southerners were made to aid Republican chances of senatorial contests in Kentucky and congressional races in other Southern states where the Republicans believe they can pick up seats.

The White House was said to have been impressed by this argument in the cases of John Sherman Cooper, ex-ambassador to India, and Thurston Morton, ex-assistant Secretary of State.

Mr Cooper is running for the unexpired term of the late Senator Alben W Barkley, who defeated him for reelection in 1954. His opponent is Lawrence Wetherby, former Governor of Kentucky.

Mr Morton is a candidate for the full six-year term. He is opposing Senator Earle C Clements, Democrat.

The Democratic plank on civil rights recognizes the Supreme Court as a coordinate branch of the Federal Government and says its decisions are the law of the land. It is silent on the question of carrying out the desegregation decision.

It said the decision has brought consequences of vast importance to the country as a whole and the communities directly affected. It rejects the use of force "to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts."

The Republican plank praises the achievements of the Eisenhower Administration in the field of civil rights, particularly the ending of racial segregation in public facilities in the District of Columbia, and in Federal employment and veterans' hospitals.

It claims that the Eisenhower Administration has made greater progress in the field of civil rights in the three and a half years it has been in office than in any similar period since 1876.

It pledges the Republican party to continue to enforce impartially existing Federal civil rights statutes.

It commends the administration for the progress made in eliminating job discrimination by plants and firms having Federal contracts.

It also pledges support to the civil rights program presented by President Eisenhower to the last session of Congress.

This program called for the creation of a civil rights commission with subpena powers, to establish a civil rights division in the Justice Department, and to give the Attorney General power to bring civil actions for injunctions and damages to protect the right to vote and prevent violations of civil rights laws.

(The full text of the civil rights plank is on Page 2).

Cited for His Contribution To Better Race Relations

Bystander Thurs. 9-6-56
Des Moines, Iowa P. 1

New York,—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, was cited this week by the Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion for his contributions to better race relations in the United States and abroad.

The Conference, founded 16 years ago, has as its purpose the improvement of democratic civilization by utilizing the resources of science, philosophy and religion.

The citation conferred upon Mr. Wilkins declared that the NAACP official "labors quietly but effectively to build more secure foundations for democracy and for all mankind."

The document further noted: "For a generation he has labored unselfishly for improved race relations on this continent and abroad, convinced of the need and value of social techniques and of effective legislation, of progress through peaceful means and education. Sensitive to the heartbreak frustrations of American Negroes, he has the wisdom to measure improvement day by day and year by year, the courage to overcome setbacks and to attack problems previously thought impossible of solution.

Injustices

"Throughout his proper concern for members of his own race he remains aware that injustice for any group means injustice for all."

Mr. Wilkins, the citation said, "has been preeminent in applying the principle of human equality and in working toward the goals to which the Conference is dedicated."

Lyman Bryson, Professor Emeritus of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, read the citation at a public session of the Conference in this city on Aug. 28. He is a vice president and moderator of the Conference, which is holding daily meetings at the Men's Faculty Club of Columbia University this week.

Praises Negro Parents and Children for Courage and Determination for Their Rights

Bystander Thurs. 9-20-56
Des Moines, Iowa P. 1

Cleveland, Ohio,—The example of Negro children who went to school in spite of mob threats in Tennessee and Kentucky "should answer once and for all the false contension that Negro parents and their children are satisfied with the education they are getting and do not want to take advantage of the Supreme Court school opinion," it was asserted here Sept. 16 by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

Mr. Wilkins spoke at a meeting opening the fall membership campaign of the Cleveland NAACP branch.

"Whenever children enroll in school in front of a mob ,they surely want desegregation," he declared.

Teeth of Mobs

"These people exercised their rights in the teeth of mobs and under the escort of guns," the NAACP official pointed out. "The children dared to go to school in the face of threats of violence to their person. They turned a deaf ear to insults hurled at them, not only by those of their own age group, but by white adults.

"They are the dignified heroes and heroines of this disgraceful business. Their white opponents wear the badge of shame before the world."

Mr. Wilkins extended praise also to Tennessee and Kentucky governors, troop commanders, and white citizens and officials "for the maintenance of law and order."

"But it seems to me," he added, "that all hats should be off to the Negro parents and their children who had the courage and determination to enjoy their rights under the law."

Wilkins Leans to GOP Platform

Times Picayune New Orleans, La.
Sun. 8-26-56

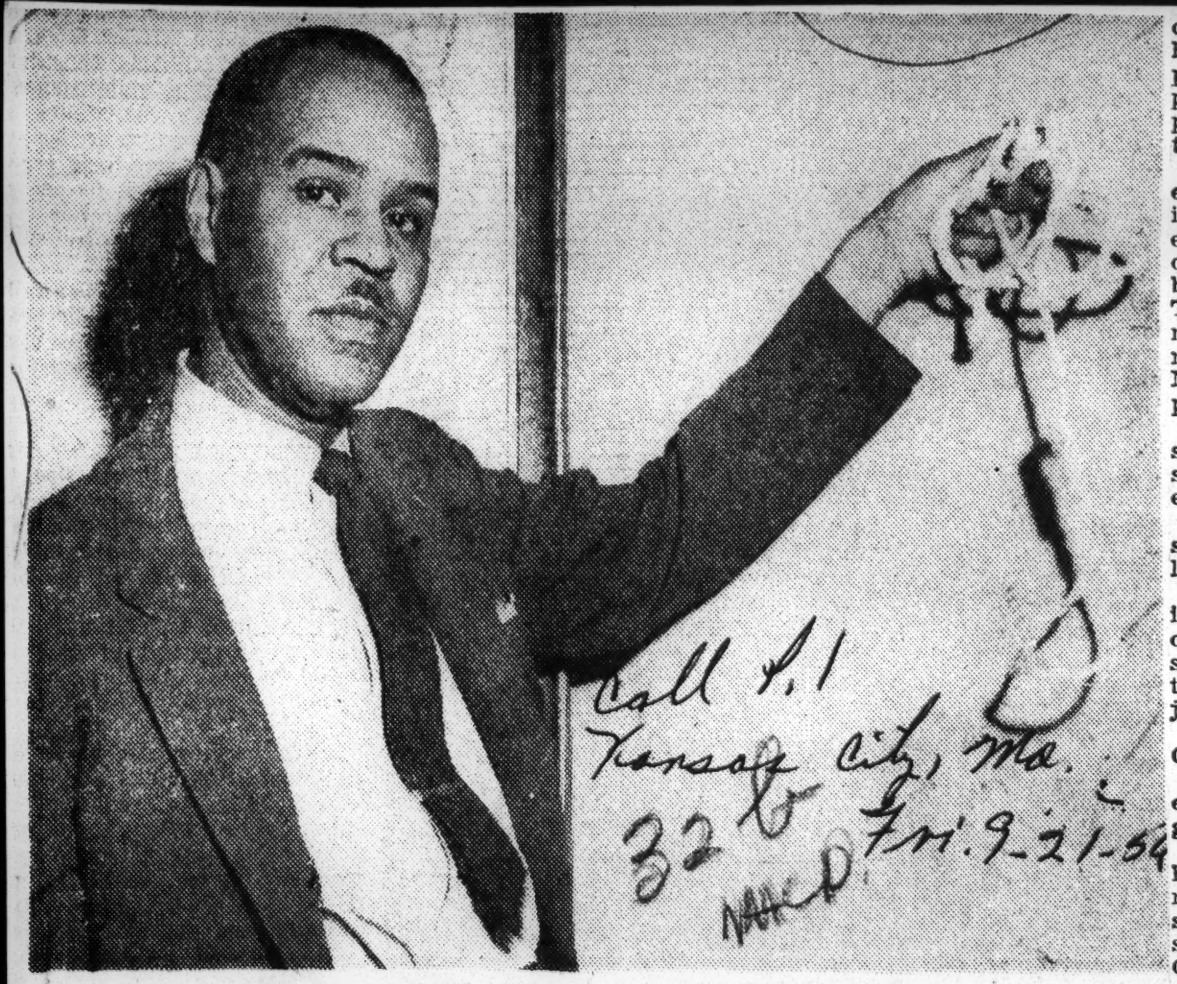
NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said here, "The Republican platform seems to be a shade better than that of the Democrats on the subject of civil rights."

He said, however, "The difference between the two platforms -- basically so slight that the voters may have to decide which candidate or candidates will do the best job."

Wilkins said the Republicans "weakened their statement on the Supreme Court by declaring that segregation should be eliminated 'progressively.'" He referred to the 1954 Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools.

Discussing the civil rights plank in the Democratic platform, Wilkins said the Democratic program "does not pledge any federal legislative action on any specified points. It merely states that the federal government should act."

He said that "perhaps the one outstanding point" in the Democratic platform is that it "recognizes the existence of the filibuster and promises to do something at the beginning of the next session of the Congress."



NOOSE SENT TO NAACP.—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP holds in his left hand a hangman's noose sent to the NAACP's national headquarters in New York from Florida. An accompanying message from the holder of Box 87 in Perry, Fla., was neatly typed as follows:

They tell me if you give a N—— enough rope He will hang himself. So here it is.
P. S. Please use and pass on
P.P.S. A theme song for the N.A.A.C.P.
(Bye Bye Blackbird)

Scientific unit cites Wilkins

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Mr. Wilkins, the citation declared, "labors quietly but effectively to build more secure foundations for democracy and for all mankind."

Lyman Bryson, professor emeritus of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, read the citation at a public session of the Conference which met at the Men's Faculty Club of Columbia University.

NEGRO'S CAPACITY TO LEARN ARGUED

Professor Says Tests Prove Whites Better as a Group —Wilkins Disputes Him

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP) —A Villanova University psychologist said today that as measured by psychological-test performance Negroes as a group did not possess as much capacity for education as white people.

Dr. Frank C. J. McGurk, Associate Professor of Psychology added:

"This has been demonstrated over and over."

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, commented that Mr. McGurk himself had noted that his views were not concurred in by some of the foremost authorities on the subject.

In a copyrighted article in U. S. News & World Report, weekly news magazine published in Wahsington, Mr. McGurk said the nation "will have to be more factual about race differences, and much less emotional."

Professor McGuark said he had based his conclusions on psychological tests administered to white and Negroes during World War I and since.

Three Points Made

"Regardless of our emotional attachment to the school-desegregation problem," Mr. McGuark wrote, "certain facts must be faced.

"First, as far as psychological-test performance is a measure of capacity for education, Negroes as a group do not possess as much of it as whites as a group. This has been demonstrated over and over.

"Next, we must realize that, since 1918, the vast improvements in the social and economic status of the Negro have not changed his relationship to the whites regarding capacity for education. This is not to say that this relationship cannot be changed; it says merely that it has not been changed. It implies strongly that we are approaching the race-difference problem from the wrong direction.

"Thirdly, as far as our knowledge of the problem goes, the improvements in the social and economic opportunities have only increased the differences between Negroes and whites. This is because such improvements have been given to both racial groups—not only to the Negro—and the whites have profited the more from them."

Mr. McGurk said his conclusions wwere not drawn from a selection of studies intended to emphasize a point of view.

"They are the only existing studies that relate to the problem," he added.

Mr. McGurk, who has been doing research in racial psychology since 1939, recently left the staff of the United States Military Academy at West Point to join the Villanova faculty.

One study cited by Mr. McGurk was made in 1953.

Comparing the high socio-economic groups, the psychologist added:

"The average score of the high Negro group was very much lower than the average score of the white of equivalent socio-economic status. * * * Only 18 per cent of these Negro children of excellent socio-economic background obtained test scores that equaled or exceeded the average white score.

"This is even poorer Negro performance that that which was reported in 1918, and this is all the more significant when we consider that, in the 1953 re-analysis, we were dealing with Negro children of fine social and economic backgrounds."

In comparing Negroes and whites of equally low social and economic backgrounds, Mr. McGurk said:

"Actually, the average test scores of the low Negro group and the low white group were almost identical. About 41 per cent of the Negroes overlapped [equaled or exceeded] the average score of the whites * * *"

Wilkins Sees Omissions

Mr. Wilkins, in his rebuttal, said Mr. McGurk's views "are in contrast to those of most of the reputable scientific investigators in the field of racial differences (including some of those whose work he cites).

"Dr. McGurk ignores the even vaster body of test data accruing from military experience in World War II. Then, as in the World War I testing, it was found that, while the mean test scores of Negroes nationally were below those of whites, Northern Negroes averaged as well as or better than Southern whites.

"If this does not indicate a vital role for socio-economic factors in performance on tests, it must indicate that Northern and Southern Whites are two different races.

"Use of the concept of 'overlap' is certain to be misleading without suitable explanation; the average reader would infer that the 'overlap' percentage cited for Negroes represents the total proportion found to be generally on a par with whites when this is not the case at all.

"More serious, however, is Dr. McGurk's omission of the proportion of white 'overlap' in each case, which is the more critical comparison. The whole problem of the variable meaning of 'overlap' for varying sizes of mean score is entirely untouched, although this, too, is of great importance in this kind of interpretation.

"The article as whole appears to be an attempt, by means of an unscientific and incomplete presentation of scientific data, to implant desired conclusions which could not be so implanted if the whole story were given."

32b 1956 NAACP MR. ROY WILKINS

Say House Subcommittee Hearings on Desegregation Are Used 'To Spread Hate'

Washington—Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, charged here at a mass meeting last week that a current Congressional investigation on school desegration in the District of Columbia has led to Negroes being "smeared from one end of the country to another."

Eugene Davidson, president of the District of Columbia NAACP branch, which sponsored the meeting, asserted that during the hearings the "halls of Congress" are being used "to spread hate."

No Constructive Purpose

Some 400 persons who attended the gathering read a telegram from Adlai Stevenson, Democratic presidential candidate, which said: "I think the hearings are serving no constructive purpose."

President Eisenhower previously had sent a telegram, through an aide, to Mr. Davidson, in which he expressed the opinion that the hearings, conducted by a special subcommittee of the House District of Columbia Committee, would not impair school integration in Washington.

Committee Members

Mr. Wilkins told the audience that he preferred Mr. Stevenson's view on the matter. He denounced the hearings as the action of some southern Congressmen "to force their views and those of their constituents on the nation through the mechanism and James C. Davis (D) of Georgia. Other sub-committee members are John Bell Williams (D) of Mississippi; Woodrow W. Jones (D) of North Carolina; Joel T. Broyhill (R) of Virginia; DeWitt S. Hyde (R) of Maryland; and A. L. Miller (R) of Nebraska. Reps. Hyde and Miller have not attended the hearings, and Rep. Broyhill, who signed the Southern manifesto, has been present only for brief periods.

The subcommittee preceedings were called "a Georgia and Mississippi hearing, not a hearing of Congress," by Wilkins.

He further charged that Reps. Davis and Williams "want to make a record so they can print and distribute it under the imprimatur of the House District Committee. They odn't care whether it's the truth or lies. They'd prefer lies, of course."

The NAACP official declared that Negroes, while not achieving full civil rights at the hands of Republicans, at least "don't get slander." Neither party has much to brag about regarding civil rights, he added.

Shameful Frauds

Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Howard University in Washington, told the audience that "one of the most shameful frauds in American history is the myth of the inherent, ineradicable inferiority of the Negro race."

He noted that most experts credited poorer performance of Negroes in school and psychological tests to social and economic factors, not to race.

The meeting was held on Sept. 23, to answer allegations made at hearings of the subcommittee during the previous week.

Wilkins says pupils want desegregation

CLEVELAND — Roy Wilkins NAACP executive secretary, declared here in an address last week that colored pupils want desegregation, despite false beliefs that they do not.

Speaking at a meeting opening the fall membership campaign of the Cleveland NAACP branch, Mr. Wilkins said that the children of Tennessee and Kentucky have proved they are not satisfied with segregated schools.

He pointed out how the children in those sections have attended school despite the threats of mobs.

"WHENEVER children enroll in school in front of a mob, they surely want desegregation," Mr. Wilkins declared, adding:

"These people exercised their rights in the teeth of mobs and under the escort of guns. The children dared to go to school in the face of threats of violence to their persons.

"They turned a deaf ear to insults hurled at them, not only by those of their own group, but by white adults. They are the dignified heroes and heroines of this disgraceful business.

"Their white opponents wear the badge of shame before the world."

* * *

MR. WILKINS extended praised to the Tennessee and Kentucky governors, troop commanders and officials "for the maintenance of law and order."

But it seems to me," he added, "that all hats should be off to colored parents and their children who had the courage and determination to enjoy their rights under the law."

NAACP Lauds Govs. Clement And Chandler

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16 (AP)—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, today mixed criticism of Southern state governments with praise for two Southern governors "whom I would not have bet on."

"The Southern states have been members of the United States with reservations since the Civil War," he told an NAACP meeting. "They have a government based on race. It is directed against the Negro who gets out of line, who doesn't stay in 'his place.'"

PRAISES GOVERNORS

The states "see nothing wrong with passing laws against Negroes and Negro organizations," Wilkins said.

But he praised the roles of Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee and Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler of Kentucky in calling out state troops to protect children.

He said he would "not have bet" on the governors acting as they did and he praised them for their actions.

CAPS SHIVERS

"If you are firm and strong in the law, you can always beat the mob," he said. "When you start to switch around and hem and haw, you lose to the mobs."

He castigated Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas for what he termed sending the Texas Rangers into Mansfield to halt the enrollment of Negro children there.

Citation For Roy Wilkins

NEW YORK. — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, was cited last wek by the Conferene on Science, Philosophy and Religion for his contributions to better race relations in the United States and abroad.

The conference, founded 16 years ago, has as its purpose the improvement of democratic civilization by utilizing the resources of science, philosophy and religion.

The citation conferred upon Mr. Wilkins declared that the NAACP official "labors quietly but effectively to build more secure foundations for democracy and for all mankind."

The document further noted: "For a generation he has labored unselfishly for improved race relations on this continent and abroad, convinced of the need and value of social techniques and of effective legislation, of progress through peaceful means and education. Sensitive to the heartbreaking frustrations of American Negroes, he has the wisdom to measure improvement day by day and year by year, the courage to overcome the setbacks and to attack problems previously thought impossible of solution.

"Throughout his proper concern for members of his own race he remains aware that injustice for any group means injustice for all."

Mr. Wilkins, the citation said, "has been preeminent in applying the principle of human equality and in working toward the goals to which the conference is dedicated."

Lyman Bryson, professor emeritus of education at Teachers college, Columbia university, read the citation at a public session of the conference in this city on Aug. 28. He is a vice president and moderator of the conference, which is holding daily meetings at the Men's Faculty club of Columbia university.

Wilkins Says Southern Laws Not For Negro

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17 (AP)—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, today mixed criticism of Southern state governments with praise for two Southern governors "whom I would not have bet on."

"The Southern states have been members of the United States with reservations since the Civil War," he told an NAACP meeting. "They have a government based on race. It is directed against the Negro who gets out of line, who doesn't stay in "his place."

LAWS AGAINST NEGRO

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"If you are firm and strong in the law, you can always beat the mob," he said. "When you start to switch around and hem and haw, you lose to the mobs."

TEXAS RANGERS

He castigated Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas for what he termed sending the Texas Rangers into Mansfield to halt the enrollment of Negro children there.

"It is now a question between the United States government and the mob of Mansfield," the Negro executive said. "No longer is it a question of white vs. Negro but law vs. mob rule."

Mobs of grown men, he asserted, "are making war on little children."

MATTER OF FACT

Herald Tribune
New York

By JOSEPH and STEWART ALSOP

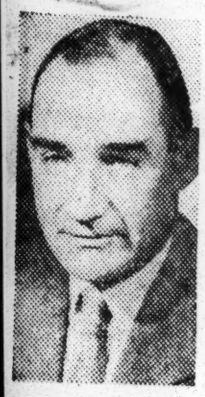
Civil Rights and Mr. Wilkins

Wed. 9-15-56

CHICAGO.

Because civil rights is the one make-or-break issue at this convention, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is a key figure here. He is also an interesting man to talk to.

Wilkins is a thin, soberly dressed Negro of fifty-five, with an oddly boyish face. He is a decorous man, mild-mannered, intelligent, highly articulate carefully reasonable. Most of the time, he talks like a learned professor of sociology. But once in a while you sense the intensity of feeling behind his carefully chosen words.



Joseph Alsop

Stewart Alsop

Here, for example, is Wilkins, in his best professorial style, on how change will come to the South: "Areas of racial reaction will so isolate themselves in their philosophies and practices that great external and internal pressures for change will automatically be generated.

But here is Wilkins when the bitterness breaks through the schoolmasterish style: "No other people would have endured so long being stomped on and kicked and humiliated."

The bitterness is only occasional, and Wilkins clearly makes a great effort to control it, to be patient and reasonable. "I'm not in favor of taking a baseball bat and beating anybody's brains out," he says. "If there's ever any violence down South, the Negroes won't start it. They never do. The Southerners talk about sending Federal troops down there to enforce desegregation. You won't find a single Negro leader who's ever said anything about Federal troops."

Desegregation, Wilkins explains, again in his professorial style, has become the great symbol-issue for all Negroes. "We see it as a status issue—whether we are going to remain second class citizens forever. The feeling of status permeates the whole of Negro life from one end of the country to the other."

* * *

Then the professorial manner breaks down again, when he talks with a grin about "that Judge Brady down South who says we're a criminal race only two generations from eating cockroaches." The grin is not a gay grin. And there is a real, fierce bitterness when Wilkins talks about the economic pressures brought to bear on Southern Negroes who support the N. A. A. C. P.: "They'll take a sharecropper, a poor country Negro tied to the land, and kick him out, and have no shame in starving him."

Only a few city blocks from where Wilkins sits, in a hotel coffee room on Chicago's handsome waterfront, the Chicago black belt begins—mile after mile of it, scabrous slums for the most part, crowded sometimes three and four to a room with Negroes.

The outcome of the current pulling and hauling on the civil rights issue could determine who is to be the Democratic candidate. It might even determine who is to be the next President of the United States. Yet, in the crowded hotel bedrooms and the echoing Amphitheater of this convention city, the issue has taken on a curious unreality. The civil rights debate has centered on using the dread words, "Supreme Court," in the civil rights plank, which is precisely like arguing about how many angels can dance on the head of a pin.

* * *

Yet the issue is very real to Wilkins and his fellow Negroes—profoundly and bitterly real. It is equally real to the white Southerners here, who feel most deeply and sincerely that their established social system is threatened by the Negro upthrust. Many of the Southerners quite genuinely believe that the problem can be solved only if the South is left to deal with it in its own way.

Whether one agrees with them or not, it is possible to feel sympathy both with Wilkins and his Southern enemies, because they are not faking, because they mean what they say. But the vast majority of the politicians gathered here, including most of the leading candidates, do not really mean what they say.

Indeed, they are not really concerned with the meaning of the words written into the civil rights plank. They are thinking, instead, of the delicate balance between the delegates of the South and the delegates of Michigan or Minnesota; between Southern votes and the votes of Harlem or Chicago's black belt. It is only when you talk to a man like Wilkins, or one of the wiser Southerners, that you are suddenly and sharply reminded that there is really a great deal more to it than that. You are reminded that the Negro problem is the great, central, unsolved problem of American society.

Negroes Want Desegregation Says Wilkins

Informer P. 14
Sat. 9-15-56
Houston, Texas

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The example of Negro children who went to school in spite of mob threats in Tennessee and Kentucky "should answer once and for all the false contention that Negro parents and their children are satisfied with the education they are getting and do not want to take advantage of the Supreme Court School opinion." It was asserted here today by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

Mr Wilkins spoke at a meeting opening the fall membership campaign of the Cleveland NAACP branch.

"Whenever children enroll in school in front of a mob, they surely want desegregation.,, he declared.

"These people exercised their rights in the teeth of mobs and under the escort of guns," the NAACP official pointed out. "The children dared to go to school in the face of threats of violence to their persons. They turned a deaf ear to insults hurled at them, not only by those of their own age group, but by white adults.

"They are the dignified heroes and heroines of this disgraceful business. Their opponents wear the badge of shame before the world."

Wilkins decries Ike's neutrality on violence

Afro-American P. 1/3
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 9-15-56

DENVER, Colo. — "It is incredible, but true, that the President of the United States is assuming a neutral position" on school desegregation, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, told some 15,000 persons at the National Baptist Convention here last week.

Mr. Wilkins called the current southern revolts against school desegregation "a contest in which his (the President's) own Supreme Court is under attack and in which lawlessness is running riot."

"Here is the one man," Mr. Wilkins said of President Eisenhower, "who, without favoring your child or mine, or trespassing upon any right of a state, could set a moral tone for the nation in this sorry mess, but he chooses to stand mute.

Mr. Wilkins decried Mr. Eisenhower's neutrality on deseg regation:

"All the nation is watching in shocked horror at men making war upon children and upon the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the bedrock of the constitutional protection of every citizen—and from the White House not a mumbling word.

Just before his reelection as president of the convention, Dr. J. H. Jackson of Chicago, addressed the same crowd which cheered when he asked that colored people be given "our ballot now."

Dr. Jackson declared that the "most urgent request is to give our brothers in the South the full right to vote. If you give us our ballot," he said, 'we will not worry the Federal Government in the near future about our rights as citizens."

Roy Wilkins Says Ike Is "Weak" Man On Civil Rights

Globe P. 7
Fri. 9-14-56

Denver, Colo., Sept. 6.—President Eisenhower is severely criticized by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins for failure to exercise strong leadership for law and order in the Tennessee and Texas school integration riots, in the advance text of a speech scheduled for delivery by Mr. Wilkins here today.

The NAACP official addressed some 15,000 delegates to the National Baptist Convention, Inc., in this city.

Commenting on a Presidential press conference, the Wilkins' speech said that Gen. Eisenhower "did not contribute very much to the cause of law and order. In the same sentence he criticized both those who use violence to defy the law and those who ask compliance with the law. We do not believe there is any 'middle ground' between law and defiance of law."

The speech refers to the President as "the one man who, without favoring your child or mine, and without interfering with the rights of the states, could set a moral tone for the nation in this sorry mess."

Recalling events of the past several days, Mr. Wilkins in his address says further of the President:

"The newspapers, radio and television are full of riot accounts in his own land. Governors have called out troops. Men have been hung in effigy. A Guardsman has been stabbed. All the nation is watching in shocked horror at men making war upon children and upon the Supreme Court of the United States.

Wilkins Says Plank Falls Short

Sat. 9-15-56

CHICAGO — Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, today reiterated the criticism he voiced of a compromise civil rights plank adopted by the Democratic convention here.

It is evident that Mr. Wilkins feels the compromise plank falls unacceptably short of the requirements for a major political party seeking the nation's votes in 1956.

Passages in the plank dealing with the Supreme Court decision on public school segregation are totally meaningless, the NAACP official said. He pointed out that other passages calling for continued "efforts" by the Democratic party in behalf of other civil rights guarantees now have dropped the 1952 plank's references to federal legislation and thus are a definite step backward.

The compromise plank will not be an effective argument for the votes of those who expect to see equality of citizenship a reality for all Americans in the foreseeable future Mr. Wilkins indicated.

Compromise on the disputed civil rights plank struck down an amendment pledging the Democrats to carry out the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decisions, with interfering "with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts."

The defeated amendment also asked federal laws to guarantee fair employment, personal security and full voting rights.

The compromise civil rights plank said nothing of implementing the Supreme Court decisions on segregation, and dealt with racial discrimination only in general terms proposing a specific course of action.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Roy Wilkins Disagree Over Term 'Moderation'

Call Fri. 5-25-56 Kansas City, Mo.

P 3

Speak on Same Platform at D. C. Meeting

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, honorary chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, clashed last week over the term "moderation" as applied to civil rights.

Speaking at the ninth annual convention banquet at ADA, held at the Shorham hotel Saturday night, Mrs. Roosevelt attempted to define "moderation" as she understands it.

"I think 'moderation' means 'understanding', "declared the former First Lady. "Some think we have waited long enough to accomplish the goals of equality and justice for all people. This job must be done as quickly as possible. But we realize that this is not going to happen tomorrow, not even in areas where it should have already happened."

Praises NAACP

She praised the NAACP for the work it had done in civil rights but warned that more can be accomplished by exerting "steady pressure" than by being "antagonistic."

While she made no direct attack upon the NAACP's fight against "moderation," it was obvious that the speaker was replying to assertions made earlier in the program by Roy Wilkins.

In his speech Wilkins had pointed out that much has been said recently about "moderation" from both Republicans and Democrats, from editorial writers, and from candidates who declare that they will go neither to the right not to the left.

"Well, the Negro has been the soul of moderation. He has been patient to the point of resignation. It is almost 93 years since Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation, yet it is declared solemnly that the Negro is 'going too fast' and 'pushing too hard'. He is warned even by many who have been his friends to be moderate," he said.

At Crawling Gait

Pointing out that the Negro has gone through the courts at a "crawling gait" winning one by one the citizenship rights that are automatically bestowed upon others, Wilkins stated that "he wonders what moderation can mean."

Does moderation mean moving more slowly than his creeping of the past, asked the NAACP executive, or does it mean any movement at all "Must he await a referendum of his fellows before he dares to speak a word or take a step" he asked.

"Is it moderation to roganize mobs, throw eggs and rocks, burn crosses and incite to murder? Is it extreme to demand of the elected officials of government and the aspirants to office that they say the words and do the things that will protect and secure freedom and equality for all citizens" asked Wilkins.

Wilkins made no reference to any specific candidate, but it was clear that he was taking a "crack" at Adlai Stevenson's position on moderation in implementing the Supreme Court's decision on school integration.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who is an ardent supporter of Stevenson, attempted to defend the moderate view point by stating that "moderation really means to think the problem through in the different phases and see where it can move fastest, and make sure that it doesn't bog down."

NAACP Cautions Members To Keep Communists Out

Advance Wed. 2-22-56 Montgomery

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 — The National Assn for the Advancement of Colored People has warned its 1,300 branches and youth councils to use care in selecting delegates to the nationwide Civil Rights Assembly n Washington March 4-6 because of Communist party efforts to infiltrate the gathering.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said unless care in selection of delegates were taken there was a possibility left wingers might capture the Assembly and then "the whole civil rights movement will receive a black eye and we will get very little attention, if any, by the Congress."

Last week the Daily Worker, Communist party organ, urged support of the Assembly which has been called by various organizations to seek legislation in this session of Congress against what sponsors call a "breakdown in law and order in some parts of the South."

Desegregation opponents in the South have charged that NAACP was working with Communists.

In his communication to NAACP branches, Wilkins said "you know that our national policy is not to cooperate with any Communist-front or left-wing group. Of course, we do not work with Communists."

Among organizations behind the Civil Rights Assembly, expected to attract about 2,000 delegates, are the Catholic Interracial Council, YWCA, National Council of Jewish Women, American Jewish Congress and American Jewish Committee, AFL-CIO and various church groups.

Mr. Roy Wilkins

NAACP's Roy Wilkins Criticizes Both Parties

Journal & Guide P. 1

Dal. 7-7-56

(Copyright 1956 by The New York Times Co.)

SAN FRANCISCO — (INS)— The six-day annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People ended Saturday in San Francisco with a bitter blast at both political parties for failing to take a firm stand on civil rights.

Norfolk Va.

Roy Wilkins, the association's executive secretary, told the closing session of the organiation's 47th annual convention that Negro voters should withhold their allegiance to any party until it adopts a platform plank promising to work for the end of segregation.

• • •

WILKINS ACCUSED both parties of using civil rights as a political football during the present session of Congress. He said the Republican administration delayed three months in sending a civil rights bill to Congress and added:

"The Republicans will say they proposed the legislation but the Democrats would not pass it. The Democrats will say they had little chance to because the Republicans delayed so long in submitting it." He concluded angrily:

"They have been busy scratching each other's back, and we have been left out in the cold."

• • •

WILKINS SAID Negro voters "have a right to ask the candidates ... whether they will act to enforce the law or whether they will drift along with the 'go slow' philosophy which has come to mean the 'stand still' philosophy."

Left in Cold By Platforms, NAACP Says

Constitution P. 2

Mon. 7-2-56

Atlanta Ga.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1 — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged both major political parties today with dilly-dallying on the question of civil rights for America's 16,000,000 Negroes.

"They have been busy scratching each other's back, and we have been left out in the cold," he told the closing session of the NAACP's six-day, 47th annual convention.

He also accused the White House of playing a "neutral role" on school segregation.

"The White House cannot be neutral when our Supreme Court is under attack," Wilkins, formal spokesman for the 300,000-member organization, declared. "It cannot be neutral when the very foundation principles of our democratic government are being challenged in crude and arrogant fashion. It must lead the way toward law and order."

A crowd of some 3,000 gathered in Civic Auditorium to hear the chief executive officer of the NAACP, which will celebrate its 50th anniversary in 1959, probably in New York.

"In a few weeks, the bands will be playing and the speeches will be ringing out," Wilkins declared. "What do we expect of the parties and their candidates?"

Most important, he said, party platforms must go well beyond their 1952 civil rights promises "because much has happened since 1952." He said no platform plank that pretends 1956 is "the same as 1952 can commend the allegiance of Negro voters."

BOTH PARTIES HIT OVER CIVIL RIGHTS

Times P. 46-C

Wilkins Tells Final Session of N.A.A.C.P. Convention

Negro Is 'Out in Cold'

Mon. 7-2-56

Newsweek

Special to The Newsweek Times.

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"They have been busy scratching each other's back, and we have been left out in the cold," he told the closing session of the association's six-day forty-seventh annual convention.

He also accused the White House of playing a "neutral role" on school segregation.

"The White House cannot be neutral when our Supreme Court is under attack," Mr. Wilkins declared. "It cannot be neutral when the very foundation principles of our democratic government are being challenged in crude and arrogant fashion. It must lead the way toward law and order."

A crowd of 3,000 gathered in civic auditorium to hear the spokesman for the 300,000-member N. A. A. C. P.

"In a few weeks, the bands will be playing and the speeches will be ringing out," Mr. Wilkins declared. "What do we expect of the parties and their candidates?"

Most important, he said, party platforms must go well beyond their 1952 civil rights promises "because much has happened since 1952." He said no platform plank that pretends 1956 is "the same as 1952 can command the allegiance of Negro voters."

"It will not be sufficient to state that the Supreme Court has spoken and that its decision is the law of the land," Mr. Wilkins said. "There must be declaration pledging affirmative action to see that the court's decision is made effective, that prompt beginnings in good faith are made toward school desegregation.

Asks Pledge of Powers

"The use of the powers and prestige o. the Federal Government, especially those of its executive and legislative branches, must be pledged toward this end."

Mr. Wilkins said party platforms should include pledges "to revise Federal civil rights laws, to protect the right to vote, to wipe out the filibuster rule in the United States Senate and the dictatorial power of the House Rules Committee over legislation in that body."

He said attention must be given to fair employment practices and criticized the seniority method of selecting Congressional committee chairmen.

He called the refusal by eight "defiant states" to end school segregation a "political rebellion" and declared the "answer must come from the major political parties." He said the Republican and Democratic parties must declare now, without "weasel words or half-statements," whether they will support the law or bow to "barefaced defiance" with its threat of "incipient anarchy."

"We are tired of standing still," the Negro leader said. "We are tired of crawling and having some people try to tell us we are "going too fast." We are tired of having them tell us to wait while they let the other fellow do as he pleases with us."

Mr. Wilkins was caustic as he dealt with current maneuvering on civil-rights legislation before Congress, calling recent Republican support of the limited program now under consideration "a last-minute grandstand play."

Charges Insincerity

"f the Republicans were sincere they could have proposed their legislation long ago," he asserted. "If the Democrats were sincere they could have acted upon their civil rights bills without waiting for the Republicans * * *.

"The recorl shows that neither political party has passed a single civil rights bill—not the Republicans when they controlled the Eighty-third Congress, and not the Democrats thus far in their control of the Eighty-fourth Congress * * *.

"As though the regular roadblocks ar enot enough, we now have Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, as chairman of the powerful Senate Judiciary Committee."

He said Senator Eastland was "running true to form" in his one-witness-a-week committee hearings on civil-rights legislation. "This dilly-dallying is one of the factors wou will will have to consider as you make your decision on how to vote next November," he told the N. A. A. C. P. delegates.

Mr. Wilkins urged his hearers not to "discourage or belittle political action."

"Others use politics to secure higher rates for natural gas; to gain access to tidelands oil and to private development of electric power; to secure higher prices for agricultural products, and higher tariffs on bicycles and watches * * *.

"If politics can be used for increasing corporation profits, there is nothing wrong with using politics to secure human rights. Everyone else tries to use politics for his benefit; you use it for yours. Don't stammer and don't apologize. Use your vote in behalf of civil rights."

N.A.A.C.P. DEMANDS PARTIES BACK COURT

Times-Herald New York

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UP)—A Negro leader called on both political parties today to adopt platform planks calling "in plain language" for implementation of the Supreme Court decision requiring integration in public schools.

The appeal was made by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an interview on the NBC-TV program "Meet the Press."

Mr. Wilkins said neither of the 1952 party platform planks on civil rights would be satisfactory to Negroes this year. He said the "one great event" in civil rights since 1952 had been the Supreme Court ruling on schools in 1954.

"No political party that ignores this decision is being realistic in what it is going to do for the next four years," he said. "The colored people of this country believe their Government and political parties should declare for the implementation of the Supreme Court decision in plain language."

Mr. Wilkins said "anything less will bring disappointment" but that he was not ready to concede "wholesale disaffection" would result.

He is scheduled to appear next Friday before the Democratic Platform Committee in Chicago.

NAACP Evaluation

Post-Dispatch

GOP Plank Shade Better

Sun 8-26-56

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP) — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said today, "The Republican platform seems to be a shade better than that of the Democrats on the subject of civil rights."

He said, however, "The difference between the two platforms is basically so slight that the voters may have to decide which candidate or candidates will do the best job."

Wilkins said the Republicans "weakened their statement on the Supreme Court by declaring that segregation should be eliminated 'progressively.'" He referred to the 1954 Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools.

Discussing the civil rights plank in the Democratic platform, Wilkins said the Democratic program "does not pledge any federal legislative action on any specified points. It merely states that the federal government should act."

He said that "perhaps the one outstanding point" in the Democratic platform is that it "recognizes the existence of the filibuster and promises to do something at the beginning of the next session of the Congress."

Segregation Dead, Wilkins Asserts

Houston Post

HOUSTON, Tex., June 11 (AP)—Roy Wilkins of New York, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the Texas State NAACP conference yesterday that the "white people know that segregation is dead and they are waiting for the Negro to realize it's dead."

Mr. Wilkins said that although "segregation is still walking around like a Zombie and until we (Negroes) realize that it is dead we are not going to accomplished much to make us equal to the white person.

"It is hard for white people to get used to the integrated schools, swimming pools and parks because they are not used to being equal to a Negro. Tradition has taught them they are better than the Negro. If the Negro had been taught the same thing, it would be difficult for him to get used to the idea that the white person should go to school and play in the same parks as he does." Mr. Wilkins said.

Some 300 persons attended.

Roy Wilkins On Meet The Press Today

Daily World

Sun 8-2-56

Atlanta Ga.

Roy Wilkins of New York City, Executive Secretary of the NAACP will be interviewed on "Meet the Press" television program today at 5:00 p. m., station WSB-TV, outlet for NBC.

A recorded statement of Mr Wilkins, explaining the position of the organization in the $100,000 Alabama case, will be broadcast over Radio Station WAOK today at 2:30, 3:30 and 5:30 p. m. This is a public service feature of the station and Mr. Wilkins' statement explains why the NAACP is refusing to turn over its records to the State of Alabama. The huge fine is being appealed to the Alabama Supreme Court.

In the television broadcast over a national hook-up, Mr. Wilkins will face a battery of seasoned Washington reporters, and folows one week after Governor Timmerman of South Carolina on the same program. The NAACP official will probably be given the usual "full treatment" by the panelists, and his responses will probably bring a flood of comments pro and con in regard to the integration problem. These comments are welcome yb sponsors of the television program, inasmuch as public interest determines future plans. Persons wishing to comment should write to Mr. Lawrence Spivak, in care of the National Broadcasting Company, New York City. Mr. Wilkins' appearence today will be the first time a Negro has appeared on this famous nationwide program.

Fine Irks Wilkins, NAACP

Wkly Tel

Sat. 8-4-56

Montgomery (Special) - The Alabama Supreme Court Monday refused to grant an immediate stay of a $100,000 fine against the NAACP.

The fine which was levied by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones was termed 'punitive and even confiscatory" by NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins of New York.

Explaining why the NAACP was withholding membership list while submitting all other documents required by the court, Mr. Wilkins stated: 'To turn the list of our members over to Alabama authorities under such circumstances would be to betray their trust and confidence in us. It would be to subject our members to loss of employment, to denial of credit, to threats and intimidation, as well as to possible physical violence.

"This has been a dificult decision for us because of our unbroken record of compliance with court orders and laws. However, the atmosphere in Alabama and the incidents that have taken place there have been such that we morally compelled to protect our members at whatever cost.'

32b 1956

NAACP

MR. ROY WILKINS

From Obeying Court

NORFOLK — In one of the first major speeches made by a top NAACP official since a new legal offensive got underway in Virginia, Roy Wilkins Sunday told a capacity audience at Norfolk that — in effect—people in some parts of the state are ready for integration but that state officials are standing in their way.

Mr. Wilkins, speaking before some 1,500 people at First Baptist Church, Bute street, said the situation was similar in other parts of the South where there has been concentrated effort to prevent compliance with the Supreme Court's decree of May 17, 1954.

* * *

THE NAACP executive secretary, addressing a mass meeting climaxing the Norfolk membership - financial drive, recounted instance after instance in which local school boards in the South attempted to act in keeping with the court's decree only to have efforts knocked down by state officials and state-level legislative action.

Mr. Wilkins particularly noted the situations in Norfolk and Arlington, Va. Both cities figure in the new legal program. Norfolk's school board was queried as to its current stand on integration and Arlington, was asked to declare its intentions.

AT NORFOLK, he recounted, members of the school board had, as long ago as July, 1955, issued a statement to the effect that the board intends "without mental reservation" to abide by the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decree but felt itself limited by the state laws and regulations which would have to be changed.

But, Mr. Wilkins declared, "Any school board or any community that says it would desegregate except for state law is either stalling or lying." He declared that Supreme Court decrees take precedence over any state laws and that "any school board in the country can challenge that state's position and win."

* * *

MR. WILKINS pointed out that in many parts of the South, despite opposition from officials, integration of schools has become a fact. Progress has been made, he declared, but added that the objective of the NAACP is to see that a start toward full desegregation is made "in good faith" throughout the area affected by the high court's decree.

While not considering Virginia in the "hard core of resistance" to the court's decree, Mr. Wilkins observed that the state did show oposition to the decree by coming up with its Gray Report.

* * *

THIS PLAN, aimed at preventing integration, he termed ". . . Gray all right. It's neither white or black. You don't know how it works, white people don't know how it works, even Gray (Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly, chairman of the Gray Commission) doesn't know how it works."

Mr. Wilkins was presented to the audience by Thomas W. Young, president and general manager of the Journal and Guide. Others who participated on the program were the Rev. E. Paul Simms, pastor of the host church; Robert D. Robertson, president, Norfolk branch NAACP, and Attorney Thomas Reid of Portsmouth, who presided. The Rev. W. L. Hamilton, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, made the appeal for contributions to the Freedom Fund. A plea for youth memberships was made by James R. Jones

Wilkins Urges Swing To Republican Party In '56

CHICAGO (ANP) — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, has urged Negroes to quit the Democratic Party and switch their allegiance enmasse to the Republicans.

Wilkins made his exhortation for 50,000 Negroes engaged in a boycott of city buses in Montgomery, Ala.

"We must not neglect to use the great weapon available to us here in the north: political action," said Wilkins.

He stated that northern Negroes cannot vote against southern governors, legislators and members of Congress, but, he added

"We can have something to say about the party that made (Mississippi Senator) Eastland chairman of a committee which can choke us whether we live in Mississippi or Illinois or Montana."

Urging his audience to "swap the known devil (Democrats) for the suspected witch (Republicans)," he added that "it could be that the witch might just do better by us."

"Those who talk about moderation and extremisn forget that the Negro has always been the patient moderate. He has put his trust in the law. He has waited.

"They say 'Give us time to work something out,' but they never say how much time. Most of them mean 'never.'"

'Civil rights bill big first step,' Wilkins

NEW YORK — Approval of an omnibus civil rights bill by the House Judiciary Subcommittee April 18 is "an important step toward enactment of this urgently needed legislation," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said here Thursday.

The bill, Mr. Wilkins noted, "contains the principal civil rights measures for which the NAACP has campaigned for many years. It should receive bipartisan support in the full committee and in the House."

* * *

AMONG PROVISIONS of the bill are creation of a commission to investigage violations of civil rights; establishment of a civil rights division in the Department of Justice under the direction of an assistant attorney general; measures to protect the right to vote; elimination of segregation in interstate travel.

The bill was introduced by Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) Also up for consideration is the Administration's civil rights proposals which duplicate many of the items in the omnibus bill but does not include all of them.

'Attack on SCAD head incredible'

NEW YORK — Charges by Speaker Oswald D. Heck of the New York State Assembly that Charles Abrams is "unfit" to head the State Commission Against Discrimination because "he's too much of a zealot," were called "incredible" by Roy Wilkins.

Mr. Heck's attack upon the SCAD chairman was made in a television interview on April 29. It followed rejection by the State Legislature of Mr. Abrams' request for enlarged authority and a bigger budget for investigations.

"In view of the demonstrable need for a more active campaign against racial and religious bigotry," Mr. Wilkins wrote Mr. Heck that "your charge is incredible."

HE CITED recent articles published in two leading New York dailies indicating "the extent of racial discrimination still to be found in New York City and State."

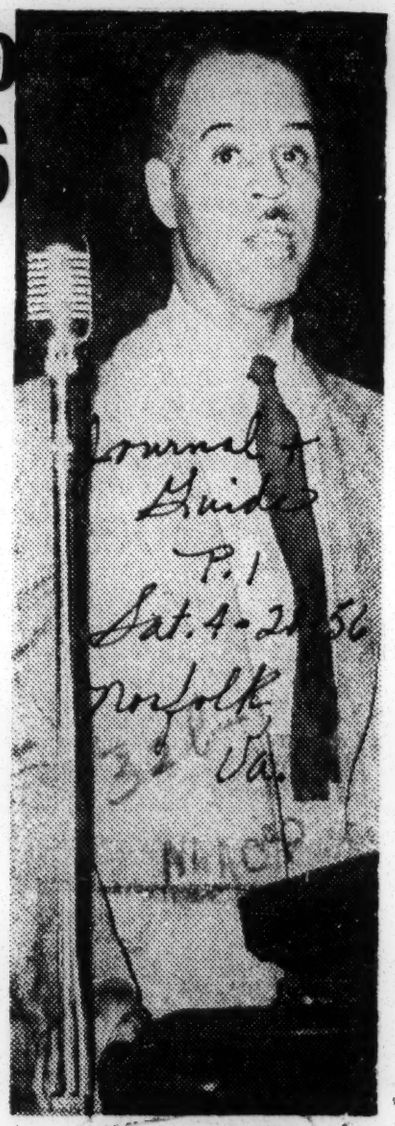
Wilkins expressed fear that Speaker Heck's remarks may "be used by avowed enemies of civil rights to slow down our state's steady progress toward equal rights for all citizens."

He asked that in a future legislature the Assemblyman "reconsider your present position and vote to strengthen the agency established to eradicate discimination on account of race, religion or national origin."

THE NAACP, Wilkins pointed out, "completely endorses the Abrams proposals and hopes that they will be adopted by a future legislature."

Civil rights, he said, are regarded by the NAACP as a nonpartisan issue for which the support of Republicans, Democrats and Liberals alike is sought.

It is a "far too important" issue to be "subjected to any measure of partisanship," Mr. Wilkins added.



ROY WILKINS
Speaks At Norfolk

NAACP official slaps Adlai's go slow advice

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13—(AP)—A Negro leader said in a speech honoring Abraham Lincoln that members of his race "resent and reject" such advice as that of Adlai Stevenson to "proceed gradually" in desegregation.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored

People, spoke yesterday at ceremonies observing Lincoln's 147th birthday anniversary.

THE NEGRO, he said, "is the only American who is being advised to take his citizenship rights on the installment plan."

"The other day in Los Angeles," Wilkins said, "the distinguished former governor of this state (Illinois), Mr. Adlai Stevenson, told an audience of Negro citizens to accommodate themselves to 'gradual' enjoyment of their citizenship rights.

"No one cheered this statement except those whose basic rights have not been restricted or denied.

"The Negro, himself, is American enough to resent and reject the suggestion any American should refuse to claim those rights which have been declared to be his under the Constitution."

STEVENSON, campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination, said in Los Angeles Tuesday that his main concern in the racial fields is to see that the Negro is enfranchised throughout the nation.

Stevenson said "we have to proceed carefully in these matters. You do not upset the tradition of generations overnight."

He said "it's the spirit of men that will change things for the better; it will not be troops or bayonets."

The remarks were made in commenting on a suggestion by a Negro clergyman that the power of the Federal Government might be used to enforce desegregation in schools and travel.

WILKINS SAID yesterday that the desegregation problem could be met by adherence to Lincoln's principles and "with determination to obey the law of the land."

"These problems that beset us can be solved in good will and with good deeds, in understanding and forbearance," Wilkins said, "Lincoln understood and had compassion for those on the other side. He knew that humanity is one."

Wilkins Slaps South In Panel Address

PRINCETON, N.J. — The "first necessity" in bringing about harmonious race relations coupled with school desegregation in the South is the establishment of "free lines of communication."

Roy Wilkins, NAACP head, said this was necessary so that facts and uncoerced opinions may be brought to light. He expressed his opinion here this week in a Princeton University symposium on desegregation.

Mr. Wilkins maintained that if such communication and an atmosphere of mutual respect exist between southern whites and colored people "it will be possible to work out on the local level plans for complying with the Supreme Court ruling."

The NAACP official participated in a symposium on May 1 conducted by Princeton's special program in American Civilization. The other panelists were Thomas R. Waring, Charleston, S.C., editor; and Dr. Philip Davidson, president of the University of Louisville, Ky.

* * *

AS AN example of southern thought suppression, Mr. Wilkins pointed out that:

"Although our South Carolina panel member speaks freely here today and elsewhere above the Potomac, it is not yet possible for a spokesman for desegregation to appear at any university or before any other general forum in the South."

The civil rights leader also cited severe economic pressures and threats of violence brought to bear on those in the South who advocate desegregation in an attempt to silence these spokesmen.

He placed the responsibility for such oppression on the White Citizens Councils and declared that whites who spoke up against segregation were also presecuted.

MR. WARING told the audience that the white southerner whom he knew wanted to raise their children as they had been raised and did not intend to submit to any integration in the foreseeable future.

He said northerners were beginning to appreciate the southern viewpoint and he suggested that large blocs of southern colored population might be sent to smaller cities and towns in the North, rather than concentrated in large northern cities.

Dr. Davidson characterized his talk as a "case study" of a desegregated university and pointed out that there had been no trouble in integrating colored students with whites at the University of Louisville, or in assigning a colored faculty member to teach classes there.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACTION IS URGED ON SENATE

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UP) —Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urged the Senate today to approve the same civil rights bill already voted by the House Judiciary Committee.

South's Tensions Require Sober Thought-R. Wilkins

Charleston, S. C.—The developing situation in the South with increasing racial tensions requires 'sober, honest, fair and sincere consideration," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told delegates attending a southeast regional conference of the Association here his week-end. Mr. Wilkins spoke at the opening mass meeting tonight.

The basic question facing white southerners at this time is, he said: "shall we obey the law as to our race relations, or shall we defy the law and insist that our 1956 philosophy be the pattern for 1956? Specifically, shall we comply with the Court's opinion on public schools?"

The tensions, the NAACP leader asserted, stem from "the refusal on the part of southern whites to recognize the Negro as a citizen . . . Consciously and unconsciously, southern whites have treated our people as wards to be done with as they in their wisdom see fit. It comes as a great shock to them to have the highest court in the land hear, evaluate, and uphold the Negro's claims as a citizen."

The NAACP, Mr. Wilkins reaffirmed, "stands ready, as always," to sit down with white southerners on a basis of equality and "help them arrive at a just decision" on compliance with the Supreme Court ruling.

The South's "plea for understanding on considerations of timing is understandable," he asserted. However, "a plea for understanding based on defiance of constitutional government is a plea for anarchy and secession."

Otherwise, he told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee on civil rights, there will not be time for any civil rights legislation at this session.

Mr. Wilkins was the first witness as the subcommittee resumed hearings on a variety of civil rights proposals.

The bill approved by the House committee would provide for a civil rights commission in the Executive branch; a civil rights division in the Justice Department; protection of voting rights of minorities, and strengthening of civil rights statutes.

Andrew J. Biemiller, representing the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, said the labor group endorsed most of the Administration's civil rights proposals, many of which are incorporated in the House bill.

Patrick Murphy Malin, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said new Federal legislation was imperative to protect Negro voting rights in the South. He endorsed the House committee bill.

Mrs. Roosevelt Stays in NAACP

By Tony Mason
Staff Reporter

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has withdrawn her resignation from the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People after clearing up a "misunderstanding" with Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

Mrs. Roosevelt

Mrs. Roosevelt resigned shortly after an April 11 speech by Wilkins which was generally interpreted as a call for Negroes to vote Republican. In a Chicago speech, Wilkins pointed out that Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) became chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee by virtue of his seniority as a Democrat. Eastland, Wilkins pointed out, "has life and death power over civil rights bills and appointment of Federal judges and United States attorneys."

Wilkins went on to say that Northern Negro voters could "strike a blow in defense of our Southern brothers by, if necessary, swapping the known devil for the suspected witch."

He added, "It could be that the witch, freed of the political necessity of teaming up with the devil, just might do better by us.'"

Mrs. Roosevelt and Wilkins met after her resignation had been received. After the meeting, she informed board chairman Channing Tobbias that she wished "to continue as a member of the board."

Reached by telephone, Mrs. Roosevelt said that Wilkins had made some "most intemperate statements" some of which she felt were not in keeping with the NAACP's nonpartisan policy. She said Wilkins promised he "would try not to do that again" and that he assured her he had "not intended'" to call for a bloc Republician vote.

As evidence of the reconciliation, Mrs. Roosevelt and Wilkins appeared in Washington on the same platform May 12, during the convention of the Americans for Democratic Action. On that occasion Wilkins scored both parties on civil rights inaction.

Roy Wilkins Spars With Hennings Over 'Rights'

Call Fri. 6-1-56

Kansas City, Mo.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, Friday fenced with Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., Democrat, of Missouri, over the question of whether Democratic sponsored civil rights bills were preferable to the Eisenhower, administration's proposals.

Senator Hennings sought to draw from Mr. Wilkins a declaration that the NAACP favored the Democratic sponsored bills.

Mr. Wilkins would make no such declaration.

The sparring between the two came after Mr. Wilkins had read a statement on behalf of the NAACP and 13 other organizations urging the Senate Judiciary Committee to give its approval to the four civil rights proposals recommended by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr.

The hearing originally was scheduled for 1:30 p.m., Friday. At that hour all of the witnesses who were schedultd to appear, Robert B. Young, a member of the committee staff and a large audience had gathered in the hearing room, but there was no Senator present.

Enters A Senator

About 1:45, Senator Everett M. Dirksen, Republican, of Illinois, entered the room and took a seat at the committee table. Witnesses and the crowd waited patiently. Mr. Young scurried about trying to find members of the Constitutional Rights subcommittee.

Call

At about 2:30, Senator Hennings arrived. He explained that he had been erroneously advised that the hearing would start at 2:30. He said he was sorry.

P.45

The Constitutional Rights subcommittee, of which Senator Hennings is chairman, had approved four civil rights bills on Feb. 9 and reported them to the full Judiciary committee, of which Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi, is chairman.

After several weeks had passed, during which there had been no quorum at the weekly meetings of the committee, it was decided that the full committee would hold hearings on civil rights bills.

Full Committee Meets

Two hearings were held by the full committee. At the first hearing, Senator Eastland presided and Mr. Young explained the 13 civil rights bills which had been referred to the committee, including the four reported from Senator Hennings' group.

At the second hearing, Senator Olin D. Johnston, Democrat, of South Carolina, presided and Attorney General Brownell testified on the Administration's proposals.

But for some unexplained reason the civil rights hearing Friday was shunted back to the Constitutional Rights subcommittee.

Mr. Wilkins had been scheduled to testify on the same day that Mr. Brownell was heard, but Senator Johnston adjourned the hearing without the NAACP executive director having been called to testify.

At the hearing Friday, Mr. Wilkins pointed out that this session of Congress will quit in less than 30 days.

"Delaying Tactics"

"In the light of past history," he said, "protracted hearings at this time or any reporting out of a bill which will later require conference between House and Senate must be interpreted as delaying tactics designated to prevent action in this session."

He added that "A sincere desire to enact legislation" calls for prompt reporting out of a Senate measure identical with the Celler civil rights bill (H. R. 627), which embodies the Administration's proposals.

In the course of his testimony, Mr. Wilkins offered two exhibits. One was a sample of the Alabama ballot used in the Democratic primary in that state, in which Senator Lister Hill was renominated, renomination being equivalent to reelection. The ballot carried a roster and a declaration of white supremacy.

The other exhibit was a photostat of an envelope and a threatening message mailed by unknown persons in Columbus, Miss., July 30, 1955, to Caleb Lide, one of the few registered colored voters in Crawford, Miss. The message read: "Last Warning. If you are tired of living vote and die."

Makes Comparison of Bills

Mr. Hennings began the sparring by reading to Mr. Wilkins a comparison of one of the bills reported favorably by his committee with the Administration's proposals to create a civil rights division in the Justice Department.

Mr. Wilkins commented that there are certain aspects of the civil rights question which dictate concentration on legislation to correct the evils. He said the NAACP is "intensely interested" in the creation of a civil rights division in the Justice department and the best possible training for the people who are going to handle civil rights matters.

He suggested that the committee resolve differences between Democratic-sponsored bills and the Administration bills.

"I feel the committee will find a great deal of difficulty over much of this legislation," said Senator Hennings.

Clarence Mitchell, head of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, said Senator Hennings deserved the greatest commendation, but Mr. Brownell had testified that it is his intention to appoint an assistant attorney general to head a civil rights division in the Justice department. He also pointed out that Mr. Brownell had said he preferred for administrative reasons not to have it spelled out in the bill.

Hennings Doesn't Agree

"If the hurdle we have to cross is whether the legislation contains the language you have, or is worded as you have it, it would be better not to lose the legislation on that point," said Mr. Mitchell.

Senator Hennings agreed that "we don't want to lose any step forward," but disagreed with the attorney general's position that it was not necessary to have the bill specify that an additional assistant attorney general would be in charge of a civil rights division.

The Missouri Senator also declared that he and Senator Dirksen, who is sponsoring two of the Administration's proposals, "are not going to engage in any diversionary tactics that is going to impede this legislation."

"In view of your record, we could not think that at all," Mr. Wilkins told Senator Hennings.

Progress Either Way

Mr. Mitchell said the NAACP could take either the Democratic-sponsored or the Administration bills "and come off with very substantial progress in the field of civil rights.

There was the same type of sparring over the Democratic-sponsored bill to protect the right to vote and the Administration bill.

Mr. Wilkins agreed with Senator Hennings that the language of the Democratic-sponsored bill "is stronger," but said "either one of these bills would be a good bill."

Mr. Wilkins also recalled the reasons advanced by Attorney General Brownell for limiting his proposal to civil action instead of including criminal penalties for deprivation of the right to vote.

"We would settle for civil action, if that is all we can get, but we think it ought to be made a crime," said Mr. Wilkins.

Mr. Mitchell said the NAACP was not asking for "a half loaf" and that he did not interpret the Administration bill as "a half loaf." He said he thought Mr. Brownell had made clear "the practical situation with which we are confronted."

Using Mississippi, for example, he pointed out that indictments cannot be obtained for violations of civil rights, and if indictments are obtained, juries will not convict.

"This legislation, as I understand it," said Mr. Mitchell, "does not lack in strength. If the attorney general finds there is a violation of law and a court issues an injunction telling people to cease interfering with the right to vote, they can be convicted for contempt and there would not be the hurdle of these grand juries which refuse to indict."

Senator Dirksen said the situation "resolves itself into getting as much as we can as quickly as we can against the realities of the moment."

Mr. Mitchell insisted that the legislation "cannot be characterized as a weak approach because, if it were, we would not be here asking for it."

He said that with the Democrats solidly behind one program and the Republicans solidly behind another, "the only way we can get some legislation out of here is giving some satisfaction to both groups."

He suggested that the committee take one of Senator Hennings' bills and one of Senator Dirksen's bills.

Senator Hennings disclaimed that he and Senator Dirksen had any desire to get credit for the legislation.

"This is not going to resolve itself into a fight in committee. A dog-in-the-manger attitude would be contemptible," said Senator Hennings. "I don't think you need have any fear about that."

Mr. Mitchell insisted that the NAACP was confronted by a practical political situation.

"If we come out with what the Administration offers," he said, "we will have essentially the same thing you have proposed, except an antilynching bill and a bill to protect servicemen against violence."

Also testifying in support of the Administration proposals was Andrew J. Biemiller, legislative representative of the AFL-CIO.

Patrick Murphy Malin, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, urged quick passage of the Administration bill to safeguard voting rights. He also endorsed Administration bills to establish a bipartisan civil rights commission in the executive branch of the Government, to create a civil rights division in the Justice Department, and to authorize the Attorney General to bring civil actions to protect the right to vote.

Roy Wilkins Cites Disfranchisement In States Down South

Ala. and Independent Nashville, Tenn.

New York, May 24—Southern defiance of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation school decision "is no longer just the Negro's fight," but "has become the question of the upholding of our American form of government," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, declared in an address scheduled for delivery here tonight.

Fri. 6-1-56

Mr. Wilkins characterizes the Deep South's school situation as "now a question of respect for law and order. Does our nation run according to the courts and the Constitution, or do states and individuals decide which courts and which laws they will choose to obey?"

The NAACP official's address was scheduled for a civil rights rally at Madison Square Garden, sponsored jointly by the Association, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO, and other organizations.

Call P.M.

Others scheduled to speak include Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Miss Autherine Lucy, first Negro student at the University of Alabama who was driven from the campus by a mob; A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and Gus Courts, NAACP leader of Belzoni, Miss., who was shot after having been warned not to try to vote.

Ala. Independent

Also: Dr. T. R. M. Howard of Mound Bayou, Miss., president of the Mississippi Regional Council; Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., of New York; and the Rev. James Robinson of New York.

In his prepared address Mr. Wilkins asserts that in the present conflict over school desegregation "the federal government cannot remain as a neutral observer. It is the duty of the Chief Executive, no matter what his party, to act firmly to guide the nation in the observance of the law."

Fri. 6-1-56

"Some people have tried to cover this up by saying we cannot use troops to enforce the Supreme Court opinion. Well, we on our side have not called for troops. There are dozens of ways in which the federal government can act without using troops.

SEGREGATION IS DEAD, NAACP LEADER SAYS

Commercial Appeal p. 17

Wilkins Cites Desegregation Spread In Nation

Mon. 6-4-56

SCHOOL PROGRESS CITED

Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss., June 3. — A high official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Sunday that "segregation is dead, even though like a zombie, it still walks around."

The statement was made by NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins in a speech prepared for a meeting of Mississippi branches of the organization.

Points To Increase

Wilkins said desegregation is spreading.

"It has been successful wherever it has been tried," he declared.

"It can't be stopped by smearing the NAACP as a communist-front organization . . . the onward march will not be stopped, either, by personal persecution . . . nor . . . by fancy words like 'interposition.'

"And the desegregation campaign will not be stopped by vicious talk of Negroes being diseased and criminal and incapable of learning.

"There is nothing about the desegregation campaign that cannot be solved by honest people sitting down and talking over ways and means."

Surveying the situation in Southern schools, Wilkins said, "there has been no difficulty with students or administrators."

"I Western Texas, through almost the whole of Oklahoma, all of Missouri, more than a third of Kentucky, three towns in Arkansas, one in Tennessee, three-fourths of West Virginia, half of Delaware, Baltimore and five counties in Maryland and the District of Columbia, the change is being made.

Work Is Progressing

"Oklahoma will complete its change beginning next September. Kentucky is steadily at work, school district by school district, with the state office of education supervising the process."

"In three states which have resisted on the elementary and high school levels," Wilkins said, "we have Negro students attending the state universities: Louisiana . . . has about 100 students at Louisiana State University; Virginia and North Carolina have students at their universities. . . .

"Next September Negro students will be admitted as undergraduates in the University of Texas. Already Negroes are attending 17 public colleges in Texas and four in Louisiana."

SEGREGATION DEAD, N.A.A.C.P. AIDE SAYS

Dallas, Tex. Morn. 6-4-56

JACKSON, Miss., June 3 (AP) —Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said today that "segregation is dead, even though like a zombie, it still walks around."

The statements were made in a speech prepared for a meeting of Mississippi branches of the organization.

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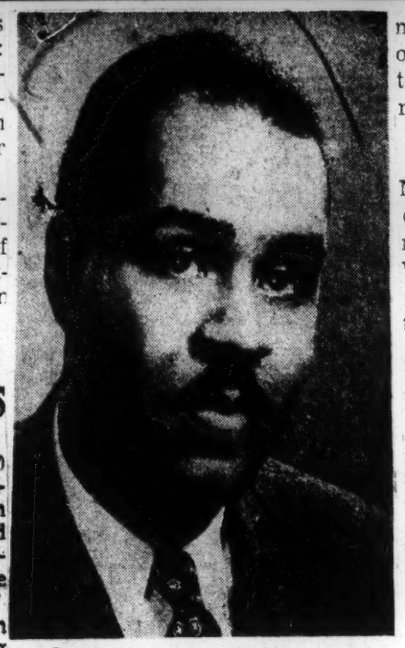

ROY WILKINS

Informer p. 1

NAACP Is Achieving Goal-Wilkins

Houston, Tex. Sat. 6-16-56

HOUSTON — The Texas Conference of NAACP Branches has realized more than half of its 20-year program toward winning equal treatment for Negroes, Roy Wilkins, National executive secretary, told a group observing the 20th anniversary in a Freedom Fund Rally Sunday.

"I have a strong feeling, he said, "that segregation is dead even though it is still walking like a zombie," a fact he said that "most white people know—they're just waiting to see if you know it's dead."

Houston, Tex. 6-16-56

Mr Wilkins, speaking before a crowd at the City Auditorium, reviewed gains the NAACP has made in Texas over the 20-year period and pointed out that many people were skeptical at first, saying that certain goals could not be achieved. The 20-year program included the abolition of the white primaries, unsegregated education and the abolition of the Jim Crow law, Mr Wilkins said. He continued that, most of these goals have been reached and that great gains are being made against segregation.

Houston, Tex

He credited Texans, black and white with having a "lot of common sense and reasoning," despite opposition from certain politicians to block the gains by stirring up racial hatred.

Negroes attending 18 Colleges

"You have realized far more Negroes are attending 18 public colleges here and no blood is running down the streets," Mr Wilkins said.

He urged the NAACP worker to keep on doing "mission work," giving a little and taking a little, but on the main issues, "remain firm."

"Try to persuade them: if you can't persuade them, take them before the man (the courts).

"By and large the white man is fair just like by and large the Negro doesn't want any more than he is entitled to," he said.

He brushed off attempts made by certain political elements to brand the NAACP and persons who champion civil rights as subversive, stating that the Negro is "non-violent," making his gaiss through legal channels. On the other hand, Mr Wilkins declared that factions branding the NAACP are resorting to economic reprisals, intimidation and filibuster to block gains of minority groups.

In this respect he named the injunctions barring the NAACP in Louisiana and in Alabama and Senator Eastland's filibustering in the Judicial committee to block civil rights legislation.

He said that Senator Eastland was holding committee hearings on the civil rights bill two hours a week, hearing 1 and a half witnesses a week and that he has 75 witnesses to hear. At this rate, Mr Wilkins said, "you would not get to any legislation until 1957."

Strong Party Platform Plank

He called for a strong party plank that would "put the government behind enforcement of the law." As long as the present practices are permitted, he said not even awhite American will escape, he said.

"They have the duty to make it work, defying won't hurt us as much as it will the country. defying you begins to hurt America and you'll have anarchy— whites won't be safe either."

Top brass of the NAACP in Texas and from the National office participated in the meeting which was attended by approximately 25 Texas branch representatives. Mr Wilkins was introduced by Dr H Boyd Hall, of Corpus Christi president of the Texas conference.

The meeting was set off in a spirited atmosphere by the singing of pep songs led by Mrs Bertie Crosby and Attorney Weldon Berry, both of Houston. Following this, the Rev Earl R Boone, pastor of the Antioch Baptist church here conducted a worship period with the audience taking part. Attorney Frances Williams, president of the Houston Brnach, gave the occasion and the appeal for the Freedom Fund was made by Dr George Flemming of Fort Worth a national board member and president of the Fort Worth Branch.

Queen Crowned

A highlight of the meeting was the crowning of the Texas Freedom Fund Queen by Mr Wilkins. The Queens were introduced Harry Burns, state secretary of San Antonio. Crowned were Mrs Lula Goldberg and Miss Bertha Zenor, both of Houston. Miss Goldberg won as state queen and will compete with other state queens during the National convention in San Francisco in August. Miss Zenor was crowned princess of the State. Mrs Juanita Craft, State organizer and assistant youth director of Dallas, presented Mrs Goldberg and Miss Zenor to Mr Wilkins.

Master of ceremonies, was Arthur Dewitty of Austin, Gloster Current, national director of branches made remarks concerning branch work. The invocation was given by the Rev J S Grimmett, president of Nashville, president of the Tennessee State Conference of Branches.

32b 1956

Alabama Rioting Spurs Civil Rights Assembly

Daily World P.1
Trib. 2-11-56

NEW YORK—(ANP)— The mob action on the campus of the University of Alabama was cited by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, as additional evidence of the urgent need for congressional legislation against mob violence and enactment of the Powell amendment to withhold federal funds from educational institutions which refuse to comply with the U. S. Supreme Court ban against segregation in public education.

These proposals will be among others to be urged upon members of Congress by participants in the national delegate assembly scheduled for Washington, March 4-6 Wilkins said. Atlanta Da.

The assembly, which has been called by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, will meet in the nation's capital in an effort to secure enactment of civil rights bills during this session of the 84th Congress.

The NAACP leader, who is also chairman of the Leadership Conference, said that the assembly expects some 2,000 delegates representing the 50 national labor, civic, church and fraternal organizations affiliated with the conference. Effort is being made to have delegates from every pivotal congressional district in the country.

The participating organizations were urged to send delegates from as many different congressional districts as possible. The conference anticipates an attendance of about 2,000 delegates. Registration for the assembly is scheduled for Sunday, March 4, at the Willard hotel. The opening session will be held that night in the Interdepartmental Auditorium. Monday and Tuesday, March 5 and 6, the delegates will visit their respective representatives and senators and attend a night session Monday at the Willard. The assembly will close Tuesday afternoon with a report session in the Interdepartmental Auditorium.

Citing the breakdown of "law and order in some parts of the South," the call charged that the "Constitution and the Supreme Court are being flouted openly. Citizens are being denied their constitutional rights and persecuted for demanding them."

Daily World

The supporting organizations include the following: AME Zion Church, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, American Civil Liberties Union, American Council on Human Rights, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, American Veterans Committee, Americans for Democratic Action, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Catholic Interracial Council, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Congress of Racial Equality, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders International Union of America, Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World.

All's Well With Mrs. Roosevelt, NAACP

Call P. 3
Trib. 3-22-56

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON —(ANP) — Apparently all is well again between Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and top officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This fact was revealed at the annual convention of the Americans for Democratic Action meeting here last weekend. Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Roosevelt, honorary chairman of ADA, appeared on the same speakers platform with Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of NAACP, at the ADA banquet held at the Shorham hotel, Saturday night.

It had previously been reported that the former First Lady had offered her resignation from membership on the board of directors of NAACP because of a difference of opinion with Wilkins.

While it was said that Mrs. Roosevelt stated that she was resigning from this post because of her many activities, it was rumored that she disapproved of a speech which Wilkins had previously made in Chicago, advising Negroes to switch to the Republican party.

This rumor was verified Sunday in a private interview with Mrs. Roosevelt, "I did resign," said Mrs. Roosevelt, " but I went back after Wilkins agreed with me regarding the Chicago speech."

The NAACP is a non-partisan organization, she stated, and its top executives have no right to advise people how to vote It has the responsibility of keeping the people informed on issues, but it has no right to advise them how to vote. "I would say this," continued the former First Lady, "if I were a Republican."

When this organization takes sides with any particular political party, it will no longer be able to negotiate with both parties, therefore, destroying its opportunity to accomplish the very thing for which it is fighting - namely Civil Rights, she said in effect.

Wilkins is reported as saying that Mrs. Roosevelt had written a letter to Dr. Channing Tobias, president of the board, but had not seen the letter. He declined to comment any further.

NAACP MR. ROY WILKINS

Mob Action Shows Need of Federal Laws Against Mob

State Press P. 1
Trib. 2-11-56 Little Rock, Ark.
32b

The mob action on the campus of the University of Alabama was cited this week by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, as additional evidence of the urgent need for congressional legislation against mob violence and enactment of the Powell amendment to withhold federal funds from educational institutions which refuse to comply with the United States Supreme Court ban against segregation in public education.

These proposals will be among others to be urged upon members of congress by participants in the national delegate assembly scheduled for Washington, March 4-6, Mr. Wilkins said. The assembly, which has been called by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, will meet in the nation's capital in an effort to secure enactment of civil rights bills during this session of the 84th congress.

The NAACP leader, who is also chairman of the Leadership Conference, said that the assembly expects some 2,000 delegates representing the 50 national labor, church, civic and fraternal organizations affiliated with the conference. Effort is being made to have delegates from every pivotal congressional district in the country.

job must be done as quickly as possible. But we realize that this is not going to happen tomorrow, not even in areas where it should have already happened."

While she made no direct attack upon the NAACP's fight against "moderation," it was obvious that the speaker was replying to assertions made earlier in the program by Roy Wilkins.

In his speech Wilkins had pointed out that much has been said recently about "moderation."

"Well, the Negro has been the soul of moderation. He has been patient to the point of resignation. It is almost 93 years since Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation, yet it is declared solemnly that the Negro is 'going too fast' and 'pushing to hard.' He is warned by many who have been his friends to be moderate," he said.

'Moderation,' Wilkins And Mrs. FDR Define It

Defender P. 3 Sect. 1, 5-26-56
Chicago Ill.

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, honorary chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, clashed last week over the term "moderation" as applied to civil rights.

Speaking at the ninth annual convention banquet of ADA, Mrs. Roosevelt attempted to define "moderation' as she understands it.

"I think 'moderation' means 'understanding,' "declared the former First Lady. "Some think we have waited long enough to accomplish the goals of equality and justice for all people. This

Report Cites Progress In Nurse Integration

Integration of minority group nurses has made considerable progress during the past eight years, according to a report of the Intergroup Relations Program of the American Nurses Association.

The report was released at the ANA's 40th convention, meeting this week.

According to Grace Marr, ANA assistant executive secretary, the integration process has been accomplished by the activities in their nursing associations and places of employment.

Before World War II only 42 of over 1200 schools of nursing in the United States accepted Negro applicants. Employment of Negroes in non-segregated nursing services departments was rare and 15 state nurses associations barred membership to them.

MAJORITY INTEGRATE

Today, the majority of schools of nursing in the country have indictated that they accept qualified applicants from all racial and religious groups, the report states.

Nursing service departments in most states employ minority group nurses on an integrated basis in staff nurse positions; and upgrading and promoting of minority group nurses is reported in cases where their professional qualifications are improved.

Progress in admitting Negro nurses to membership in state nursing associations has advanced to a point where only one state nurses' association now bars Negro nurses from membership.

Nurses in that state may join the American Nurses' Association directly, without state membership.

INTERGROUP PROGRAMS

Fifteen state nurses associations now have active intergroup relations programs which work toward achieving like opportunities for members of the several racial, religious and national origin groups and encouraging members of these groups to seek opportunities open to them.

According to their interest and qualifications, members of the minority groups are increasingly being appointed to committees, elected to office, selected to participate on programs and invited to serve as speakers and resource persons in activities of the ANA.

Many problems await resolution, Miss Marr said. She cited the most basic problem as the need to provide assistance in opening opportunities and the need to orient minority group members to the opportunities already available.

ANA aids minority group members through the ANA Professional Counseling and Placement Service and the ANA Committee on Economic and General Welfare.

The latter committee has appointed a subcommittee on employment opportunities which the nurses face because of their racial or religious affiliation.

A research study is also planned for a proposed intergroup relations project by the American Nurses' Foundation, Inc., established by the ANA.

Wilkins Makes No Rights Declaration To Hennings

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

Washington Correspondent, Atlanta Daily World and NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, Friday fenced with Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., Democrat, of Missouri, over the question of whether Democratic sponsored civil rights bills were preferable to the Eisenhower Administration's proposals.

Senator Hennings sought to draw from Mr. Wilkins a declaration that the NAACP favored the Democratic sponsored bills.

Mr. Wilkins would make no such declaration.

The sparring between the two came after Mr. Wilkins had read a statement on behalf of the NAACP and 13 other organizations urging the Senate Judiciary Committee to give its approval to the four civil rights proposals recommended by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr.

The hearing originally was scheduled for 1:30 p. m. Friday. At that hour all of the witnesses who were scheduled to appear, Robert B. Young, a member of the committee staff and a large audience had gathered in the hearing room, but there was no Senator present.

About 1:45, Senator Everett M. Dirksen, Republican, of Illinois, entered the room and took a seat at the committee table. Witnesses and the crowd waited patiently. Mr. Young apparently scurried about trying to find members of the Constitutional Rights subcommittee.

At about 2:39, Senator Hennings arrived. He explained that he had been erroneously advised that the hearing would start at 2:30. He said he was sorry.

The Constitutional Rights subcommittee, of which Senator Hennings is chairman, had approved four civil rights bills on Feb. 9 and reported them to the full Judiciary Committee, of which Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, is chairman.

After several weeks had passed, during which there had been no quorum at the weekly meetings of the committee it was decided that the full committee would hold hearings on civil rights bills.

Two hearings were held by the full committee. At the first hearing, Senator Eastland presided and Mr. Young explained the 13 civil rights bills which had been referred to the committee, including the four reported from Senator Hennings' group.

At the second hearing, Senator Clin D. Johnston, Democrat, of South Carolina, presided and Attorney General Brownell testified on the Administration's proposals.

But for some unexplained reason, the civil rights hearing Friday was shunted back to the Constitutional Rights subcommittee.

Mr. Wilkins had been scheduled to testify on the same day that Mr. Brownell was heard, but Senator Johnston adjourned the hearing without the NAACP executive director having been called to testify.

At the hearing Friday, Mr. Wilkins pointed out that this session of Congress will quit in less than 90 days.

"In the light of past history," he said, "protracted hearings at this time or any reporting out of a bill which will later require conference between House and Senate must be interpreted as delaying tactics designated to prevent action in this session."

Mourns Death Of Dr., Berry, Nat'l Board Member

NEW YORK — Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, and Roy Wilkins, the Association's executive secretary, have expressed shock and regret at the sudden death on June 13 of Dr. Joseph A. Berry, who had been a member of the Board since 1949.

In a telegraphed message to Mrs. Joseph A. Berry in Tuskegee, Ala. Dr. Tobias declared: "This is indeed a great shock to all of us."

Mr. Wilkins told Mrs. Berry that her husband "was a devoted and conscientious director of the Association, working zealously for its objectives."

Dr. Berry, who had attended the regular monthly meeting of the Board in New York on the day before his death, most recently had been on the staff of the United States Veterans Administration hospital in Tuskegee. Previously he was assistant surgeon-in-chief and roentgenologist at Daily Hospital and Sanitarium in Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Miss Autherine Lucy, first Negro student at the University of Alabama who was driven from the campus by a mob; A Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and Gus Courts, NAACP leader of Belzoni, Miss., who was shot after having been warned not to try to vote.

Also: Dr. T. R. M. Howard of Mound Bayou, Miss., president of the Mississippi Regional Council; Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr., of New York; and the Rev James Robinson of New York.

In his prepared address Mr. Wilkins asserts that in the present conflict over school desegregation "the federal government acannot remain as a neutral observer. It is the duty of the Chief Executive, no matter what his party, to act firmly to guide the nation in the observance of the law."

Desegregation Seen Successful

JACKSON, Miss., June 3 (AP) A high official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Roy Wilkins, said today that "segregation is dead, even though like a zombie, it still walks around."

Wilkins, in a speech at a meeting of Mississippi branches of the NAACP, said desegregation is spreading and "has been successful wherever it has been tried."

"It can't be stopped by smearing the NAACP as a Communist-front organization . . . The onward march will not be stopped, either, by personal persecution . . . or . . . by fancy words like 'interposition,'" he declared.

SAYS COURTS DECISION NO LONGER NEGRO FIGHT

NEW YORK — Southern defiance of the Supreme Court anti-segregation school decision "is no longer just the Negro fight" but "has become a question of the upholding of our American form of government," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, declares in an address scheduled for delivery here.

Mr. Wilkins characterizes the Deep South's school situation as now a question of respect for law and order. Does our nation run according to the courts and the Constitution, or do states and individuals decide which courts and which laws they will choose to obey?"

The NAACP official's address was scheduled for a civil rights rally at Madison Square Garden, sponsored jointly by the Association, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO and other organizations. Others scheduled to speak include

Prominent Question as in Lincoln's Time Is Status Of Negro, Says Wilkins

Bystander Thurs. 2-23-56
Des Moines, Iowa
P. 1

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. — The principal question before the people of the United States today is "whether we shall have a government of laws or one determined by the prejudices of localities and regions," NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins declared here at Lincoln's Tomb on the birthday anniversary of the Great Emancipator.

The civil rights leader pointed out that "today, as in Lincoln's time, our nation is debating unity, and prominent in that debate, as was the case so many years ago, is the status of the Negro."

"For the Union"

Abraham Lincoln was, above all, "for the Union," Mr. Wilkins recalled. "We cannot pass this crisis by countenancing splinters, especially splinters on such mean bases as color and caste. We, too, must be for the Union above all else."

"Nullification and defiance are the catch words of those who would besmirch and betray the Union."

Noting that in Lincoln's day the Negro was a slave, the NAACP head maintained that today the Negro "is not a full citizen and he is the only American who is being advised to take his citizenship rights on the installment plan."

Tells Audience

Mr. Wilkins charged that presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson recently told an audience of Negro citizens in Los Angeles to "accommodate themselves to 'gradual' enjoyment of their citizenship rights."

"No one," he continued, "cheered this statement except those whose basic rights have not been restricted and denied. The Negro himself is American enough to resent and reject the suggestion that any American should refuse to claim those rights which have been declared to be his under the Constitution."

Lincoln Would be "Discouraged"

Later the same day, Feb. 12, Mr. Wilkins told an audience at a statewide NAACP Lincoln Day dinner in Springfield that "if Mr. Lincoln could revisit this country in the flesh, he would be disheartened and discouraged."

Thurs. 2-23-56

The "debates and movements of 1956" revolve around "the question of Lincoln's day," the NAACP spokesman continued. "Lincoln would be dismayed, because he believed in freedom."

Des Moines, Iowa

Mr. Wilkins called it "surprising" that "freedom in connection with Negro Americans, which was thought to have been settled by the verdict at Appomattox, should now be so fiercely at issue."

"Persons in High Places"

Recent rioting in connection with the admission of the University of Alabama's first Negro student was described by the speaker as "a direct result of the preaching of racial inequality and the justification of any means to maintain that inequality by thosse in high places in the South."

Among such persons "in high places" he specifically named Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi, several southern governors, attorneys general and state legislators, "ministers of the Gospel" who preach segregation, race-hate pamphleteers, and the White Citizens Councils.

Citing organized economic pressure, violence and denial of the right to vote against Negroes in parts of the South, Mr. Wilkins asserted that "this is hardly government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Integration Views Of Stevenson Hit By NAACP Leader

Herald P. 8-A
Miami, Fla.
Tues. 2-14-56

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(AP)—A Negro leader said in a speech honoring Abraham Lincoln that members of his race "resent and reject" such advice as that of Adlai Stevenson to "proceed gradually" in desegregation.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, spoke at ceremonies observing Lincoln's 147th birthday anniversary.

The Negro, he said, "is the only American who is being advised to take his citizenship rights on the installment plan."

"The other day in Los Angeles," Wilkins said, "the distinguished former governor of this state (Illinois), Mr. Adlai Stevenson, told an audience of Negro citizens to accommodate themselves to 'gradual' enjoyment of their citizenship rights.

"No one cheered that statement except those whose basic rights have not been restricted or denied.

"The Negro, himself, is American enough to resent and reject the suggestion that any American should refuse to claim those rights which have been declared to be his under the Constitution."

Stevenson, campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination, said in Los Angeles Tuesday that his main concern in the racial field is to see that the Negro is enfranchised throughout the nation.

Stevenson said "we have to proceed carefully in these matters. You do not upset the tradition of generations overnight."

He said "it's the spirit of men that will change things for the better; it will not be troops or bayonets."

The remarks were made in commenting on a suggestion by a Negro clergyman that the power of the federal government might be used to enforce desegregation in schools and travel.

Wilkins said that the desegregation problem could be met by adherence to Lincoln's principles and "with determination to obey the law of the land."

"These problems that beset us can be solved in good will and with good deeds, in understanding and forbearance," Wilkins said. "Lincoln understood and had compassion for those on the other side. He knew that humanity is one."

ROY WILKINS
. . . in a hurry

Racial Issue Called 'Cross' For Candidates

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Tues. 2-14-56

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP).—Negro Leader Roy Wilkins says he would like to see the segregation problem removed from the political arena, but he doubts it can be done.

P. 3-A

"It would seem," Mr. Wilkins told a newsman yesterday, "that this is a cross Adlai Stevenson —and candidates of the Republican Party—will have to bear.'

Mr. Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, commented as he returned from a Lincoln's birthday address in Springfield, Ill.

In Portland, Oreg., Sunday Mr. Stevenson, who is campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination, urged removal of the segregation issue from the "emotional coloration of the presidential contest."

Sees Issue Fixed

Mr. Wilkins said yesterday:

"This will be a good trick if Mr. Stevenson can do it. The issue has been put into politics by members of his own party.

"Colored people would like to see it settled outside of the area of politics on the basis of the Supreme Court's opinion, but the Southern politicians won't have it that way."

Mr. Wilkins said Northern political leaders should understand that because Southern Negroes are "effectively disenfranchised" Northern Negroes who have the vote "feel very strongly about this and are inclined to use their political power in behalf of their Southern brothers."

Commenting on Mr. Stevenson's statement that "coercive Federal action" might "disarm men of good will in the South who . . . have already accomplished so much," Mr. Wilkins said:

"In the desegregation fight so far in the so-called 'hard core' States, no 'men of good will' have come forward with any program.

"The only program that has come out of these States is no

desegregation—now or ever. Period."

Stevenson Replies

Mr. Stevenson has already replied to statements made by Mr. Wilkins Sunday in Springfield. These concerned Mr. Stevenson's remarks on the civil rights issue in an earlier speech in Los Angeles.

Mr. Stevenson said he was "surprised" at Mr. Wilkins' Springfield remark that Negroes resent "the suggestion that any American should refuse to claim those rights which have been declared to be his under the Constitution."

Mr. Stevenson said he had never suggested Negroes should not claim their rights or should do so gradually, but added that "claiming the rights does not necessarily secure them. That is our problem."

Mr. Stevenson said he agreed with Mr. Wilkins' remark that the problem can be solved by "good will and with good deeds, in understanding and forbearance," adding: "That is exactly what I have been saying."

Wilkins Thanks Senators For Vote Change Defeat

Call Fri. 4-6-56
Kansas City

NEW YORK.—Senate leaders of the successful effort to defeat the proposed amendments to alter the present method of electing the President and Vice President of the United States were congratulated this week by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In letters addressed to Senators Herbert Lehman, John F. Kennedy, Paul Douglas and Clifford Case, the NAACP leader expressed the Association's appreciation for the defeat of the measure which would have given "undue weight to the one-party states and diminished the present ballot-value of the two-party states."

Many of the amendment's most "ardent supporters' among the southerners," Mr. Wilkins pointed out "saw in it a way to curtail the political influence which Negro citizens have built in certain northern areas. Some of these advocates, as speeches recorded in the Congressional Record will attest, made no secret of their desire to accomplish this end."

Moreover, he indicated, the proposal "would have made possible new discriminations against the concentrations of population in large urban centers which already are under-represented."

The NAACP, Mr. Wilkins assured the senators, "is favorable to the proposal that the President be elected by direct popular vote. In this way every vote will count and, in addition, there will be an incentive to all citizens and all organized political groups to get out the largest possible vote.

"It would seem that this would facilitate the change of the present one-party states to vigorous two-party commonwealths and would speed the elimination of artificial barriers to the exercise of the franchise which, under the present system, do no damage to eventual party decisions, but do prevent large numbers of Negro and white citizens from having a voice in the government that effects so many aspects of their daily lives."

Southern Tradition Is Right To Control Negroes--Wilkins

World Fri. 3-30-56
Miami, Fla.

NEW YORK — If racial tensions in the South have increased recently it is because southern whites refuse to recognize the Negro as a citizen, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, asserts in an article in the April issue of THE CRISIS magazine.

P. 5

THE CRISIS is the official publication of the NAACP.

"Consciously and subconsciously, Southern Whites have treated our people as wards, to be done with as they in their wisdom see fit," Mr. Wilkins writes. "It comes as a great shock to them to have the highest court in the land hear, evaluate, and uphold the Negro's claims as a citizen."

The NAACP official points out in his article that the southern scheme is for Negroes to do as they are told, "regardless of their own desires, or any laws to the contrary."

"This," he says, "is the 'tradition' of which so much is now being made."

The result of this southern 'tradition,' Mr. Wilkins maintains, "is nat most white Southerners have come to believe, deeply, sincerely and completely, that they have a God-given right to control Negroes."

"They are bewildered, frustrated, angry, and defiant when this system is challenged."

NAACP Feels Ike Being Fair on Race

Herald Fri. 4-6-56
Miami, Fla.

NEW YORK —(AP)— A Negro leader says President Eisenhower is "going in the right direction" in the matter of school desegregation but that former President Truman "would have been very much more forthright" in his actions.

P 4-C

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, was asked on a radio program if he was satisfied with Eisenhower's efforts in behalf of integration.

"I couldn't say that I'm satisfied with it," Wilkins replied, "But I am satisfied that the President is going in the right direction.

"These things are tinged with politics or political expediency. Mr. Eisenhower, I believe, wants to do the right thing — he wants to enforce the Supreme Court decision.

"Where I find fault is that so little of the prestige and so little of the machinery available to the White House . . . has been brought to bear to influence public opinion on this matter and to secure speedier compliance."

Asked if he thought things would be better under a Democratic administration, Wilkins said:

"I'm not able to say. I feel Mr. Eisenhower is doing as well as any other occupant of the White House would have done, whether Democrat or Republican, except, perhaps, for Harry S. Truman."

"the refusal of some southern governors to recognize Federal court orders."

So observed Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, during an appearance at Jordan Hall here Sunday night.

"The only moderate approach to desegregation in the South is the adoption of the position outlined by the Supreme Court," he said.

* * *

TAKING CONGNIZANCE of the criticism that the NAACP "is moving too fast," Mr. Wilkins asked "how soon is too soon?"

"If not now, then when?" he continued.

During a question and answer period after his address, Mr. Wilkins indicated that the NAACP "might have to go under ground" if southern states continue moves to outlaw the organization.

He said that it was not a He said that it was not a "Question of colored persons wishing to mix with the whites, but merely the right to every citizen to determine where he should or should not go."

spoke on radio station WNYC's program, "International Interview," answering questions of foreign correspondents.

"Mr. Eisenhower is doing as well as any other occupant of the White House would have done, whether Deocrat or Republican," said Mr. Wilkins, " except perhaps for Harry S. Truman. I think Mr. Truman would have been much more forthright and direct in this matter."

Mr. Wilkins could not say he was satisfied with President Eisenhower's course, but said he was satisfied that the President was "going in the right direction."

Mr. Wilkins said that the prestige and machinery available to the White House without the use of force had not been brought to bear to influence public opinion and hasten compliance with the Supreme Court order barring segregation.

Asked to comment on Adlai E. Stevenson's position on desegregation, Mr. Wilkins replied:

"Mr. Stevenson made an unfortunate remark in California in using the word 'gradual.' It has a bad connotation, because 'gradual' for some Negroes means 'never' or so slowly as to be 'never.' I feel Mr. Stevenson didn't mean that, but didn't know when he said it that it would have the overtones it did."

Directed to State Court

NEW ORLEANS, April 4 (AP) —Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright today directed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the State Supreme Court in its fight to continue operating in Louisiana.

The district judge reprimanded Louisiana for obtaining a state court injunction against the N. A. A. C. P. But Judge Wright said he was powerless, at the moment, to remove it.

He ordered the state, however, to stop all further action against the association.

Judge Wright's ruling was made on an N. A. A. C. P. motion. The organization wanted an injunction issued against Louisiana's prosecution of the association.

The state is trying to oust the association under an old law, originally aimed at the Ku Klux Klan.

Under the law, most organizations must file membership lists with the state. The state contends the N. A. A. C. P. has not done this.

FORMER BIAS ROLE IS LAID TO TRUMAN

Call Fri. 4-6-56
New York

N. A. A. C. P. Aide Says He Would Have Been More Direct Than Eisenhower

Times 4-5-56

President Eisenhower was compared unfavorably with former President Truman last night because of his position on racial desegregation in the South's public schools.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, made the comparison. He

'When is when?' asks Roy Wilkins

Afro-American P. 13
Sat 4-7-56
Baltimore, Md.

By CONRAD CLARK

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Finds 'Behind Anti-Negro Camouflage, Are Tearing At The Heart of America'

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In support of this assertion, the NAACP leader, in his annual review, cited the revival of lynch terror in Mississippi, the development of economic pressures as an instrument of intimidation, the open defiance of the United States Supreme Court decision banning public school segregation, and the apparent impotency of the federal government to provide protection for American citizens at home.

Progress Cited

On the credit side, Mr. Wilkins pointed to the steps taken towards school desegregation in nine of the seventeen states which had required segregation, to Supreme Court decisions banning segregation in public recreational facilities, to the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission against Jim Crow travel, and to the steady increase in membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The text of Mr. Wilkins' statement follows:

"It is customary in year-end statements to stress the favorable aspects of the past year and to cite the progress, glossing over the unpleasant items.

"The harsh truth is that even though there were some notable pronouncements and advancements, the bad overshadowed the good in race relations in 1955.

"We had unpunished murders and attempted murders of Negroes by whites in Mississippi, simply and solely because they were colored and were insisting on their rights as citizens. Mississipp gves the United States the distinction of being the only civilized country in the world where men are shot to death merely for insisting on being citizens, not for committing a crime.

The "Economic Squeeze"

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"When American citizens within the borders of their own country are forced to choose between their rights as Americans and food and shelter for their families, the general morality of the nation has reached a new low.

Voting Restricted

"The situation of the Negro in Mississippi, South Carolina and other Southern areas was such that the elaborate and well-financed White Citizens Councils were not necessary to maintain the dominance of the white population. Negro voting was restricted. Despite recent improvements, employment was limited to low-paid categories. The tenant farmer and share cropper debt system flourished. Policing was rigid and law enforcement machinery efficient as to both suspected and convicted Negroes. All political and economic power was securely in the hands of whites. Why were the White Councils necessary?

The WCC's Sinister Goal

"It appears now that the Councils may be a threat to America generally. They have a frightening resemblance to the pattern made infamous by the Nazi party in Germany. Using the Negro as an excuse, even as the Nazis used the Jews in Germany, the literature and spokesmen for the Councils are denouncing all and sundry as communistic or dupes or fronts for communism.

"Their smear targets include the Supreme Court, the Department of Justice, the present Administration in the White House, the great funds and foundations, the universities and colleges, the organized religious faiths, book publishers, radio, television and films, daily newspapers and national magizines, and, of course, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Everyone is out of step but Jim.

"Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, the chief spokesman for the Councils, is now openly advocating formal nullification of the Supreme Court ruling against public school segregation and even repudiation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Threat to America

"In shameless fashion in 1955 these people are asserting the right of one set of people to rule, exploit, degrade, terrorize and murder another set of people without interference from other members of the federation of states, and without the restraints imposed by the chief document of federation, the Constitution. They want to be members but not members; they want to have their cake and eat it too.

"Behind the anti-Negro camouflage they are tearing at the heart of America. Industrialists, merchants, lawyers, bankers, clergymen, editors and educators did not have to mass their money and talent to crush the Negro. Their real objective is the American way of life. As chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, Senator Eastland's probe of the press under the guise of hunting communism gives more than a hint of how these groups hope to operate.

"Another debit mark in 1955 is the fact that in the face of murders in Mississippi and the economic pressures upon colored citizens there and elsewhere in the South, the Federal government has maintained the role of an observer. The rights of citizens have been violated in savage fashion but the Department of Justice has been impotent. The White House has been silent. Our government has protested outrages in every corner of the world but has said no word, taken no action, on outrages here at home.

Desegregation Proceeds

"On the credit side of the ledger has been the progress of desegregation in border states and in Texas. Maryland is extending desegregation beyond Baltimore City. West Virginia has brought in new areas. Desegregation in Missouri, Oklahoma and Kentucky is proceeding steadily. West, Central and Southern Texas have begun programs, with East Texas holding back. Three communities in Arkansas have desegregated their schools.

"Tennessee and North Carolina are stirring and debating. Florida is marking time. Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia are defying the Supreme Court.

"Federal court ruling during the year have abolished segregation in public recreation. The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered an end to segregation in interstate travel and railroad and bus terminal waiting rooms. In this atmosphere of intimidation, extending even to assassination, our people have maintained their determination to be free and equal citizens of the nation. They have bent, but they have not broken under the pressures. They are not more bitter than they have a right to be, and they have no hatred in their hearts. Discouraged as they are upon occasion, they are confident that the law-abiding citizens among the whites will soon step forward and take over from the manipulating politicians.

NAACP Membershiu Up

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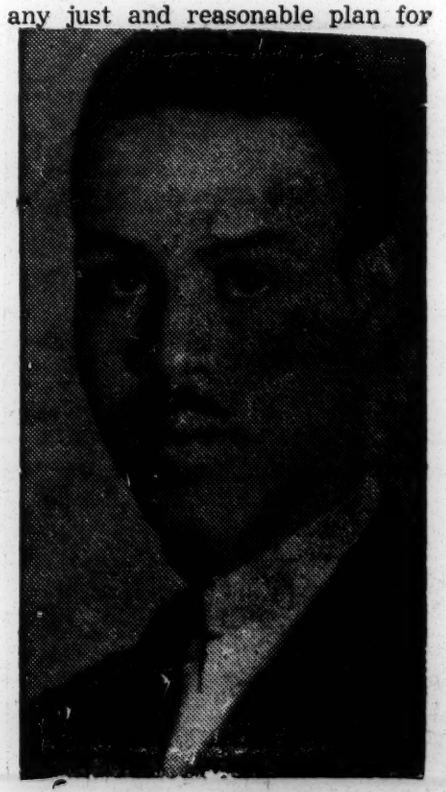

ROY WILKINS

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"The NAACP will address itself vigorously to these conditions with all its resources, to the end that second-class citizenship will be eliminated from our entire nation."

Progress In Race Relations In 1955 Overshadowed By Upsurge Of Terror, Roy Wilkins Says In Annual Review

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The NAACP will address itself vigorously to these conditions with all its resources, to the end that second class citizenship will be eliminated from our entire nation.

Roy Wilkins, Sec. NAACP "Welcomes" Eisenhower Pledge

President In State Of Union Message Proposes Creation Of Bi-Partisan Commission To Study Terroristic Attacks On Negroes In Backward States of South

New York, Jan. 5—President Eisenhower's proposal to create a bi-partisan commission to investigate violations of civil rights and his other civil rights recommendations in his State of the Union message to Congress were "welcomed" by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

However, the NAACP leader pointed out today, these recommendations "do not take care of certain problems demanding immediate attention." The NAACP he said, has urged the President and the Congress to take effective steps to secure the civil rights—particularly the right to vote and the right to security of person—of all American citizens.

The text of Mr. Wilkin's statement follows:

We welcome the recommendation in President Eisenhower's message on the State of the Union proposing the creation of a commission to investigate violations of civil rights—particularly the right to vote—and of the economic pressures designed to kill all opposition to racial discrimination and segregation. Likewise we appreciate the President's promise to recommend to the Congress a program intended to enable every person to be "judged and measured by what he is rather than by his color, race or religion."

As a Presidential pronouncement these recommendations are good, but they do not take care of certain problems demanding immediate attention. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has urged the President to use the full powers of his office to curb outrageous violations of civil rights and to withhold federal funds from states defying Supreme Court orders to desegregate public schools and other facilities. We have also called upon Congress to pass an anti-lynching law under which the killers of Emmett Till would have been tried in a federal court, to take steps to strengthen the civil rights division of the Department of Justice, and to enact legislation to broaden the scope of federal action in violations of civil rights. We shall continue to urge such actions upon the President and the Congress.

Roy Wilkins Goes On Warpath Against Both Major Parties

Executive Secretary Of Militant Organization Promises To Give Opposition To All Who Evade Civil Rights In Coming Presidential Campaign; To Insist Democrats Pass Anti-Lynching Bill Doubts Value Of Probes By Rich Men

New York—The target which apparently has been selected to receive the severest blast from the militant National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in this presidential year, it appeared this week, will be the Democrat Party, which very definitely has not only the majority of Negro voters Up North, but whose leaders very lately have assumed that this majority was still "in the bag" for their party.

Doubtless many of these boastful Democrat leaders are going to be alarmed by the way Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP has begun "talking turkey" to them in this hectic presidential year.

One of the leading articles to the press from national headquarters of the NAACP the past weekend plays up the address which Roy Wilkins successor of the late Walter White as NAACP secretary, delivered in Dallas, Texas. The article is headlined: "Democrats Shun Civil Rights For 'Unity,'" Wilkins charges."

BLAST AT DEMOCRATS

The opening paragraph of the article is as follows:

"Dallas, Jan. 12—Decrying the inaction of the Democratic party on civil rights in order to maintain 'party unity,' Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, de[illegible] rights rally here that 'no u[illegible] be built upon silence as to de[illegible] of the right to vote or upon glossing over vicious economic reprisals or upon apology and inaction in the face of terror and murder."

It is very probable that Democrats will get a bigger scare out of the blast from Mr. Wilkins than will the Republicans for the simple reason that Democrats now control both branches of the Congress and largely because of the votes of Negroes given in the 1954 congressional elections. Democrats who pledged to enact civil rights laws, in millions of words, not only have not "moved a peg" in the direction of civil rights laws, but openly have "invited" Negroes to "get their hat and go home" as a result of what transpired two years ago when the party's leaders met in New Orleans and made peace with the powerful bloc of Southern politicians.

The basis upon which peace was established between the Northern and Southern factions was the agreement of de-emphasize the value of the Negro vote and the contributions of money by Negro Democrat leaders to the party. Both money and votes from Negroes in the 1952 presidential election proved so "harmless" to the Republicans that [illegible]arty of Lincoln triumphed in [illegible]state where it was believed [illegible]s a Negroes would be decisi[illegible] At the same time Gen. Eisenhower carried the strong Democrat states of Texas, Tennessee, Virginia and Florida, to the consternation of Democrat leaders, who all along have had the Solid South on their side in presidential elections.

IKE MAKES GOOD HIS PLEDGE

At one time during 1952, when Gen. "Ike" was warned that Negro voters were very generally in the Democrat camp and would not support him, or his party, the great war hero, simply said, whether he received any Negro support or not he intended to treat Negroes as fairly as he intended to treat other segments of the nation's citizenry. No political leader in history ever gave Negro citizens as much fair treatment as that they have received from President Eisenhower, even including civil rights, which was for some reason, many believed was a "specialty" of Democrats, only.

In as much as has no third party has the ghost of a show to elect a president, or control congress, it seems only logical to anticipate general desertion of the Democrats this year by a big majority of colored voters.

It it well known that Republicans have not anticipated trying to pass any civil rights laws, in the face of the time and money consuming tactics by filibustering Democrat senators and the maneuverings against civil rights by even such "supposed" friends of the Negro as Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

Thus far, the only Democrat presidential "hopefuls" to take a stand on civil rights for the Negro have been Gov. "Soapy" Williams of Michigan and Senator Kefauver of Tennessee, neither of whom has a chance to be nominated in a fight against Mr. Adlai Stevenson who was the Democrat "sacrificial lamb" in 1952.

Thus what Eisenhower has done and what he Democrat-controlled congress has failed to do about civil rights daily is increasing the trek of colored voters away from the party of Roosevelt and Rankin and right back to the party of Lincoln and Eisenhower.

In the NAACP release, Mr. Wilkins while condemning the inaction of Democrat "friends" takes issue with the Eisenhower administration on matters which ought to be non-partisan but which have become political footballs, with the Democrats wholly hostile as to what these matters mean to the Negro and, the Republicans shrewd enough to put the Democrats on the spot with their Negro constituents.

Adding to the woes of the Democrat high command is the fact that because the party has not taken a positive stand for civil rights, even some Negro leaders in organized labor have become critical because "labor," following the merger of AFL and CIO is not the "friend" of the Negro such as the Negro thought he had when CIO was going it alone.

LEFT WING PAMPHLET

Labor's colored and white leaders saying they favor civil rights are now issuing pamphlets. One of the most recent has as its title, "Desegregation, Labor's Stake in the Fight for Negro Equality." The pamphlet probably will not have very much effect on the labor bosses, all of whom are politicians of the deepest dye—that is Democrat politicians. With the South in the Saddle, and by the acquiesence of the labor bosses, this latest pamphlet assails both Democrats and Republicans and bears a close resemblance to other left-wing publications that "leave out God" in their crusading for "the rights of labor" which is strategy not near as popular in the Eisenhower era as it was during the regimes of Roosevelt and Truman. One of the items in the "Program of Action" that the new pamphlet advocate is as follows:

"An end to the bankrupt policy of trying to reform the anti-labor Jim Crow Democratic and Republican Parties. Boycott them in favor of independent political action Organize a labor party."

WALTER REUTHER'S ERROR

Mr. Walter Reuther was and is an "angel" of the Democrat Party. Unfortunately for Mr. Reuther, who is a CIO "nobleman" he wrote something once which helps him not a bit with the majority of Negroes. It was the letter Mercury Magazine published, which said Mr. Reuther had been to Russia and gotten much "higher education" in Socialism and came back saying "we (Socialists) do not believe in God."

Southern Democrats and Negroes every where are now shying away from Mr. Reuther.

WHAT UNITES NEGROES

It is a well known fact that Negro leaders and also the masses of Negroes are too strongly "church related" to go along with any person of organization that is not on God's side or is critical of the Constitution of the United States which stands for "one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Negroes Fight Red Invasion Of Dixie Battle

NAACP Tells Units To Carefully Select Civil Rights Delegates

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN,
Staff Writer.

The Communist party is trying to crash the fight for civil rights in the South.

And the country's largest Negro organization, which has been accused of working in league with Communists by White Citizens Councils in the South, has taken steps to head off the Reds' move.

Each of the 1300 local branches and youth councils of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has received a stern warning that the Communists are making "intensive efforts" to infiltrate the nationwide civil rights assembly in Washington March 4-6.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, directed them to exercise special care in selecting delegates to avoid any possibility that the assembly "will be 'captured' by left-wing individuals and groups."

Otherwise, Mr. Wilkins said, "the whole civil rights movement will receive a black eye and we will get very little attention, if any, by the Congress."

About 2000 delegates are expected from 51 national organizations. Among them, besides the NAACP, are the Catholic Interracial Council, YWCA, National Council of Jewish Women, American Jewish Congress and American Jewish Committee, AFL-CIO and various church groups.

They're seeking legislation in this Congress against what the leaders call "a breakdown

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NAACP Has No 'Secret' Goals, Roy Wilkins Tells Alabama Senate

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advncement of Colored People does "not work undercover" and has "no secret purposes," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, informed officers of the Alabama state legislature following reports that the Senate had listened to a recording purporting to reveal "the true aims of the NAACP."

In identical telegrams to Lieutenant Governor Guy Hardwick, president pro tem, of the Senate; Broughton Lambert, Senate floor leader; Rankin Fite, speaker of the House; and George Hawkins, House floor leader, Mr. Wilkins said that the NAACP has a copy of this recording which "is being peddled to anyone foolish enough to buy it and gullible enough to believe it. "As long ago as last November, he asserted, the NAACP denounced the recording as a "fake."

If the Alabama senate wished to know the facts about the NAACP, the telegram said, it could have received the information directly from headquarters. "A written request to this office by any officer or committee of the Alabama Senate will secure without charge our Association's annual report, articles of incorporation, statement of purpose, literature and financial statement. We do not work undercover and have no secret purposes."

Moreover, the NAACP leader declared, "an official representative of the NAACP will respond to any official invitation by a committee of the Alabama Senate to appear and give testimony as to the association's objectives, methods and finances."

Call Fo owdown Names 4 to 6 Dates For Big Assembly

Roy Wilkins, Secretary of NAACP Believes He Will Get Favorable Response From Many Solons With Demonstration; Expects 2,000 Delegates To Nation's Capital But Insists It Will Be Better To Have Many States As Possible Represented

New York, Feb. 2—Anticipating a showdown fight for enactment of civil rights legislature in this session of the 84th Congress, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights has issued a call for a national delegate assembly for civil rights in Washington, March 4-6, Roy Wilkins, chairman, announced today.

Mr. Wilkins, who is also executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, heads the Leadership Conference composed of 50 national church, labor, fraternal, civic and minority group organizations. Arnold Aronson of the National Community Relations Advisory Council is secretary of the conference.

In making the announcement, Mr. Wilkins stressed the need for wide georgaphical distribution of delegates .''The influence of the assembly on the Congress,'' he pointed out, ''will depend less upon the number of individual delegates in attendance than upon the number of states and congressional districts represented.''

The particpating organizations were urged to send delegates from as many different congressional districts as possible. The conference anticipates an attendance of about 2,000 delegates. Registration for the assembly is scheduled for Sunday, March 4, at the Willard Hotel. The opening session will be held that night in the Interdepartmental Auditorium. Monday and Tuesday, March 5 and 6, the delegates will visit their respective representatives and senators and attend a night session Monday at the Willard. The assembly will close Tuesday afternoon with a report session in the Interdepartmental Auditorium.

Citing the breakdown of ''law and order in some parts of the South'' the call charged that the ''Constitution and the Supreme Court are being flouted openly. Citizens are being denied their constitutional rights and persecuted for demanding them. To permit these violations to continue is to sanction lawlessness and defiance of the Government of the United States.''

''It is essential,'' the call declared, ''that Congress enact legislation in this session to safeguard the civil rights of American citizens and the processes of orderly government.''

The conference seeks enactment of an eight-point legislative program including job equality through the establishment of an effective federal FEPS, withholding of federal funds from any institution which defies the constitutional prohibition against segregation in public facilities, making lynching and other race-inspired acts of violence federal offense ,abolition of the poll tax and protection of the right to vote, establishment of a civil rights division in the Department of Justice with authority to protect civil rights in all sections of the country, creation of a permanent Federal Commission on Civil Rights, elimination of remaining segregation and other forms of discrimination in interstate travel, and provision for majority rule in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

NThe supporting organizations include the following: AME Zion Church, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, American Civil Liberties Union, American Council on Human Rights, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, American Veterans Committee, Americans for Democratic Action, Anti-Defamation League of B' nai B'rith, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Catholic Interracial Council, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Congress of Racial Equality, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders International Union of America, Improved Benevolent and Protective order of Elks of the World.

Also the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Japanese American Citizens League, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans, National Alliance of Postal Employees, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Association of Colored Women, Inc., National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., National Bar Association, National Catholic Committee on Race Relations, National Community Relations Advisory Council, National Council of Jewish Women, National Council of Negro Women, National Frontiers Club, National Negro Business League.

Also the National Newspaper Publishers Association, National Religion and Labor Foundation, National Supreme Council Scottish Rite Masons, Phi Peta Sigma Fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa Sorority, Textile Workers Union, The American Ethical Union, The Workmen's Circle, Transport Workers Union of America, Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, United Automibile Workers of America, United Hebrew Trades, United Rubber Workers, United Steelworkers of America, United Transport Service Employees of America, Workers Defense League, and the Young Women's Christian Association.

Asks Justice Departme. How about Mississippi?

NEW YORK — The time has come for a determination as to whether or not the Department of Justice will act to call a halt to the reign of terror in Mississippi, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said in a letter sent last week to Warren Olney 3rd, assistant U.S. attorney general.

Mr. Wilkins" letter reviewed the developments in Mississippi during the past year and recalled the conference last September he and other NAACP officials had with Mr. Olney on the killings of the Rev. George W. Lee, Lamar Smith and Emmett Till.

AT THAT TIME, he asserted, "we were assured that the action involving the denial of the right to register and vote, including the killings of the Rev. Mr. Lee and Lamar Smith were being given most careful consideration and prosecution would follow if the investigation confirmed the facts.

"We were also led to believe thhat the entirematter of denial of the right to vote in the 1955 elections in Mississippi would be processed in the department." He said he had received no information as to further action by the department.

Roy Wilkins Evaluates Past Year

Finds Bad in Race Relations Outweighs Good

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"We had in 1955 the shameful spectacle of the so-called leading white citizens of many Southern communities, particularly in Mississippi and South Carolina, organizing into Councils which unshamedly forced Negroes from their jobs, homes, farms and little businesses—all because the colored people signed petitions to their school boards, sought to vote, or joined the NAACP.

"When American citizens within the borders of their own country are forced to choose between their rights as Americans and food and shelter for their families, the general morality of the nation has reached a new low.

"The situation of the Negro in Mississippi, South Carolina and in other Southern areas was such that the elaborate and well-financed White Citizens Councils were not necessary to maintain the dominance of the white population. Negro voting was restricted. Despite recent improvements, employment was limited to low-paid categories. The tenant farmer and sharecropper debt system flourished. Policing was rigid and law enforcement machinery peculiarly efficient as to both suspected and convicted Negroes. All political and economic power was securely in the hands of whites. Why were the White Councils necessary?

The WCC's Sinister Goal

"It appears now that the Councils may be a threat to America generally. They have a frightening resemblance to the pattern made infamous by the Nazi party in Germany. Using the Negro as an excuse, even as the Nazis used the Jews in Germany, the literature and spokesmen for the Councils are denouncing all and sundry as communistic or dupes or fronts for communism.

"Their smear targets include the Supreme Court, the Department of Justice, the present Administration in the White House, the great funds and foundations, the universities and colleges, the organized religious faiths, book publishers, radio, television and films, daily newspapers and national magazines, and, of course, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Everyone is out of step but Jim.

"Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, the chief spokesman for the Councils, is now openly advocating formal nullification of the Supreme Court ruling against public school segregation and even repudiation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Threat to America

"In shameless fashion in 1955 these people are asserting the right of one set of people to rule, exploit, degrade, terrorize and murder another set of people without interference from other members of the federation of states, and without the restraints imposed by the chief document of federation, the Constitution. They want to be members but not members; they want to have their cake and eat it too.

"Behind the anti-Negro camouflage they are tearing at the heart of America. Industrialists, merchants, lawyers, bankers, clergymen, editors and educators did not have to mass their money and talent to crush the Negro. Their real objective is the American way of life. As chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, Senator Eastland's probe of the press under the guise of hunting communism gives more than a hint of how these groups hope to operate.

"Another debit mark in 1955 is the fact that in the face of the murders in Mississippi and the economic pressure upon colored citizens there and elsewhere in the South, the Federal Government has maintained the role of an observer. The rights of citizens have been violated in savage fashion but the Department of Justice has been impotent. The White House has been silent. Our government has protested outrages in every corner of the world, but has said no word, taken no action, on outrages here at home.

Desegregation Proceeds

"On the credit side of the ledger has been the progress of school desegregation in border states and in Texas. Maryland is extending desegregation beyond Baltimore City. West Virginia has brought in new areas. Desegregation in Missouri, Oklahoma and Kentucky is proceeding steadily. West, Central and Southern Texas have begun programs, with East Texas holding back. Three communities in Arkansas have desegrated their schools.

"Tennessee and North Carolina are stirring and debating. Florida is marking time. Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia are defying the Supreme Court.

"Federal court rulings during the year have abolished segregation in public recreation. The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered an end to segregation in interstate travel and railroad and bus terminal waiting rooms. In this atmosphere of intimidation, extending even to assassination, our people have maintained their determination to be free and equal citizens of the nation.

"They have bent, but they have not broken under the pressures. They are not more bitter than they have a right to be, and they have no hatred in their hearts. Discouraged as they are upon occasion, they are confident that the law-abiding citizens among the whites will soon step forward and take over from the manipulating politicians.

NAACP Membership Up

"The figures show that NAACP membership has increased, not only overall, but in the South itself. We expect further increases in 1956. Our people are asking only simple justice and the observance of the law of the land. They offer now, as they have in the past, their full cooperation in making a beginning toward working out any just and reasonable plan for compliance with the school case decisions.

"We have emphasized the conditions in some parts of the south because they are callous and overt; but racial discrimination in housing, employment, recreation and education exists in many parts of the North, East and Far West.

"The NAACP will address itself vigorously to these conditions with all its resources, to the end that second-class citizenship will be eliminated from our entire nation."

Wilkins Warns Against Civil Rights Slowdown At Meet

first of series

NEW YORK — Despite uncon-

cealed efforts of politicians of both major political parties to evade the civil rights issue in 1956, they will not succeed, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, warned here today in his report to the 47th annual meeting of the Association.

Arthur B Spingarn, the Association's longtime president, presided at the meeting at which reports were also received from Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; Clarence Mitchell, director, NAACP Washington bureau; Gloster B Current, director of branches; Herbert Hill, labor secretary; James Ivy, editor, The Crisis, the Association's official organ; and Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations.

STRENGTHEN FEDERAL LAWS

That issue, Mr Wilkins said, was thrust into "the lap of Congress" by the slayers of Emmett Till in Mississippi last August. "Congress must pass bills strengthening the federal civil rights laws and giving the Department of Justice authority to proceed where personal civil rights, especially security of persons, are violated. If we had had a federal anti-lynching law last year someone would have been convicted for the Till murder," the NAACP leader asserted.

To help focus national attention on civil rights legislation, Mr Wilkins announced that "the NAACP and 50 other cooperating organizations will hold a civil rights rally in Washington at an early date . . . The same organizations will present to each major party convention next summer a civil rights platform on which the party and its candidates may be judged next November."

The proposal of Senator Lyndon Johnson, Senate majority leader, for a constitutional

amendments to ban the poll tax, Mr Wilkins rejected as "far from satisfactory" in that "it offers to put out a burning match at some year in the future while today a whole section of our nation is blazing for lack of protection of civil rights."

FINANCES AT PEAK

Financially, Mr Wilkins reported, 1955 was the Association's best year. Income for the general fund, exclusive of special funds, amounted to $634,765 as of Dec 20. This represents an increase of $168,700 over the income for the entire year of 1954.

The bulk of the money, he pointed out, came from the local units of the Association in memberships and contributions to the Freedom Fund. Branch memberships totaled $307,400 with Freedom Fund contributions amounting to $136.403. Other income was realized from contributions and memberships-at-large, sale of holiday seals and subscriptions to The Crisis Magazine.

The life membership campaign reached a new peak of $71,581 as compared with $68,200 in 1954. membership fees of $500 each go into a special fund.

SET FOR COURT ACTION

After having "deliberately remained quiet as possible on the school segregation issue since the May 31st ruling, the legal department is now ready to file suit in every community where such a suit is requested to secure compliance with the Supreme Court anti-segregation decisions," Special Counsel Marshall declared.

"The opposition has exhausted all of the tricks, he asserted. "We now know what they intend to do. They can spring nothing new on us. That does not mean they will not try to continue doing what they have started. But we are prepared for them, ready to meet them down any road they may pick."

Efforts of the white supremacists to forestall desegregation will prove more costly to white people than to Negroes, Mr Marshall said. He cited the golf course case in Atlanta in which the Mayor decided to open the courses on an integrated basis, after the court had so ruled, because it would be "silly to take city jobs from 100 employees and to deprive a large number of white golfers from the pleasure of playing the game merely to keep a few Negroes from using the golf course."

This action, the NAACP lawyer described as 'realistic" because "there can be no doubt that white people have more to lose in ruining public school system and in closing down recreational centers, as the die-hards have advocated as a means to defeat desegregation, than Negroes. As this realization strikes home, there will be less support of the demagogues."

500 CASES HANDLED

During 1955, the Association's chief counsel reported, the legal department "handled and assisted in some 500 cases . . . Percentage-wise this was one of our better years, in that three-fourths of the cases concluded resulted in victories for our cause. The problems faced were varied and novel."

School cases tried during the year, he said, "produced various interpretations of what constitutes a reasonable time, ranging from a few months in the cases initiated in West Virginia and Kentucky to approximately six years in a case involving higher education in Tennessee and to virtually unlimited time in the Prince Edward County, Va, and Clarendon County, S C, cases. Undoubtedly, a case may have to go to the Supreme Court to establish what length of time may reasonably be granted a local school board to comply with the Court's ruling."

"Congress must pass bills strengthening the federal civil rights laws and giving the Department of Justice authority to proceed where personal civil right especially security of person, are violated," Wilkins said.

He added that "if we had had a federal anti-lynching law last year someone would have been convicted for the Till murder, which he said has thrust the civil rights issue "into the lap of Congress."

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Meanwhile, Clarence Mitchell warned that failure of Congress to act on pending civil rights bills "will give the green light to trigger-happy hoodlums who are determined to stamp out all recent progress, especially in the field of voting for public officials."

Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the NAACP, declared that if the President and Congress took appropriate action "most of the present anarchy in the South will be halted."

NAACP Plans Civil Rights Meeting In Washington

Defender Sat. 1-19-56 p. 10
Chicago, Ill

NEW YORK (ANP) — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP said here last week that the NAACP and 50 other organizations interested in civil rights will hold a giant rally in Washington "at an early date."

Wilkins made his disclosure at the 47th annual meeting of the NAACP, at which other officers of the organization made annual reports.

'PEDDLED TO GULLIBLE'

Recording Senators Heard Branded 'Fake' By NAACP

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 1-20-56 p. 1

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday in a telegram to the Alabama Legislature branded as a "fake" a recording which had been played to the Senate last week.

The recording, played on the request of Sen. Sam Engelhardt, purportedly was from a speech delivered by an NAACP organizer at Jackson, Miss., last summer.

The telegram sent to the Legislature was signed by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP. It said in part:

"We have a copy of this recording in our office and it is being peddled to anyone gullible enough to believe it. The recorded speech is a fake denounced as such by us last November."

Wilkins added that upon written request by any officer or committee of the Alabama Senate the NAACP "will secure without charge our association's annual report, articles of incorporation, statement of purpose, literature and financial statement."

Shortly after the receipt of the wire, Sen. Harlan G. Allen of Cullman sought to have it read as he protested consideration of a "nullification" resolution which was up for discussion.

Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick ruled the telegram was not germaine, but later in the day informed Allen he could at any time rise to a point of personal privilege to read the message.

Engelhardt's only comment to the NAACP wire was that it was an "obvious and expected defense to offer.

"There's not much else they could say," he noted.

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32b 1956

Students Denied Right To Form NAACP Chapter

NAACP

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
MEMBER OF

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 22 (AP)—The University of Tennessee has denied a group of students permission to organize a chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored people (NAACP) on the campus.

Dean of Students Ralph E. Dunford said today the University's Administrative Council, composed of deans and major professors, had rejected a request by several students for permission to form a chapter.

Dunford said the Council, after studying the NAACP constitution decided the NAACP fell into the category of a political action group—a type that has never received official sanction on the campus.

There are about 20 Negro students attending the UT graduate school.

Dunford said as he recalled it the petition contained only the names of white students. But he added: "We don't make any distinction between whites and Negroes."

NBA auxiliary elects officers

Pro-American
Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK—The National Association of Barristers' Wives meeting simultaneously with the National Bar Association here last week, elected Mrs. Richard Atkinson of Washington as its president.

In addition, the association went on record of supporting the NAACP Fight for Freedom Drive by purchasing a life membership in the organization.

Oct. 9-13-56

Other offirers elected were Mesdames Harold E. Bledsoe, Detroit, vice president; Bernard W. Kemp, Washington, secretary; and John W. Rowe, Lexington, Ky., treasurer.

Regional directors elected include Mesdames Wiley A. Branton, Pine Bluff, Ark., northwest; William Staves, Brooklyn, N. Y., northeast; T. J. Henry, Atlanta, southeast; Leroy Charles Chicago, central; and Lewis Clymer, Kansas City, Mo., southwest.

NEGRO COLLEGE WOMEN'S HEAD TEACHES AMITY

She Educates Adults for Desegregation

BY ROI OTTLEY

Thelma Taylor Williams, first Chicagoan to head the National Association of College Women, began her presidency in 1953 by urging a broad program for "educating the adult for desegregation."

Mrs. Williams

"The atomic era is now a decade old," she wrote her membership. "With such awesome power released it is imperative that all men learn to live together, lest this power be unleashed to the destruction of all mankind."

Upon her urging the organization, whose convention closes tonight in the Morrison hotel, is widening its horizons of intternational affairs.

Membership at 5,000

The organization has 5,000 members in 44 chapters in the principal cities of the country. It operates in all states except Mississippi, Alabama, and Utah. The Chicago chapter is host for this year's convention.

The organization had its beginning in 1910, when a group of Negro women informally conceived the idea, sparked by Mary Church Terrell, an Oberlin college graduate. In 1923 a national organization was formed, with Lucy D. Slowe, Howard university's dean of women, as first president.

Mrs. Williams, serving her third term as president, has endeavored to expand and implement the original purpose of the founders, which essentially was to further the education of Negro women.

Awards Scholarships

The association awards annual scholarships without regard to race or creed. In 1954 a scholarship was given to a Chinese student who was working toward a Ph. D. at Duke university.

Mrs. Williams was born in Providence, R. I., an only child. Her father, Dr. O. A. Taylor, was a physician; her mother, Cresta, a pharmaceutical chemist. She attended elementary school in Providence, and was graduated from East Greenwich [R. I.] academy in 1933.

She entered Middlebury college, Vermont. Meanwhile, her father had settled the family in Cleveland, and she transferred to Heidelberg college, Tiffin, O., where she was graduated in 1936 with an A. B. degree.

Nursing School Librarian

Mrs. Williams, a Rosenwald fellow, afterwards received an M. A. degree at Western Reserve university, Cleveland, O., in 1936, and a degree in library science from Western Reserve in 1939. She is chief librarian at St. Elizabeth Hospital School of Nursing.

She is married to Harold L. Williams, a postoffice employe who is a graduate of Brown university and Rhode Island State College of Pharmacy. They live in the Kenwood-Hyde Park area.

Mrs. Williams is a member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Special Libraries association, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, and St. Edmund's Episcopal church.

32b 1956

Mrs. Gaines Explains Disputed NACW Vote

Defender Chicago, Ill. p.3

Sat. 11-24-56

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Defender is herewith printing excerpts from a letter received from Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, the president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc. Unfortunately, space will not permit giving the entire missive, but the main facts are included.

It is to be regretted that some newspaper reporters do not verify the information they are given regarding reputable persons and institutions before they publish critical and untrue statements about them.

If this were done, they would at least have both sides of a controversy to present to their readers. Any other course is most unfair and harmful.

We are herewith protesting statements made in your "Grapevine" reporter's column under date of Nov. 3, regarding the "internal woes that have hit the National Association of Colored Women, Inc".

And herewth wish to correct several statements made and the impression that readers may have gotten from same. I hope you will do us the courtesy of publishing this in your National, as well as Daily and week end editions of the Defender.

CONSTITUTION LIMITS

It is true that the constitution of our organization limits the term of office for national officers to two year terms (treasurer excepted); so that when the convention by a vote of 8 to 1 voted "to suspend the rules and allow Mrs. Gaines to serve another two year term, to complete the huge program of expansion and progress she is doing so successfully, etc", there was a "dissident group" of 31 persons including two past national presidents, and the former employed director of our Neighborhood Improvement Contest, who was forced to resign when I was re-elected.

And although this motion was overwhelmingly passed, actually re-electing me to a third term, the parliamentarian who was presiding, ruled that it only permitted my name to be on the ballot with the name or names of any other nominees for that office.

The nominating committee submitted two names for the office of president and the committee's report was approved.

The other candidate (the former treasurer) publicly announced from the platform that if I was re-elected she would give 100 per cent support and if she were elected hoped I would give her the same, etc.

DELEGATES MISSING

There was misunderstanding, however, on the part of two bus loads (86) of delegates who wanted to go sightseeing in fabulous Miami, and who believed that I had been re-elected at the time of the suspension of rules, and who did not get back to Convention Hall until after the polls were closed with the afternoon session; and the majority of three votes (a post national president's vote was void) re-elected me to the third term, and I was installed by one of the "dissent group."

The attorney secured several weeks later by the former treasurer (my rival candidate) on the facts presented to him, wrote me that in his opinion the election was unconstitutional.

He could not rule any such thing, nor did he declare "the office of the president de facto, until the board meets to appoint a new president." Nor is there any provision in our constitution and-or charter for the appointment of a new president by our board.

Harris B. Gaines was acknowledged and accepted as the attorney for the association its board meeting October 1954. It was given a written authority to accept, handle and manage for the association the bequest from the Sallie W. Stewart estate mentioned by your reporter in the following resolution:

"Be it resolved that Irene McCoy Gaines, the president of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., be and she is hereby authorized and empowered to receive possession of the aforesaid real estate and such personal property as may be involved from the executors of the estate of the Sallie W. Stewart, deceased, on behalf of the Natonal Association of Colored Women, Inc., be and she is hereby authorized and empowered to make all necessary arrangements for the management of said real estate, for the collection of rents from the various tenants, to make needed repairs to the said estate, and enter into contracts for same, in the name of the NACW, Inc.; to open an account in the Peoples Savings Bank in Evansville, Indiana, in the name of the said Assocation, for the deposit of funds received as rents or otherwise, and pay attorney's fees and other expenses in relation to the Estate of Sallie W. Stewart deceased, etc." — Very truly yours, Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines.

World wed. 11-9-56
B'ham, Ala.
P. 3

MISS B AND P SELECTED — Miss Viola Dickens, center, was selected Miss Business and Professional Woman of 1956 during recent annual convention of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs at Hotel New Yorker, New York City. Seen congratulating Miss Dickens, who competed as Miss B. and P. of New York City, are, left to right, Mrs. Florence Madison Hill, project chairman, Philadelphia, Mrs. Ollie M. Porter, first president of the organization, New York City, Moss H. Kendrix, Washington, D. C., public relations consultant for The Coca-Cola Company which contributed the three trophies for the contest winners, and Mrs. Marie L. Harrison, national president of the association, East Orange, N. J. Runners-up in the contest were Miss Patricia Berry, "Miss Philadelphia", and Miss Sandra Morse, "Miss North New Jersey."

AT NACW BANQUET—Distinguished guests at the National Association of Colored Women's banquet in Miami, Fla., were Moss Kendricks, D. C.; Mrs. J. J. Lyells, Jackson, Miss.; Mrs. Alvin S. Mason, New Jersey; Mrs. Elizabeth Espy, Miami Federation president, and Charles Bynum of the Polio Foundation.

Mrs. Gaines Re-elected President Of NACW Following Bitter Debate

MIAMI — Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines of Chicago, Ill., was re-elected president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, by a two-vote margin in bitterly contested balloting here at the 30th biennial meeting of the association.

Mrs. Gaines defeated Mrs. Susan Blockson of Sewickley, Pa., by a count of 209 to 207 Friday, after five days of bitter debate over several phases of administration of the organization.

THE INTERORGANIZATIONAL bickering also saw Mrs. Jane Spaulding, of Charleston, W. Va., announce her intention of resigning as director of the Sears-Roebuck Foundation project following a word battle on the floor.

Members of the press were barred from several meetings as the debates reached heated proportions. Mrs. Blockson had held the office of treasurer of the National Association for the past four years. She was succeeded in her office by Mrs. Inez W. Tinsley of Boston, Mass.

MRS. IOLA ROWAN of Marlin, Tex., was elected first vice president, while Mrs. Lily James Frazier of Pensacola, Fla., was elected second vice president. Mrs. Vassie D. Wright of Los Angeles was elected recording secretary.

The association voted life memberships for the former Autherine Lucy and Mrs. Rosa Parks, both of Alabama. They commended State Representative John B. Orr of Miami, Florida, for his dissenting vote against segregation legislation in the Florida special sessions.

Nat'l Federation Of Colored Women Keynotes Policies

60-year Old Organization In Meeting At Miami, Supports Supreme Court Decisions; Plans Extensive Improvements On Frederick Douglass Home; Pledges Co-operation With President Eisenhower Invited To Meet Next in Haiti

Full support to Supreme Court decisions relating to integration and civil rights were voted at the thirtieth Biennial Conventiion in Miami of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc.

The week-long convention, which marked the 60th anniversary of the founding of the federation, developed and set in motion strategy geared through the State legislatures to bring the issues of integration to amicable settlements.

The courageous civil rights stand of Florida State Representative John Orr speakng to the Florida Legislature was endorsed. The National Association for the Study of Negro Life and History was assisted financially in its work of refuting the slanderous and untrue propaganda now being sent through the mails by White Citizens' Councils regarding the status of the Negro race.

For the first time in its 60-year history, the Association elected its highest officer for the third time. Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines of Chicago, the 15th President of the Federation, was re-elected to serve a third term.

The consolidation and extension of the great Association was the substance of President Gaines' report. Among other things reported were: the acquisition and successful administration of a beautiful new National Headquarters Building at Washington, D.C.; the settlement of the Sallie W. Stewart Estate of $50,000 mortgage on the "O" Street property of the Association and improvement of the property; successful Senate action for exemption from taxes of the Headquarters Building; administration and extension improvements on the Frederick Douglass Home at Anacostia, now owned by the Association; presentation to the Association of the coveted Dorie Miller Trophy Award; the acquisition of a $50,000 grant from the Sears Roebuck Foundation for the conduct of a Home and Neighborhood Improvement Contest, now in full swing; and active affiliation with the National Council of Women of the United States and other national organizations, as well as recognition by and cooperation with President Eisenhower and various federal agencies.

Honorary Life Memberships were given to Mrs. Rosa Parks and Miss Autherine Lucy. Messages were read from both honorees. The Honorary Memberships were received for them by Mrs. Mabel Neely, President of the Alabama State Association.

Mr. Charles Bynum, Director of Interracial Activities for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, was present to receive the 1956 NACWC Award of Merit for Mr. Basil O'Connor, President of the Foundation.

Soloist Miss Georgia Beasley of Cincinnati and Mrs. Cherry Mills Boyer of Miami, assisted by accompanist Mrs. Pauline Dunn and Mrs. Ruth Greenfield, both of Miami, provided vocal music for the occasion. There was a colorful Parade of States.

Under the direction of Mrs. Daisy Murrell, National Chairman of the Arts and Crafts Department, a splendid Exhibit and an outstanding Fashion Show was conducted. Tropicana Revue winner was Mrs. Victoria M. Hervey of West Palm Beach. Winner of the Oratorical Contest on

National Association of Colored Girl's Night. was Miss Shirley Raffin of Missouri. At the Mary Elizabeth Hotel. 250 people attended a Press Breakfast.

A multitude of personal gifts and expressions of esteem were received by President Gaines. These include a "Love Mile" March led by Courtesy Chairman Mrs. Beatrice Howard in which women from all the states participated and which made a surprise gift of $450.00 to Mrs. Gaines for a post-convention tour of Haiti. Jamaica. Cuba and other islands of the Carribbean; a large gold plaque from Illinois Clubwomen. presented by Mrs. Celeste White; a huge "greenback" corsage from Illinois Association. presented by Mrs. Ada Lum Walton. its President; a big reception for Mrs. Gaines from the women of Florida. her native state. held in the Carribean Room of the Mnuicipal Auditorium of the Municipal Auditorium Building.

An oil paintng of Mrs. Gaines by Mrs. Jackie Clack of Californ-ia. a beautifully engraved portrait on copper by Miss Anna Green for the Washington and Vicinity Federation of the North-est Regional Association,. an oil painting of Mount Ranier by Mrs. Marshall. a handsome lace house-coat from the National Courtesy Committee. an exquisite hand-made quilt by Michigan Art Chair-man Margaret Gill. for the State of Michigan. a knitted wool stole from Washington State. and a beautiful ribbon knitted dress from the State of Oregon. made by Mrs. H. C. Marshall. Art Chairman of the Northwestern Regional Association. were typi-cal of the gifts showered upon Presidentt Gaines.

The 1958 Convention will be held in Detroit. Michigan. with the Michgan State Federation as hostess. Madame Yolette Magloire. wife of President Paul Magloire of Haiti. invited the Association to hold its 1960 Convention in Haiti. In the post-convention tour of the Caribbean. delegates accompany-ing Mrs. Gaines were entertained by Madame Magloire at her sum-mer residence in Haiti.

Colored Woman Record Progress At Meeting

Daily World Sat. 9-8-56
Atlanta Ga. p. 3 32 c

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Women Debate Rights Contributions By Parties

Defender Chicago Ill. p. 3
Sat. 8-18-56

Claims and disputes over which party had made the most advances in the area of civil rights made for a lively debate at the luncheon meeting of the National Association of College Women last Thursday.

Participating in a panel discussion, "Women Take The Lead" "On the High Road to Freedom" were four women in public life:

Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs of the Democratic National Committee; Mrs. Thalia Thomas, assistant to Val Washington of the Republican National Committee; Mrs. Carol Arth of the State Department; and Mrs. Patricia Roberts Harris, also of the Democratic Committee.

449 ABOVE GS-9

Mrs. Arth cited the growing number of women in government service who are being upgraded to policy-level positions. She said that in the State Department alone there are now 449 women above the GS-9 level.

Mrs. Thomas gave a long list of top level appointments of the Eisenhower Administration totalling more than 300 and she pointed out the 14 promises in the area of civil rights named in the GOP platform of 1952 which she said had been fulfilled.

She was sharply disputed by Mrs. Spraggs who flayed the Eisenhower Administration for failure to improve social security benefits to women, the farm crisis, and what she said were false claims on achievements in race relations.

ASKS MORE ACTIVITY

Mrs. Harris urged women to become more actively engaged in politics as a necessity for full citizenship responsibility.

The association held its 33rd annual convention in Chicago at the Morrison hotel with Mrs. Thelma Taylor Williams, national president as hostess. It was founded in 1910 in Washington, D.C., by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell and a group of other Negro college graduates.

Other highlights of the three-day meet included two panel discussions on the Urban Center and People on the March. Discussants were:

Sidney Williams, Oscar C. Brown, Sheriff Joseph Lohman of Cook County; Clarence Mitchell of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP; Francis W. McPeek, of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations; Ben Gaffin, of Gaffin Associates, public relations counsellors; and Edwin C. Beddy, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League;

P. W. Han, minister of the Korean Embassy in Washington, was guest speaker at the closing banquet on Saturday evening. Delegates were from some 22 states.

Officers include Mrs. Lucinda Fox Ward, New York City, vice president; Mrs. Lillian McDaniel, Richmond, Va., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Marion Scott Waples, Woodbury, N. J.; financial secretary; Miss Portia Bullock, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Viola Dorsey, New York City, treasurer.

Sectional directors are Mrs. Willie Churchill, New York; Mrs. Maggie Ringgold, Baton Rouge, La.; Miss Mary Neugent, Petersburg, Va.; Miss Elsie M. Davis, Charleston, W. Va.; and Mrs. Adelaide Dunn, Los Angeles.

The organization has 44 chapters in 42 states and among its purposes are the awarding of fellowships for special studies in education.

College Women To Meet In Chicago Aug. 9-11

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va. p. 5
8-18-56

CHICAGO — The National Association of College Women will hold its 34th annual convention in Chicago, August 9-11 at the Morrison Hotel. The theme of the meeting will be "America's New Frontiers on the Road to Freedom."

Sat 8-11-56

Mrs. Thelma Taylor Williams of Chicago is National president of the Association, which is composed of college graduates and is largely an opinion-moulding body. The Association has 44 chapters in 42 states. Approximately 300 delegates are expected to attend the sessions.

* * *

HIGHLIGHTS OF the meet include panel discussions and workshops and a president's reception on the opening night at which the special guests will be delegates and visitors to the Democratic National Convention opening in Chicago August 13.

Among the participants will be Clarence Mitchell, of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP; Cook County Sheriff, Joseph Lohman, who will speak on combatting juvenile delinquency; Dr. Donald Bogue of the National Opinion Research Center; Congressman William L. Dawson, Illinois; Mrs. Julia Cooper, of the Legal Staff of the Labor Department and Mrs. Carol Arth, Department of State and Mrs. Patricia Roberts Harris and Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, Washington, D. C., of the Democratic National Committee.

The address at the closing banquet on Saturday evening will be given by his Excellency, Col. Ben C. Limb, Ambassador from Korea to the United Nations.

* * *

OFFICERS OF THE Association are, besides Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Lucinda Fox Ward, vice-president, New York City; Mrs. Lillian McDaniel, corresponding secretary, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Marion Scott Waples, Woodbury, N. J.; Miss Portia Bullock, financial secretary, Washington, D. C. and Mrs. Viola Dorsey, treasurer, New York City.

Sectional directors include: Mrs. Willie L. Churchill, New ork; Miss Mary Neugent, Petersburg, Va.; Mrs. Maggie Ringgold, Baton Rouge, La.; Miss Elsie Mae Davis, Charleston, W. Va.; Mrs. Adelaide Dunn, Los Angeles.

The Local Committee on arrangements is chaired by Mrs. Lavinia Graham and Dr. Berenice DeFreitas and Mrs. Frances Taylor Mattock.

PANEL PARTICIPANTS at the National Association of College Women's luncheon in Chicago last Thursday get together after discussion and exchange views. Panelists pictured above are Mrs. Patricia R. Harris, Mrs. Carol Arth, Mrs. Thelma T. Williams, Mrs. Venice Spraggs and Mrs. Thalia D. Thomas.

32b 1956

Florida Woman Dean At National Confab

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Miss Edna M. Calhoun, dean of women at Florida A and M university is attending the workshop of the National Association of Deans of Women which is currently convening at Indiana university, Bloomington.

Instructors for the regular courses of the school will be Miss Maudelle Hardiman, Kansas City, Kansas; Miss Mary Calhoun, Rev. Robert Clemmons and Rev. Leroy King, all of Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Ira A. Brumley, Conway, Ark.; Miss Lovetta Henson, St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Mildred J. Wilkerson, Kansas City, Mo.

The Rev. Ernest T. Dixon of Nashville, Tenn., will conduct an audio-visual workshop

D.C. woman new head of NAFAD

Afro-American
Oct. 1-14-56
Baltimore, Md.
P 7

BOSTON—Mrs. Lois Alexander of Washington was elected president of the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, Inc., at the group's sixth annual convention here recently.

And one of the interesting features of the business sessions was the approval of a national scholarship fund of $500 to be made available to some deserving student.

All business sessions were held at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel. A semi-formal party was held in the Copely Room and a display of designs and creations was exhibited at the Howe Estate in Upper Roxbury.

* * *

MRS. ELMA HOGAN of New Jersey was named "Queen of the Day" for a report on work accomplished by her chapter. Other reports cited were made by the following:

Mrs. Henrine Benson, St. Louis, for the best cultural activities during the year; Miss Mable Carter, host chapter, best financial reporter; Mrs. Alexander of Washington, chapter reactivating work.

Mrs. B. Clare Overton of Philadelphia, retiring national president, presented personal gifts to those cited.

* * *

DESIGNS AND creations on display at the Roxbury estate were by members of the host chapter — Mesdames Edithe Yearwood, Betty Wright Thompson, Lucy Cordice, Mable Jones and Jean Outlaw and Gus Bowen.

Among the models were Mesdames and Misses Carrie Lee Alleyne, Doris Dixon, Herminie Freeman, Imogene Garrett, Dorothy Hardiman, Alberta Kountze, Essie McCoy and Marjorie Yearwood.

* * *

IN ADDITION to Mrs. Alexander, other officers elected include regional vice presidents: Miss Mable Carter, Boston, North Atlantic; Mesdames Ethel Watson, Washington, South Atlantic; Carol Black, Texas, Southwestern; Freddye Henderson, Atlanta, Southern; and Leontine Anderson, St. Louis, Middlewest.

Others are Mesdames Amanza Bennett, East Orange, N.J., recording secretary; Gregora Harris, Brooklyn, N.Y., financial secretary; Henrine Benson, St. Louis, treasurer;

Also Mesdames Elizabeth Miller Brooklyn, parliamentarian; Janet Beaddle, Newark, N.J., recorder; Margaret Flood, NYC, historian; and board members B. Clare Overton, Philadelphia; Mary Lou Chand- NYC; and Josephine nes, East Orange.

Journal + Guide p. 4
Sat 6-2-56 Norfolk, Va. 32b

Postal Group Officers

Officers of the Virginia State Association of Letter Carriers and State Ladies Auxiliary, left to right, first row: E. M. Logan, vice-president, Staunton; R. T. Dance, president. Richmond; Charles Dillion, guest speaker and National Association treasurer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Doag, National Ladies Auxiliary representative, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, president, Virginia Ladies Auxiliary, Charlottesville; Mrs. Carrie Brown, vice-president, Virginia Ladies Auxiliary, Newport News.

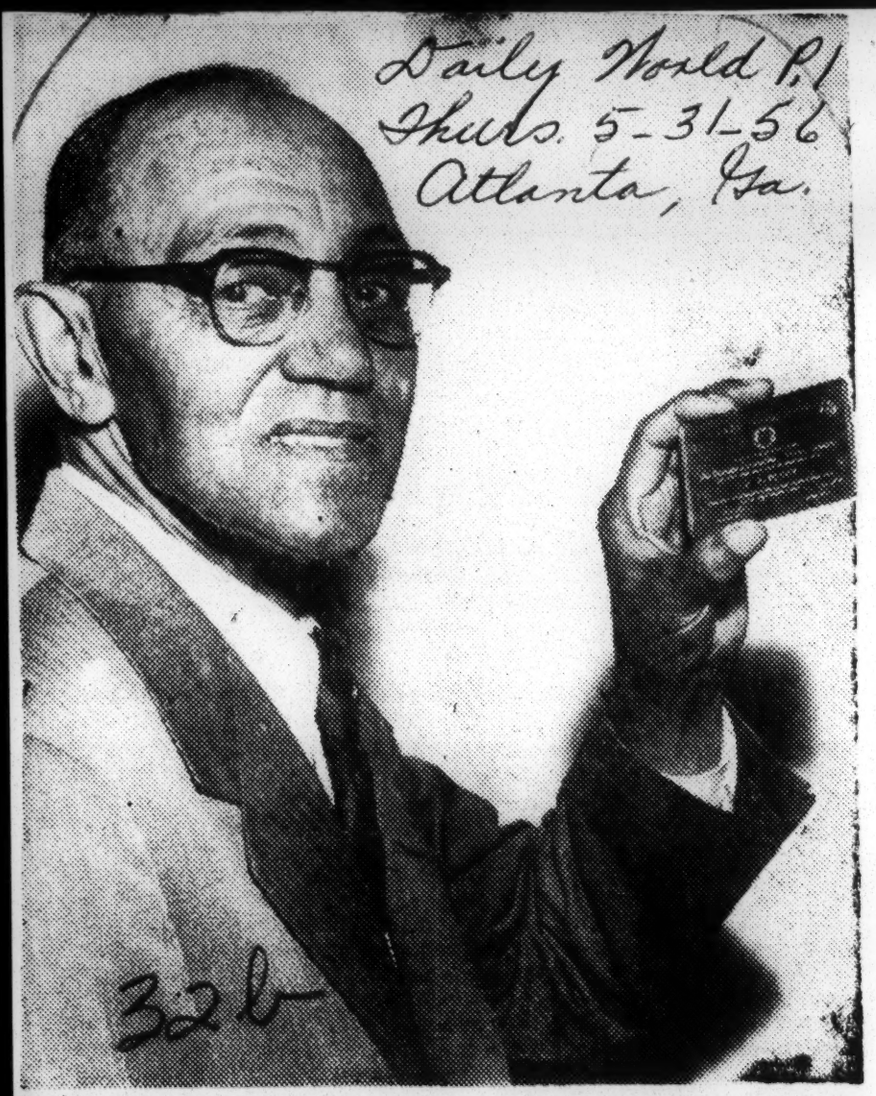
Second row: S. D. Williamson, secretary, Portsmouth; M. M. King, member of executive board, Charlottesville; Charles Key, rural director, Waynesboro: Mrs. Marietta Reed, Va. Ladies Auxiliary secretary, Roanoke; Mrs. Martha Key, Va. Ladies Auxiliary treasurer, Waynesboro; Mrs. Colista Selden, Ladies State organizer.

Third row: Howard Miller, member of executive board, Charlottesville; G. C. Martin, delegate-at-large, Roanoke; G. J. Phillips, legislative director, Charlottesville; J. C. Green, chairman, Host Committee, Richmond; Herbert Smith, treasurer, Norfolk; E. N. Jones, member, executive board, Hampton.

Fourth row: L. A. Johnson, president, host branch, Richmond; E. E. Dyson, member, executive board, Norfolk.

Not show are: S. L. Urguhart, chairman executive board of Newport News and W. P. Dogan, alternate delegate-at-large of Norofik.

Daily World P.1
Thurs. 5-31-56
Atlanta, Ga.



32b

INTO NATIONAL ORGANIZATION — R. P. Perry, Atlanta mailman, holds the medal that signifies his 50 year membership into the National Association of Letter Carriers. Mr. Perry, who began his mail service in 1904, and retired 13 years ago, is reported to be the second local Negro with membership in this organization. — (Perry's Photo)

Founder's Citation

Globe & Independent Nashville Tenn.

FM: 4-20-56 P: 3

Moss H. Kendrix, center, retiring president of the National Association of Market Developers, views citation naming him founder of the marketing group. At left is Joseph Albright, Curtiss Candy Company, who was elected NAMD president, while at the left is seen Louneer Pemberton, Dayton (Ohio) Urban League, association secretary. The NAMD held its third annual convention at Tennessee A. and I. State University, Nashville, last week. Kendrix, who was the association's first president, was named board chairman.

32b 1956

Musicians Close Annual Confab

Courier
Det. 9-21-36

DETROIT (ANP) — In line with stepping up the elaborate program of the National Association of Negro Musicians Inc., its annual two-day midwinter board meeting was brought to a close here with the entertainment of seventeen of the organization's officials.

The association conducts its first international convention, Aug. 19-25.

Present were Dr. Roscoe Polin of Indianapolis, president of the association; Kemper Harreld, Atlanta, and Carl Diton, New York, past presidents; Kenneth Billups, St. Louis; Edna Redmond, Jackson, Miss.; Lessie Spurlock, Philadelphia, vice presidents.

Also, Orrin Suthern II, Leroy H. Boyd, Huel Brooks Gwin, W. Bussell Johnson, Mattie Robinson, Kathleen Forbes, Herman Robinson, Emma Poulson, Fred Thomas, Jerene Macklin, Josephine Inniss and Julia Valentine.

Musically Yours

Defender p. 10
Chicago Ill.
Sat. 9-8-36

33rd Annual Music Meet Highlights In Detroit

BY THEODORE C. STONE

The National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., Dr. Roscoe R. Polin, national president, concluded its 33rd convention in Detroit, Friday, Aug. 21, with the National Artist Concert and Soiree.

Featured artists were Fred Thomas, baritone; Constance Berksteiner, dramatic soprano; and LaVilla Tullos, harpist.

Entertained by the Detroit Civic Opera company, Mrs. Jenere G. Macklin, general chairman, several innovations and changes in procedure were experienced by the delegates.

Musicians from the Mid-West, South and East were in attendance, and the daily sessions were filled with activity ranging from business sessions, conferences, clinics, workshops to concerts, and recitals.

The organization has three departments; the Senior branches; the Youth departments, Mrs. Julia Walden Valentina, director; and the Junior department, Josephine C. Inniss, director, and all three have their individual programs working for the development of their specific interests.

Each department has its own officers and board of directors and outlines their program for the year.

The Youth and Junior departments are under the sponsorship of the parent body, and their immediate directors are members of the Executive board.

The Sunday mass meeting held at Ebenezer AME church was highlighted by the appearances of many of Detroit's exceedingly well trained choruses, and a number of leading citizens representing that community's organizations extended words of greeting and welcome.

Gloria Harris, a former scholarship winner of the association was heard as the soloist and was roundly applauded for her excellent performance.

Miss Harris was accompanied by gifted Eugene Hancock, at the organ.

Orrin C. Suthern, executive secretary, was the master of ceremonies for this program, and Lessie Spurlock, vice president in charge of the Eastern region introduced Dr. Polin.

Dr. Polin, spoke in glowing tribute of the work done by the various branches during the year, and Mrs. Le Jeune Fisher, Evanston, responded to the welcome addresses made by the Detroit citizens.

Kathleen Holland Forbes, organist, Cleveland, was the guest soloist of the afternoon, and was given a warm reception when she appeared.

The next session of the convention was the host branch night concert, held on Monday, Aug. 20.

At this concert there was an even greater display of choral art as practiced by many of the Detroit groups, and the first American appearance of Lucia Turcano, former leading soprano of La Scala was recorded.

Mme. Turcano scored a tremendous success when she sang three celebrated arias with such telling results that the convention hailed her with bravos and prolonged applause.

Mme. Turcano, a displaced person now residing in Detroit disclosed one of the truly great voices of this age, and it will be a pity if the world does not have the opportunity to hear her.

While this particular program was lengthy, it was in many ways worthy of a much larger public attendance than it had.

The Tuesday, August 21, program was that of the Youth department with representative young people appearing on the program.

On the program appeared a number of gifted young musicians.

Wednesday, August 21, program was the national branch night concert where arttist - members representing many of the branches appeared.

This program was presided over by Mrs. Lillian Dunn Perry, first vice president, and a wealth of talent was disclosed during the evening.

Thursday, August 23, A concertized version of the opera "Aida" was given at Jackson park, in Windsor, Ontario. The Windsor Symphony orchestra, Matti Holli, conductor, and Kenneth Brown Billups, musical director, assisted by Dr. Omega King, Carl Diton, Gertrude Smith Jackson, Elmur A. Simpson, and Chauncey Northern.

Soloists included Eloise Owens, Florence Pate Sampson, (Aida), Virgil Abner, (Radames), Raymond Frith, (the King), Joseph Sipes, (Ramphis), John Rogers, (the Messanger), Huel Brooks Gwin, (High Priestess), June Baber, (Ammeris), and Fred Thomas, (Amanosro.)

The corp de ballet was under the direction of La Claire Knox, and Carrie Lous Wilson, was the leading danseuse.

This was the organization's honor night concert and prior to the opera's performance, the symphony orchestra played several selections and God Save Onr Queen, Canadian National hymn was sung, followed by the audience's singing and the Star Spangled Banner.

Another feature of the concert was the appearance of a former scholarship winner Frank White, a poung pianist from St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. White was heard in a group of Brahms selections.

This concert was held in the open air theater and much of the effectiveness of the program was lost owing to extremely unfavorable weather conditions.

Having rained for most of the day, the atmosphere was not suited to the best results of this undertaking.

29 Attend Nat'l Ass'n Of Negro Musicians Convention

Weekly New Orleans La.
Sat. 9-15-36

Twenty-nine delegates from the junior, youth and senior division of the New Orleans Society of Musicians, Inc., attended the convention of the National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., which convened in Detroit, Michigan, August 18-24.

Activities on the convention schedule included meetings, clinic classes, concerts, tours and evening socials.

The New Orleans branch made three contributions toward program material for the convention concerts. Misses Harriet Weatherspoon, Mary Howard and juanita Summers, a cappella trio, sang, "The Lamb" by Nathaniel Dett. Miss Rose Mae Nichols was one of the three accompanists for the Youth Night Concert. Kenny Guidry, boy soprano was the city's representative on the Junior program. He sang "O" Danny Boy" and was accompanied by Georgianna Pierce. On Branch night, the New Orleans Society of Musicians Choir sang, "Babylon is Fallen" arranged for eight parts by Cain. Many favorable comments were received by the group from musicians all over the nation.

Names of delegates in attendance were as follows:

National members, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Sallier, Misses Patricia H. Sallier, Dorothy Ray, Helen Jones, Washington R. Butler, Jr., and Mr. Earl Clifton.

Youth members: Misses Rosie Mae Nichols, Juanita Summers, Grace Butler, Marilyn Amedee, Harriet J. Weatherspoon, Messrs. Gustave Lotten and Robert West.

Junior members: Georgianna Pierce (former National president of the Junior NANM Division), 1955-56, Chicago convention; Ivaola Emery, Beverly Ann Jones, Winona Wilson, Delores George, Brenda Ward, Dorma Algere, Mary Howard, Myrtle Badon, Archie Milton, Kenny Guidry, Donald Richardson, George Points and Allen Leo Sallier, Jr.

Miss Beverly Ann Jones was appointed the second national Junior president of the NANM and Miss Ivaola Emery National chairman of membership, junior division. From the youth division of the N. O. Society of Musicians Branch, Miss Harriet Jane Weatherspoon was elected National youth chaplain. Miss P. H. Sallier, executive director and director of the choir was appointed Junior director of South Region and was asked to direct the National Youth Choir of two hundred or more voices at the next National convention which will convene on the campus of the University of Illinois in Champagne, Illinois.

The delegates passed through seven states, visited Canada and stopped in several cities visiting places of interest before returning to New Orleans.

Defender P. 10
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-8-56

32b

NATIONAL PRESIDENT Dr. Roscoe R. Polin, Indianapolis, and a group of Chicago delegates look over the week's program journal. Others in this photo are Mrs. Clarice Saunders, Secretary of the Chicago Music Association, Mrs. Marie Carey, Organist and member of the board of directors of the music association, and Elmur A. Simpson, National accompanist, and past president of the R. Nathaniel Dett Music Club. Scene was Detroit at 33rd annual Convention of National Association of Negro Musicians.

Defender P. 10
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-8-56

32b

THESE MUSIC LEADERS were among the delegates attending the 33rd Annual Convention of the National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., held in Detroit, August 19-24. While the first vice president, Mrs. Lillian Dunn Perry, New Orleans, La., plays a piano solo, left to right, Clarence Hayden Wilson President Emeritus, St. Louis, Hattie Winfield, Mezzo soprano, Champaign, Ill., and Theodore Charles Stone Chicago baritone and music critic, Chicago Defender, listen in.

Music school body admits Va. State

32b

April newsletter

PETERSBURG, Va. — Virginia State College was elected to full membership in the National Association of Schools of Music on Friday, Nov. 23, at the 32nd annual Meeting of the Association.

P. 7

Dr. F. Nathaniel Gatlin, head, Department of Music, represented the school at the meeting which was held at the Statler Hotel in Cleveland Ohio.

The curricula which have been approved for the college Department of Music lead to the degrees Bachelor of Science in vocal music education, instrumental music education and general music education.

Parallel

THE COLLEGE BECAME an associate member of the Association at the annual meeting in November of 1954 and received the report of its being granted full membership at the opening session of the Cleveland meeting.

Nov 12-8-56

The National Association of Schools of Music is the organization which has been made responsible for music standards on a national scale by the National Commission on Accrediting.

Founded in 1924 by a small group of music leaders for the purpose of establishing a closer relationship between schools of music and for cooperation with other education associations, the NASM now includes some 225 of the leading universities, colleges, and conservatories in the United States.

32b 1956

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF WHITE PEOPLE AND FAIR TREATMENT OF NEGROES

BIAS AMENDMENT IS AIM

New Group Seeks States Rights on Segregation

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 17 (AP)—An organization was chartered today to seek an amendment to the United States Constitution giving each state the right to decide whether it would integrate the races.

Former Gov. Fuller Warren asked Circuit Judge J. Fritz Gordon for permission to set up the organization. It is named the National Association for the Protection of White People and Fair Treatment of Negroes.

Robert Lee Davis of Fort Lauderdale is president. Mr. Warren is its attorney.

Mr. Davis emphasized plans to make the organization bi-racial.

"We will not create a disturbance," he said. "We have no animosity toward Negroes. They should have adequate schooling and schools of their own."

The spokesmen said they considered that such a constitutional amendment had a fair chance of being adopted. Favorable votes of thirty-six state conventions or legislatures would be necessary.

AMITY — is registered at banquet finale to last week's 9th annual National Ass'n. of Real Estate Brokers' convention. Mrs. Emily Johnson, Los Angeles broker and general convention chairman, is congratulated on her election as regional vice president by Lorenzo V. Spencer, host Consolidated Board president. Another local, Willis E. Carson, was elected second vice president. Northern California S. B. Odell was elected to the board. George S. Harris, of Chicago, (seated) was re-elected president for a third term. (Smith photo)

George Harris reelected by Real Estate Brokers

Afro-American P. 7
Sat. 9-8-56

LOS ANGELES (ANP)—The National Association of Real Estate Brokers have reelected George S. Harris of Chicago to another term as president.

The action came last week during the organization's annual meeting at Alexandria Hotel, which attracted thousands of realtors from across the nation and numerous government and private housing experts.

Keynoting the meet was Joseph R. Ray, assistant to the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance agency, Washington. Charles Sigety, deputy commissioner, Federal Housing Administration, also spoke.

* * *

A PANEL discussion on "Operation Home Improvement" featured James H. Woods as moderator and Mrs. Winifred Pick and Paul R. Williams, both of Los Angeles, and Charles J. Frances Sr. of Dayton, Ohio, as participants.

Another panel on "Urban Redevelopment and Renewal" had William B. Collier of Chigao as moderator; T. H. Mayberry of St. Louis, who spoke on "The Brokers Viewpoint;" James A. Riggs, on "Community Redevelopment and Urban Renewal;"

Phillip G. Sadler, special assistant to commissioner of Public Housing Administration; Richard Ives, regional director, Urban Renewal Housing and Home Finance Agency; and William H. McMahan, Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

Dr. Milton S. J. Wright, professor of economics and political science at Wilberforce University, was guest speaker at the banquet Thursday night.

Brokers Told Opportunities

Defender P. 3
Sat. 9-1-56
Chicago Ill.

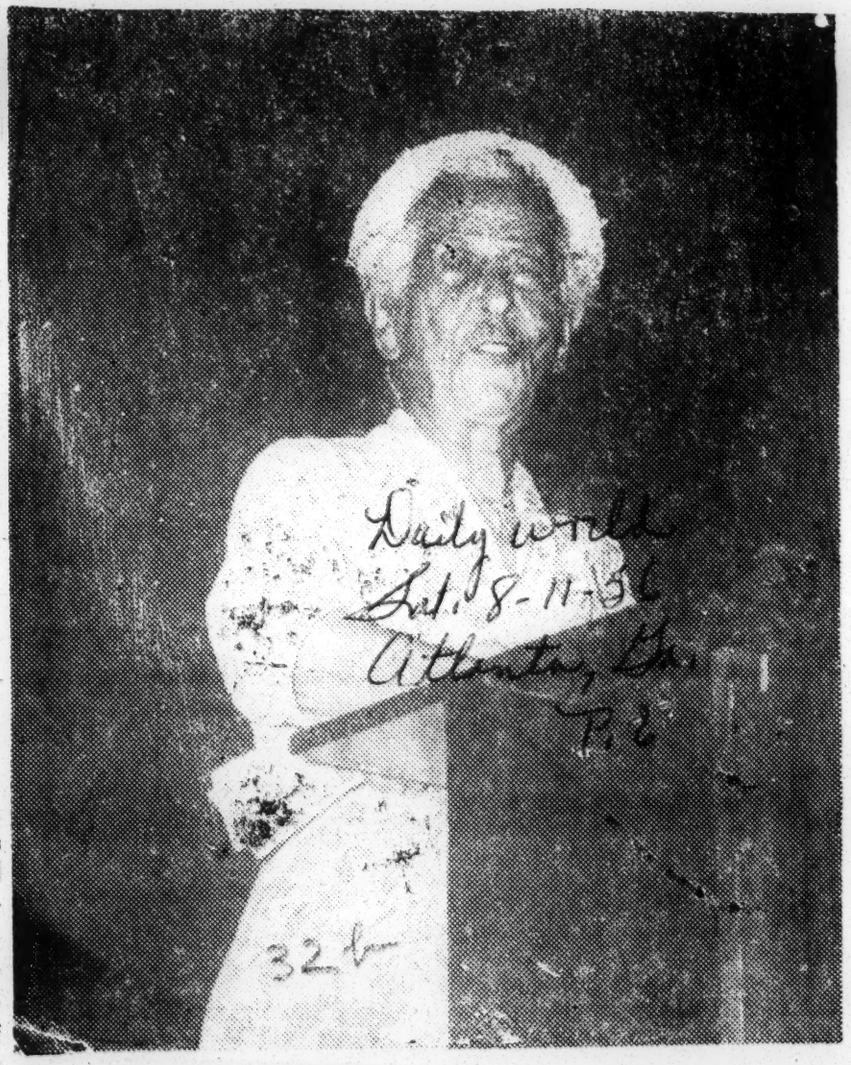
LOS ANGELES — The movement of Negroes to urban areas is a challenge and an opportunity to members of the real estate profession active in the Negro housing market, Charles E. Sigety, FHA deputy commissioner, told the National Association of Real Estate Brokers last week in Los Angeles.

Negro brokers, he said, could make an outstanding contribution especially in assisting in the relo-

cation of families displaced as a result of slum clearance and other government action.

Sigety also said that the population shift and the mushrooming prosperity of the Negro have added tremendous significance to a current trend to abolish any and all restrictions limiting the availability of decent middle-income housing to minority groups.

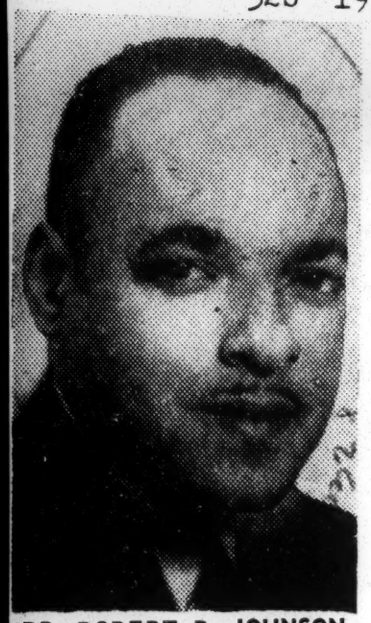
THIRTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL CONGRESS OF COLORED PARENTS AND TEACHERS — Booker T. Washington High School, Shreveport, Louisiana — Some 200 representatives from 16 states attended the 30th annual convention of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers held recently at the Booker T. Washington High School, Shreveport, Louisiana. Shown on the front row: Mrs. Wm. W. M. Henry, Del., Director of National office, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, U. S. Dept. Education, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Chas. L. Williams, National President; Dr. John W. Davis; Mrs. A. M. P. Strong, Past National President, Mariana, Ark.; Mr. Fred Roth, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Past National Pres., Cartersville, Ga., Mrs. O. K. Glass, Founder's Day Chr. Henderson, Ky.; Mrs. Marcella Huggins, Baton Rouge, La.; Mrs. Eddie Jones, Hostess President La. Congress, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. Cora L. Marshall, Shelby,



MRS. H. R. BUTLER, FOUNDER addressing the 30th Annual Convention of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers held at the Booker T .Washington High School, Shreveport, La.

32b 1956

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS



DR. ROBERT B. JOHNSON, formerly associated with the Russell Sage Foundation and Cornell University, recently was appointed director of research for the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Council awards

Afro American Sat. 12-1-56

Dr. Jane Wriaht

Baltimore M.D.

WASHINGTON—The National Council of Negro Women, in 21st annual convention, here, last week, bestowed its achievement awards upon Dr. Jane Wright of New York, Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle of Charlottesville, Va. and Mrs. Frankie Freeman of St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Wright was cited for research in cancer.

Mrs. Freeman, attorney, was named because of her efforts in behalf of minorities through the courts; and Mrs. Boyle, wife of a professor at the University of Virginia, for advocating the abandonment of segregation in colleges.

The Council was given an award for community service by the American National Red Cross.

The awards came at the dinner on Saturday night which ended the formal meetings of the convention. Mrs. Louis Mehlinger presided.

* * *

AN OUTSTANDING feature of the convention was an interracial conference of women's organizations. They met in face to face groups and talked about what women can do to secure human and civil rights for all people in the United States, and especially for colored persons.

The convention was chaired by Dr. Marjorie Parker, national program chairman of NCNW, who was assisted by Dr. Lorraine Williams, convention chairman. Dr. Williams was supported by a group of able educators, social and civic workers.

The board of directors met Wednesday night, November 15, at Council House, with the national president, Mrs. William T. Mason, presiding. A social hour followed the board meeting, courtesy of the Washington Council, with Mrs. Hallie Lovinggood as chairman.

The convention sessions opened on Thursday morning at the Willard Hotel with special devotions led by Dr. Alma Illery, national chaplain. Mrs. Eula W. Harris, president of the CME Church Women's Connectional Missionary Council, gave the invocation. Eulogy to the late Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder, was given by Dr. Arenia Mallory, first vice president. Mrs. Margaret G. Simms, national director of Junior Councils, spoke for the youth of the country.

* * *

THE INTERRACIAL Conference opened on Friday, November 16, in the Grand Ballroom of the hotel. Several hundred women from various parts of the United States assembled to hear the keynoters, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Mordecai Johnson. Mrs. Roosevelt said in part that the first thing that must be done is to secure the protection of the right to vote.

Dr. Johnson called upon church women to be crusaders in surmounting barriers to civil and human rights. He called on the women to "come out from the segregated cowardice."

He attacked real estate interests for their bad housing policies. Dr. Lorraine Williams gave the objectives of the conference and Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee gave the conference story.

* * *

A FRIENDSHIP LUNCHEON was held featuring Dr. Willa Player, president of Bennett College and George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, as speakers. Miss Cleomine Lewis was soloist, accompanied by Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris. The luncheon was chaired by Mrs. Montrosa Frazier, Iota Phi Lambda Sorority.

The keynoter for the afternoon session was Dr. Frank Graham, United States Representative with the United Nations for India and Pakistan, who spoke of the global concept of human rights and the urgency to revise our standards. Round table discussions were resumed until the meeting was adjourned.

An International Festival of Arts was held Friday night in the Departmental Auditorium of the Department of Labor. Representatives from India, Haiti, Guam, Indonesia and the United States appeared on the program. The Honorable Mason Sears, United States Trusteeship Council, United Nations, was the speaker. Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris, chairman of the Department of Fine Arts was in charge of the Festival of Arts.

Following the program, the President's Reception was held in the conference room adjoining the auditorium, where the Louia Vaughn Jones String Ensemble of Howard University rendered several selections. A special feature during the reception was an exhibition of paintings by Lois Jones Pierre-Noel.

* * *

ON SATURDAY morning, November 17, the Interracial Conference of Women closed with summations of the round table discussions by Dr. Nancy Bullock McGhee, second vice president, and Mrs. Arnetta Wallace, president of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. The commitment was given by Miss Lilace Reid Barnes, president of the National Young Women's Christian Association.

The Life Members Guild met on Saturday for luncheon. Mrs. Jean Glore Jones of Washington presided. Guest speaker was Mrs. Mollie Moon, president of the National Urban League Guild, who spoke on "The Role of the Volunteer in Community Service." Soloist was Miss Mae Helene Wilson of Howard University, accompanied by Miss Betty Flow.

The Junior Councils, led by the national director, Mrs. Margaret G. Simms, held a special workshop on Saturday morning on "What the Community has to offer Youth in Education, Entertainment, Employment and Community Services" with Dr. Deborah Partridge, grand basileus of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, as keynoter. Speakers and discussants were Misses Phyllis Campbell of Washington, Bernice Farmer, Detroit; Margaret Johnson, Newport News and Peggy LaRue Williams of Little Rock.

The Junior Council luncheon was chaired by Mrs. Eleanor Singleton, sponsor for the Washington Junior Council. Guest speaker was Miss Vinita Lewis, chairman of NCNW Social Welfare Department. She spoke on "The Challenge to Youth Tomorrow." Fashion show models during the luncheon were Misses Alexina Singleton, Jean Walburg, Shirley Minor, Faith Boswell and Darlene Williams.

National council sets May Week in memory of Dr. Mary Bethune

Afro-American

WASHINGTON — The National Council of Negro Women has set May 18 to 26 as Mary McLeod Bethune Commemoration Week, to be observed throughout the country.

Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks dean of women of Bethune-Cookman College is the general chairman and Mrs. Robert L. Vaur of Pittsburgh is honorary chairman.

Other members of the nation wide committee are:

Miss Wilhelmina Adams, Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, Mrs. Daisy George, Miss Dorothy I. Height, Mrs. Nettie Carter Jackson Mrs. Helen M. Meade, Mrs. Ercelle H. Moore, Mrs. Ruth Brown Price, Mrs. Gertrude Robinson and Mrs. Mabel Staupers, all of New York;

Mrs. Lovonia Brown, Mrs. Eleanor C. Dailey, Miss Bessie B. Garvin, Mrs. Mame Mason Higgins, Mrs. Marjorie Joyner, Mrs. Edith Sampson, Miss Etta Moten and the Rev. Dorothy Sutton of Illinois;

Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, Mrs. Regina Chandler, Mrs. Bertie L. Derrick, Mrs. Aliene C. Ewell, Dr. Dorothy D. Ferebee, Mrs. Sadie Mills Franklin, Mrs. Marion Jackson

Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Inabel Burns Lindsay, Dr. Marjorie Parker, Mrs. Cecelia C. Smith, Mrs. Jane M. Spaulding, Mrs. Ida Taylor, Mrs. Jennie M. Walburg Dr. Lorraine Williams and Dr. Sadie M. Yancey of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Yolanda Billingsley, Mrs. Ruth Caston Mueller and Dr. Vada Somerville of California; Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris, Rev. Olivia S. Henry, Dr. Alma Illery, Mrs. Daisy Lampkin and Miss Ruth A. Scott of Pennsylvania;

Mrs. Mattie S. Coasey and Dr. Maybelle Weaver of Maryland; Miss Frankie Freeman, attorney Mrs. Richard Layne and Mrs. Ora Stokes Perry of Missouri.

Mrs. Harreit Hall and Mrs. Howard Thurman of Massachusetts; Mrs. Charles S. Johnson Mrs. Margaret Simms and Mrs. Arnetta Wallace of Tennessee Mrs. Margaret Farrar and Mrs. Katie Whickam of Louisiana;

Mrs. Jean Murrell Capers attorney, Ohio; Dr. Rosa Gragg Michigan; Mrs. Lillian M. Downey, Texas; Mrs. Fannye Ayer Ponder and Mrs. Ada Lee of Florida;

Mrs. Edna Douglas Jones and Mrs. Anna M. P. Strong of Arkansas; Mrs. W. A. Scott and Mrs. L. D. Shivery of Georgia; Mrs. Fairfax Holmes, Colorado; Mrs. Iola Jones, South Carolina Dr. Nancy Bullock McGee Virginia; Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, Mississippi; Mrs. Ida M. Ross, Kentucky; Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, Alabama and Mrs. Ida M. Ross, Kentucky; Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, Alabama and Mrs. Thelma Young, Delaware.

* * *

WOMEN BROADCASTERS have been asked to tell the story of the life and times of Mrs. Bethune during the week. Among the special features will be a special broadcast emanating from Washington, an attractive brochure depicting the story of Mrs. Bethune and a reception for the wives of recently appointed Ambassadors to the United States to be held on Sunday evening, May 20, at Council Hotel in Washington.

This week's observance will be climaxed by a Leaders Conference to be held on Saturday, May 26, at the Statler Hotel. Notable women in organizations of colored women will meet to re-evaluate programs and objectives in the light of the rapidly changing world of science and intense broadening of communications.

* * *

DR. DOROTHY B. FEREBEE, past president of NCNW is chairman of the program committee whose membership consists of Dr. Inabel Burns Lindsay, Dr. Marjorie Parker, Mrs. Jane M. Spaulding and Dr. Lorraine Williams.

Outstanding authorities in economics, social welfare, politics and group relationships will be on hand to speak and give impetus to the proceedings. The meeting will close with a dinner meeting; also a summary of the day's activities will be given by Mrs. Patricia Roberts Harris, Executive Secretary of the Delta Sigma Theata Sorority.

Civil rights Committee wins NCNW's top service award

Afro-American P.9 Sat. 4-21-56

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—The Committee on Civil Rights in East Manhattan and three individuals have been selected for the regional service awards of the National Council of Women.

Cited, along with the committee, are Dr. Kenneth Clark, Dr. Charles L. Tarter and Mrs. Conant Webb.

Dr. Clark, associate professor of psychology at City College, N.Y., and research director of the Northside Center for Child Development, was named in recognition of his contribution through research and leadership, to develop public education on a non-segregated basis.

Dr. Tarter, pastor of the St. Augustine Presbyterian Church, Paterson, N.J., is being cited for his outstanding community leadership in the organization of youth, and Mrs. Conant Webb, of Montclair, N.J., for her unselfish volunteer service, untiring civic interest and concern for the development of better human relations.

The Committee on Civil Rights in East Manhattan, of which Mrs. Edna A. Merson is chairman, was selected in recognition of its contribution in its efforts to put to test the Civil Rights Laws of the State of New York and to demonstrate the importance of compliance by it, of public accommodations, restaurants and housing agencies.

The awards will be made at the regional conference, which will be held in the YWCA, 185 Carrol St., Paterson, N.J., April 21-22.

Miss Dorothy Height is chairman of the awards committee, and Mrs. Daisy S. George, Region One director.

Negro Women Hear and Plan

Star P.5-A

Sun. 5-27-56

A program for "engineering" public opinion to help achieve economic and social aims yesterday was laid before the National Council of Negro Women at a conference in the Statler.

Edward L. Bernays, a public relations consultant, told the group it was necessary to "isolate themes, angles and appeals" for use with "different types of publics."

He advised constant contact with other organizations, such as the Fund for the Republic, which he said is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to help Negroes.

Further help can come from the Nation's 30,000 social scientists, he told the group.

Another speaker was Miss Ruby Hurley, southern area representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

She termed the growth of the White Citizens Councils in the South "a very real threat to this country and to the world."

The councils are not composed of the same type of person who belonged to the Ku Klux Klan, she said, adding, "unhappily they are composed of key figures in loca' State and National communities."

She asserted the NAACP is organized not for colored people alone but "for all America."

Week To Honor Mary Bethune

Journal & Guide

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —The National Council of Negro Women has named May 18-26 as Mary McLeod Bethune Commemoration Week.

P. 4-28-56

A national committee, headed by Mrs. Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh, has been set up to plan activities for the week's celebration.

Negro Women's Group At GOP Convention

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 5-22-56 P. 4

SAN FRANCISCO — (ANP) — Six representatives of the National Council of Negro Women are here this week for the purpose of presenting to the Republican National convention a resolution to the GOP platform committee.

The delegation includes Mrs. William T. Mason of Washington, D C, national president; Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, also of Washington, D .C.; Mrs. Arnetta Wallace of Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Ors Stokes Perry of Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Ruth Mueller of Los Angeles and Mrs. Katie McGhee of Oakland. They will present the same bill to the Republican Convention that they submitted recently to the Democratic National Convention.

The following is the test of their resolution:

"That the Democratic and Republican Conventions pledge not only to include strong civil and human rights in their program platforms, but give a further pledge to work honestly for the passage of such enabling legislation in the 85-th Congress.

"That the Democratic and Republican Conventions include in their platforms a pledge to see that the 14th amendment is implemented through the Justice Department and or Congressional action.

"That the Democratic and Republican Conventions pledge continued support to the United Nations and its agencies.

"That a pledge be made that special assistance be given the people in many sections of Africa and the West Indies to help them in their desired goals. That such assistance as technical advisors, trainees, research teams, foreign aid in necessary goods, health teams, educational projects, assistance in developing economic resources and other aids to stabilize and undergrid their aspirations be given with all possible speed.

"That the Democratic and Republican Conventions include in their platforms a pledge that the services of women for significant posts representing the U. S. government, for diplomatic services, judgeships, members of the presidents' cabinet, heads of government departments, international representation and in all other areas requiring the services of men and women with special aptitudes and qualifications will be considered and that Negro women be given due consideration for these same services.

"That the Democratic and Republican conventions pledge to support measures to insure fair employment practices, and appointment of women on the same basis as that of men in government service.

NCNW sought platform changes

Afro-American p. 7
Sat. 9-1-56
32 L

WASHINGTON

Six representatives of the National Council of Negro Women presented to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, a proposed platform resolution.

Baltimore, Md.

The delegation at the Democratic National Convention included Mrs. William T. Mason, of Washington, national president; Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, former District Board of Education member; and Mrs. Arnetta Wallace, of Nashville, Tenn.

Those making the request at the Republican National Convention included Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Ors Stokes Perry, of Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Ruth Mueller, of Los Angeles and Mrs. Katie McGhee, of Oakland, Cal.

* * *

THE PROPOSED resolution read:

"That the Democratic and Republican conventions include in their platforms a pledge to see that the 14th Amendment is implemented through the Justice Department and/or Congressional action.

"That the Democratic and Republican conventions pledge continued support to the United Nations and its agencies.

"That a pledge be made that special assistance be given the people in many sections of Africa and the West Indies to help them in their desired goals. That such assistance as technical advisors, trainees, research teams, foreign aid in necessary goods, health teams, educational projects, assistance in developing economic resources and other aids to stabilize and undergird their aspirations be given with all possible speed.

"That the Democratic and Republican conventions include in their platforms a pledge that the services of women for significant posts representing the U.S. government, for diplomatic services, judgeships, members of the President's cabinet, heads of government departments, international representation and in all other areas requiring the services of men and women with special aptitudes and qualifications will be considered and that colored women be given due consideration for these same services.

"That the Democratic and Republican conventions pledge to support measures to insure fair employment practices, and appointment of women on the same basis as that of men in government service."

Woman's Day Speaker Is Noted Educator

Advertiser p. 6c

Dr. Arnia C. Mallory, who has been chosen as the Woman's Day speaker by the Woman's Council of Dexter Avenue Church, is a native of Jacksonville, Ill.

Dr. Mallory holds an A.B. degree from Simmons College in Louisville, Ky. and a M.A. degree in education for the University of Illinois. Dr. Mallory currently serves as principal of Saints Industrial and Literary School at Lexington, Miss., a school she founded and developed in the great Delta. Within 28 years the school has grown from three small frame buildings located on a dark muddy road to a plant consisting of 350 acres of land with buildings and equipment worth over one million dollars.

In addition to her many administrative duties, Dr. Mallory has found time to work continuously and courageously with many organizations. For the past 16 years Dr. Mallory has been a vice president of the National Council of Negro Women and was elected first vice president of the organization in 1953. She has been active in the Federated Negro Women's Clubs; the Southern Regional Council; Mississippi State Teachers Association and other similar organizations.

Thurs. 10-11-56

In 1946 Dr. Mallory was selected as one of the 12 outstanding women for service rendered in education, by a poll sponsored by the National Council of Negro Women, among both races.

Dr. Mallory was a delegate to England and France at the International World Conference of Pentecostal Churches in 1952, and at which time she traveled in five countries. Dr. Mallory represented the only American Negro organization at the International Council of Women held in Helsinki, Finland June 8-18, 1954 at which meeting were delegates from women's organization from 30 nations. She was also elected as one of the American Negro representatives to the Pacific Conference in Manila in February, 1955. With such a rich background of education and experience she certainly fits the roll for "Women's Day" speaker of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church Sunday, Oct. 14, at the morning service.

National Council Negro Women To Meet In Willard Hotel, Washington, Nov. 14

Globe & Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

The National Council of Negro Women announces its annual meeting to take place November 14 to 18 at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C. The Convention-Conference, as it is called, stems from the fact that two days of the convention will be devoted to an Interracial Conference of Women to explore the conference theme "Women Working Together Can Surmount Barriers to Human and Civil Rights." Council business will be transacted by representatives of the ninety-two local councils and twenty-one national affiliated organizations on Wednesday night and Thursday with three full sessions.

Tenn. 10-20-56

On Friday and Saturday these delegates and members will join with representatives of some of the largest national women's organizations in the country to probe the facts of community disorder and impediments facing Negro people in their struggle for human dignity and human rights. Several powerful organizations have already indicated that they will have participants at this conference and include the National Council of Jewish Women, the National Council of Catholic Women, the United Church Women, the National Young Women's Christian Association and others.

Women leaders from many walks of life; experts on housing, community planning and organization, civil rights, employment and education will confer with the delegates at the round table discussions.

Mrs. Barrington Parker, General Chairman of the Convention Conference, announced that "This is perhaps the most important human relations meeting the National Council of Negro Women has ever attempted. We know that American women working together can make a major contribution to curing the ills of our community life as they relate to minorities just as they have made such a magnificent contribution to resolving other community ills."

Globe & Independent

Special features of the meeting include a "Get-Together" of heads of national affiliates, their liaison appointees and presidents of local councils on Thursday, November 15, in the Congressional Room of the Hotel. Miss Marguerite Rawalt, former national president of the General Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs will be the principal speaker.

Tenn. 10-20-56

Miss Dorothy C. Quinn is the Executive Director and Mrs. William T. Mason is President.

National Council Pledges Prayers And Funds To Cause

Says Alabama Coed Deserves Rank In Courage Alongside Of Harriett Tubman and Mary McLeod Bethune; Rosa Parks Also Mentioned In Resolution Adopted By NCNW; Women Hold Alabama Uprising Opposed U. S. Constitution' Bill of Rights

The Executive Committee of the National Council of Negro Women, Mrs. William T. Mason, National President, in meeting at national headquarters on Saturday, February 25, called upon the women of this country and especially Negro women to rally to the courageous women of Alabama in their struggle for an American education and for the right to live as free citizens of this republic. They pledged their financial, moral and spiritual support to them and for all other peoples fighting the battle to be first class citizens in a free world. The resolution passed by the group stated:

"Negro women are faced with a challenge direct and unequivocal. This organization has since its inception by the founder, Mary McLeod Bethune, struggled for better educational opportunities and for the elimination of segregation wherever it is found. Autherine Lucy and Rosa Parks personify the kind of action and idealism for which the National Council of Negro Women stands. They were faced with a choice. They accepted the one which placed them in the category of women who have followed in the traditions of Harriet Tubman and Mary McLeod Bethune. We defend and support their actions, we extend to them a salute and commendation for their fortitude and courage and pledge our active corroboration in the ideals they have exemplified with such dignity and calmness of purpose.

We call upon Negro women to meet together with other women in their communities. . . to reaffirm our unfaltering belief in the precepts of American democracy . . . in the principles found in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights . . . that we appeal to the deep sense of justice and fairness in American people which are stated ideals of our democracy . . . to support a public opinion which condemns violence and intimidation that seeks to destroy basic human and civil rights to which every American is entitled.

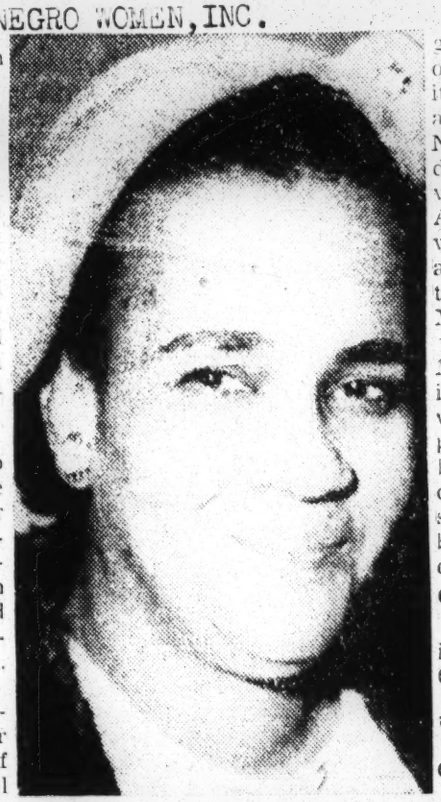
Further that we join ourselves together in prayer to ask the guidance and protection of Almighty God in our struggle for justice and for right . . . that we think, plan and work together to maintain and extend human rights. One of our most precious possessions the long history of human endeavor despite persecution, calumny and imprisonment to bring about a democracy where man's hopes and dreams of a world where human rights are supreme; and where men would guard and protect these rights, if need be with their lives. The Negro women of America on this, the eve of our national Brotherhood Observance pledge ourselves to these ends."

Following up the forthright resolution, a mass meeting of women will be called in Washington as a symbol of the unity and spiritual undergirding of the women of America in their endeavors to achieve first class citizenship for all Negro people. The symbolic meeting will be held in the Capital City and a solemn note will be struck in the proceedings. Leaders from among Negro and white women will participate in a program designed to call public attention to the principles of democracy which have been reaffirmed by the National Council of Negro Women. The articles of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights which all Americans must be prepared to defend and extend will be read, scripture reading, the hymns of faith and determination will be sung by the women groups, especially recruited for the occasion. Speakers will be announced. A committee composed of women in all walks of life in Washington will be formed to plan and process the meeting.

The Executive Committee set up a National Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Committee to plan for permenant memorials for the deceased founder. The National Chairman of this committee has been announced as Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, Dean of Women, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.

The Executive Committee propected a program to develop closer relationships with the women of Africa. This program will entail cooperative efforts with the State Department and with governments of countries in Africa. The purpose is to exchange information to make it possible for African women to come to America to observe the work of women's organizations and for Council women to go to Africa to see first hand customs and condition in the country and to offer assistance in all possible ways to African women and children.

The first annual Mary McLeod Bethune Commemoration will be held on May 18 in Washington when the heads of all national Negro women's organizations in the country and other outstanding women will be invited to meet to exaluate the status of Negro women in professoinal life, the arts, science, health, education and other areas. Experts in various fields will confer with these women leaders on areas of endeavor not now covered by their organization. A closing dinner with a prominent woman speaker will be one of the highlights of the all day workshop and institute. Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee is the General Chairman of the planning committee.



DR. ARENIA MALLORY

Nashville Chapter of National Council of Negro Women to Present Dr. Arenia Mallory at Recognition Services

Spruce Street Baptist Church, March 11 at 4 p.m.—Dr. Arenia Mallory, President of All Saints Industrial Scohol, Lexington, Miss., and First Vice President of National Council of Negro Women, Inc., will be the principle speaker for The Nashville Council of Negro Women on Sunday, March 11, in the new and beautiful auditorium of Spruce Street Baptist Church on 20th Ave, N., near Charlotte at 4 p.m. The Council will give recognition to many outstanding Nashville citizens who achieved honors through National organizations and foundations.

In bringing Dr. Mallory to Nashville they are presenting a forceful speaker and a great leader. She has worked for many years in Mississippi for the betterment of conditions among under-privileged children of The Delta Area. Although a native of Illinois and a renown woman in her own right, she has made sacrifices for the school which she founded and the people whom she serves.

In 1954, Dr. Mallory was a delegate to the International Council of women of the world which held its meeting in Helsinki, Finland and represented the only American Negro Woman's organization among delegates from thirty nations. She was The Council's delegate to the Anniversary of United Nations which met in San Francisco in 1955 and was elected as a delegate to the Pan-Latin Conference in Manile in 1955 also..

The Nashville Council of which Mrs. Chas. S. Johnson is president is made up of a large number of women who are interested in the progress of our citizens and would be happy to have as many Nashville citizens attend this service as possible, not only to hear Mrs. Mallory, but to join the Council in honoring our own citizens.

GUEST LIST OF HONOREES

Dr. A. M. Townsend, acting minister of Spruce Street Baptist Church.

Dr. Charity Mance, A&I State University.

Bishop E. C. Hatcher, AME Church.

Miss Louise Yound, Scarritt College.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University.

Mrs. Carrie M. Penny, A&I State University.

Mr. Norman Hodges, Fisk University, student

Mrs. Janie Deadrick, President of the Federated Clubs of Nashville.

Dr. A. V. Boswell, Vice President, Tennessee A&I State University.

Mrs. Nellie Francis, Life Member of National Council of Negro Women.

Dr. S. P. Massey, Fisk University, Professor of Chemistry.

Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Vice President of The United Council of Churchwomen.

Dr. W. S. Davis, President of Tennessee A&I State University

Dr. Z. A. Looby, Attorney and Member of the National Executive Board of NAACP.

Mr. John W. Work, Head of Music Dept., Fisk University.

Miss Mae Fagg, Tennessee A&I State University

Miss Isabelle Daniels, Tennessee A&I University

Mr. Sherman Dix, Tennessee A&I State University

Mrs. R. T. Smith, Vice President of Nashville Council

Mrs. C. J. Walker, Secretary of the Executive Board of the National Woman's Auxiliary Medical Association.

Mrs. J. L. B. Forrester for the honor of being elected Pres. of Volunteer State Auxiliary Medical Association.

Mrs. Margaret Simms, National Council N.C.N.W., Fisk University.

Mr. R. E. J. Campbell, Jr., University of Tennessee, senior law student.

Dr. Harold West, President of Meharry Medical College.

Dr. T. F. Hahn of Meharry Medical College.

Dr. Arenia Mallory speaker for Nashville Council, NCNW

Dr. Arenia Mallory, vice president of the National Council of Negro Women, and founder and president of All Saints Industrial School at Lexington, Miss., will be "Recognition Day" speaker Sunday, March 11, for the Nashville, Tenn. chapter of the NCNW.

The annual service will be held at 4 p.m. in the Spruce Street Baptist Church. The church's choir, directed by Dr. W. S. Wellington, Jr., and Tennessee State University Meistersingers, directed by E. T. Goins, will furnish music.

DR. MALLORY, native of Illinois has worked for many years in Mississippi's delta area for the interest of underprivileged children. She was NCNW's delegate to the International Council of Women of the World meeting in Helsinki, Finland, in 1954, and also was delegate to the United Nations' San Francisco celebration and the Pan American Conference held in Manila.

More than 20 outstanding Nashville citizens will receive special recognition during the service. Mrs. Charles S. Johnson is the Nashville chapter's president.

Negro Women Set Founders Day

Tomorrow is Founders Day for the National Council of Negro Women, begun in 1935 by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune.

The Washington council of the National council will observe Founders Day on Sunday with a tea at the council house, 1318 Vermont avenue N.W. The program will feature a panel discussion on the founding of the council and a candlelight service.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Madame Pandit, Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer and Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas are among the life members of the National organization.

Council Of Negro Women In Annual Regional Meet

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Annual Regional Conference of Region III of the National Council of Negro Women was held in Sumter, S. C. last week. Mrs. Iola Jones, presided over the sessions.

Among the activities was a pilRegioal Director for Region III grimage to the site in Mayesville, South Carolina where the founder,

Mary McLeod Bethune, was born. Standing on the spot where the cabin once stood, a large group of Council women from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida pledged themselves to carry on the work of NCNW, extolling the life and works of Mrs. Bethune. A committee was set up to work with the South Carolina Historical Society to have a state marker placed at her birthplace.

SERIES OF WORKSHOPS

In Paterson, New Jersey, the Annual Regional Meeting of Region I was highlighted by a series of workshops dealing with the obligations of Councils to tackle problems in the communities relating to education and integration. The closing dinner meeting was highlighted by the presentation of citations to Dr. Kenneth Clark, Rev. Charles Tarler, Mrs. C. W. Webb and the East End Neighborhood House in New York City in recognition of outstanding community services.

Mrs. Daisy S. George, Regional Director for Region I presided. National officers present at the conference included Mrs. William T. Mason, president, who spoke at the banquets of both conferences; Attorney Jean M. Capers and Miss Dorothy Height of the Executive Committee; Mrs. Helen M. Meads, National Secretary and Mrs. Gerrude Robinson, national historian.

Mary McLeod Bethune Commemoration Week will begin with the Regional Conference of Region II in Annapolis, Maryland, May 18, 19 ad 20. Mrs. Jennie M. Walburg, Director of Region II, stated: "The Council women of Region II will develop techniques for uniting women in the localities to maintain and extend our rapidly increasing civil rights. We must do a job, too, to make these attainments meaningful." Speakers representing national affiliates of NCNW head the list of participants.

ONE-DAY MEET

The climax of the Mary McLeod Bethune Commemoration Week will be a One-Day Conference of Negro women leaders to be held at the Statler Hotel on May 26. The heads of Negro women's national organizations, deans of women, wives of college presidents and leaders in various fields are invited to participate.

Among the keynoters and panelist taking part will be Dr. Kenneth Clark, Associate Professor of Psychology, College of the City of New York; Sam Jacobs Washington Representative, UAW; Miss Bertha S Adkins, Vice Chairman, Republican National Committee; Max Freedman, Washington Representative Manchester Guardian; Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell, Counsel for NAACP Branches; Mrs. Paul H Douglas, former Democratic Member of Congress; Robert Smuts, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University; Mrs. Robert Vann, Publisher, Pittsburgh Courier Miss Dorothy I. Height, Associate Director of Training, YWCA; Miss Helen Hurd, Executive Director, Business and Professional Women's Clubs and Maceo Walker, President of the Tri-State Bank, Memphis.

The Brotherhood Committee of NCNW with Mrs. Aliene C. Ewell as Chairman, will honor Mrs. George A. Padmore, wife of the Ambassador from Liberia and Madame Mauclair Zephirin, wife of the Ambassador from Haiti at a reception on Sunday night, May 20 from 8:30 to 10:30 at Council House.

Women's council honors Alabama heroine at rally

NEWARK

Mrs. Johnnie R. Carr of Montgomery, Ala., substituted for Mrs. Rosa Parks as guest speaker Sunday afternoon at the second annual Hi-Supper sponsored by the Newark Council, National Council of Negro Women, Inc., at Vailsburg Park, Newark.

Mrs. Parks was unable to attend because of her own and her mother's illness.

Despite threatening bad weather and the previous day's rainstorm, a representative audience was on hand to enjoy the program.

* * *

MRS. CARR, secretary of the transportation committee of the Improvement Association that is directing the successful bus boycott in Montgomery, is also part-time driver for the station wagon and car pool.

She emphasized many of the highlights of the boycott which have already been publicized in the press, and expressed the thanks and appreciation of the people in Montgomery for the liberal financial support sent to them from New Jersey.

Gifts for Mrs. Parks, heroine of the Alabama bus strike, were presented to Mrs. Carr by the Newark, Montclair, Paterson and Hackensack units of the NCNW.

* * *

JACOB GOLDBERG, attorney, brought greetings to the Montgomery representative and the NCNW from Mayor Leo P. Carlin of Newark who was unable to attend.

He assured the members of the NCNW that the mayor endorses their aims and principles and would lend them continued support.

National Council celebrates 21st year, Founder's Day

WASHINGTON — The Board of Directors of the National Council of Negro Women celebrated Tuesday as Founders Day, commemorating the beginning of the Council under the leadership of the late Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune.

As of that date in 1935, Dr. Bethune with a group of women leaders met in New York City and organized.

* * *

INCLUDED IN that group were:

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, Mrs. Lillian Alexander, Mrs. Charlotte Riley, Mrs. Irene Maxwell Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Mrs Mabel Keaton Staupers, Mrs Carita V. Roane, Mrs. Cecelia C. Saunders.

Mrs. C. A. Wynn, Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Miss Eva D. Bowles Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson, Miss Florence K. Norman, Dr. Julia Coleman Robinson, Mrs. Edna Holland, Mrs. Julia Hawkins.

Mrs. Sari Price Patton, Mrs. Mable Hopkins, Mrs. Violet L. Watson, Mrs. Bernia L. Austin, Mrs. Clara Burrell Bruce, Mrs. Mamie L. Anderson Pratt, Miss Olive Jeter.

Mrs. Ruth Roberts, Miss Belle Davis, Mrs. Caroline Thomas, Mrs. Florence Reddick Tyler and Mrs. Mattie F. Powell.

After fourteen years of progress as president, Mrs. Bethune retired and Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee was the choice of the women for national president. She served with distinction from 1949 to 1953 when Mrs. William T. Mason of Norfolk Va. became the national president. Mrs. Mason is now serving her second term.

Women in all walks of life professional, fraternal, civic, church, charity, social - are members of NCNW. International personalities such as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Madame Pandit, Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer and The Honorable Helen Gahagan Douglas are life members of the organization.

32b 1956

Council Of Women Founders Day Dec. 5

WASHINGTON D. C. — The Board of Directors of the National Council of Negro Women proclaims December 5 as Founders Day, commemorating the beginning of the National Council of Negro Women under the leadership of its Founder, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune. As of that date in 1935, Dr. Bethune with a group of women leaders represented many national organizations, met in New York City and discussed the necessity for an organization of organizations of Negro women who would be empowered to express the hopes, aspirations and desires of Negro womanhood and who would identify themselves with national and international movements on a scale hitherto unknown.

Included in that group were Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, Mrs. Lillian Alexander, Mrs. Charlotte Riley, Mrs. Irene Maxwell, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Mrs. Mable Keaton Staupers, Mrs. Carita V. Roane, Mrs. Celia C. Saunders, Mrs. C. A. Wynn, Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Miss Eva D. Bowles Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson, Miss Florence K. Norman, Dr. Julia Coleman Robinson, Mrs. Edna Holland, Mrs. Julia Hawkins, Mrs. Sari Price Patton, Mrs. Mable Hopkins, Mrs. Violet L. Watson Mrs. Bernia L. Austin, Mrs. Clara Burrell Bruce, Mrs. Mamie L. Anderson Pratt, Miss Olyve Jeter, Mrs. Ruth Roberts, Miss Belle Davis Mrs. Caroline Thomas, Mrs. Florence Reddick Tyler and Mrs. Mattie F. Powell.

As a result of the dream and vision of Mrs. Bethune, the National Council of Negro Women has gone forward over the past twenty years developing leaders in Negro womn, carrying out important tasks and dynamic programs related to the national program departments of NCNW through its national affiliated organizations and local councils.

During the past twenty years, the program of the National Council of Negro Women has become increasingly concerned with problems affecting the Negro people in America and the world. Dr. Bethune represented the Council at the birth of the United Nations in San Francisco and NCNW maintains an observer and an alternate observer at the United Nations. Members have represented th organization and world progress at international conferences. As a member of Non-Governmental Organizations, the National Council of Negro Women is in position to express the position of Negro women on matters of national and international importanc and significance.

After fourteen years of progress, Mrs. Bethune retired and Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee was the choice of the wome for National President She served with distinction from 1949 to 1953 when Mrs. Wiliam T. Mason of Norfolk Virginia became the National President. Mrs. Mason is now serving her second term as President.

Women in all walks of life professional, fraternal, civic, church, charity, social -- are members of NCNW. International personalities such as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Madame Pandit, Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer and The Honorable Helen Gahagan Douglas are life members of the organization.

Local councils throughout the country will observe Founders Day commemorating the life of the Founder, Mary McLeod Bethune and the laders of national organizations who joined with her in this enterprise.

The national President, Mrs. William T. Mason, states: "These are strategic times in the lives of the Negro people, and the Negro women have the responsibility and opportunity to push forward the achievements of the past into broader and wider fields of service."

MRS. MEYER ASKS INTEGRATION UNIT

Tells Negro Women's Group Eisenhower Should Name Broad Study Commission

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 — Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer told the National Council of Negro Women today that leadership toward racial integration in public schools must come from President Eisenhower.

"President Eisenhower said during the campaign that the desegregation of our schools is a problem for the states and localities," Mrs. Meyer said. "This is a half-truth. Certainly the problem has local aspects which each locality must solve. "But once the Supreme Court made its decision on desegregation, it became the law of the land and therefore a Federal responsibility as well. The mere fact that disrespect for law is growing in our country as a result of the Supereme Court decision should be of concern to the President."

Mrs. Meyer, author and lecturer, said that the struggle set off by the desegregation decision amounted to a "cold civil war" in this country, one that will breed violence "unless an appeal to reason is eventually successful."

She termed the determination of some whites to keep the Negro "in his place" as "primative tribalism." She said this "compulsive behavior" could be counteracted by humanitarianism in race relations only by "being rational rather then emotional."

Asks Presidential Group

She said that the President should appoint "a Federal commission to investigate the social causes underlying not only the problem of desegregation but the general tension, unrest and intolerance that endanger our national stability."

Such a commission, she said, should consist of national leaders of both races, should be staffed by experts and should be supplemented by regional and local commissions.

This social research task, she said, "must not be allowed to arrest the rapid progress now being made to desegregate our educational system."

Mrs. Meyer, the wife of Eugene Meyer, chairman of the board of The Washington Post and Times-Herald, conceded that a broad study such as she had suggested would be costly. But she added:

"President Eisenhower is always preaching the importance of a sound dollar. We should ask him, 'What good is a sound dollar unless we have sound citizens?'"

Urges Federal School Aid

"My friends, we can't desegregate schools that we haven't got. We cannot give the individual attention the Negro child must have in his new school environment unless we have more classrooms and more teachers. That means Federal aid to education.

"Therefore Congressman Powell's bill which killed the Federal aid bills in the last Congress is a tragic disservice to his race." She referred to a proposal by Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Democrat of Manhattan, to ban Federal aid to school districts maintaining segregation.

Mrs. Meyer said the Communists had lost influence in Europe "because of their brutal suppression of the Hungarian uprising."

"They will lose their hold on the Near East, on Asia and on Africa, if we now use reason and intelligence to recapture the moral leadership, not only of the colored races but of the whole wide world by proving that democracy means what it says when it boasts of equal opportunity for all," she concluded.

Interracial Program Top Feature At Women's Meet

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 11-24-56 p. 6

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The 21st Annual Convention of the National Council of Negro Women closed Sunday morning, Nov. 18, with the final meeting of the Board of Directors. Sessions were held at the Willard Hotel in Washington.

An outstanding feature of the convention was an Interracial Conference of Women with participants from many sections of the country, representing most of the national women's organizations They met in face to face groups and talked about what women can do to secure human and civil rights for all people in the United States, and especially for Negroes. The convention was chaired by Dr Marjorie Parker, National Program Chairman of NCNW, who was assisted by Dr. Lorraine Williams, Convention Chairman. Dr. Williams was supported by a group of able educators, social and civic workers.

The Board of Directors met Wednesday night, November 15, at Council House, with the National President, Mrs. William T. Mason, presiding. A socal hour followed the Board meeting, courtesy of the Washington Council, with Mrs. Hallie Lovinggood as chairman.

The convention session opened on Thursday morning at the Willard Hotel with special devotions led by Dr. Alma Illery, National Chapain. Mrs. Eula W. Harris, President of the CME Church Women's Connectional Missionary Council gave the invocation. Eulogy to the late Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Founder, was given by Dr. Arenia Mallory, First Vice President. Mrs. Margaret G. Simms National Director of Junior Councils, spoke for the youth of the country.

Thursday sessions included reports from the presidents of twenty-one national affiliates and the following regional directors: Mrs. Daisy S. George, Region I; Mrs Richard Layne, Region V; Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, Revion IV and Mrs. Ruth Caston Mueller, Region VII.

Travel reports by Dr. Nancy Bullock McGhee, Second Vice President; Dr. Marguerite Cartwright of New York and Mrs. Sadie J. Carter Williams of New York were enlightening and well received.

Mrs. Marian Fletcher Croson, NCNW observer to the United Nations gave a detailed account of her work at the United Nations and the work accomplished by NCNW in support of the United Nations.

Foreign visitors, Mrs. Gertrude Idledle of South Africa and The Honorable Audrey Jeffers of Trinidad were warmly received and both spoke during the course of the meeting, bringing greetings from the women of their countries. A feature of the Thursday meeting was a President's "Get To-Gether" — a buffet supper where Miss Margaret Bawalt, former president of the National Association of Business and Professional Women was the speaker. The affair was chaired by Mrs. Mildred Dudley, President of the Philadelphia Council.

The Interracial Conference opened on Friday, November 16, in the Grand Ballroom of the hotel. Several hundred women from various parts of the United States assembled to hear the keynoters, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Mordecai Johnson. Mrs. Roosevelt said in part that the first thing that must be done is to secure the protection of the right to vote. Dr. Johnson called upon church women to be crusaders in surmounting barriers to civil and human rights. He called on the women to "come out from the segregated cowardice." He attacked real estate interests for their bad housing policies. Dr. Lorraine Williams gave the objectives of the conference and Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee gave the conference story.

Women of both races representing churches, civic and welfare groups, colleges and the home came together for round table discussions on the impediments to human and civil rights. Many ideas were advanced. They discussed separation of the races through law and custom; ignorance on the part of many, fear, greed and other factors.

Following the morning session, a Friendship Luncheon was held featuring Dr. Willa Player, President of Bennett College and George S. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, as speakers. Miss Cleomine Lewis was soloist, accompanied by Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris. The luncheon was chaired by Mrs. Montrosa Frazier, Iota Phi Lambda Sorority.

The keynoter for the afternoon session was Dr. Frank Graham, United States Representative with the United Nations for India and Pakistan, who spoke of the global concept of human rights and the urgency to revise our standards. Round table discussions were resumed until the meeting was adjourned.

An International Festival of Arts was held Friday night in the Departmental Auditorium of the Department of Labor. Representatives from India, Haiti, Guam, Indonesia and the United States appeared on the program. The Honorable Mason Sears, United States Trusteeship Council, United Nations, was the speaker. Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris, Chairman of the Department of Fine Arts was in charge of the Festival of Arts. Following the program, the President's Reception was held in the conference room adjoining the Auditorium, where the Louia Vaughn Jones String Ensemble of Howard University rendered several selections. A special feature during the reception was an exhibition of paintings by Lois Jones Pierre-Noel.

On Saturday morning, November 17, the Interracial Conference of Women closed with summations of the round table discussions by, Dr. Nancy Bullock McGhee, second vice president, and Mrs. Arnetta Wallace, President of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. The commitment was given by Miss Lilace Reid Barnes, president of the National Young Women's Christian Association.

The Life Members Guild met on Saturday for luncheon. Mrs. Jean Clore Jones of Washington presided. Guest speaker was Mrs. Mollie Moon, president of the National Urban League Guild who spoke on "The Role of the Volunteer in Community Service." Soloist was Miss Mae Helene Wilson of Howard University, accompanied by Miss Betty Flow.

Junior Councils, led by the National Director, Mrs. Margaret G. Simms, held a special workshop on Saturday morning on "What the Community has to offer to the Youth in Education, Entertainment Employment and Community Services" with Dr. Deborah Partridge, Grand Basileus of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority as keynoter. Speakers and discussants were Misses Phyllis Campbell of Washington, Bernice Farmer, Detroit; Margaret Johnson, Newport News and Peggy LaRue Williams of Little Rock.

The Junior Council luncheon was chaired by Mr. Eleanor Singleton, Sponsor, for the Washington Junior Council. Guest speaker was Miss Vinita Lewis, Chairman of NCNW Social Welfare Department. She spoke on "The Challenge to Youth Tomorrow." Fashion show models during the luncheon were Misses Alexina Singleton, Jean Walburg, Shirley Minor, Faith Boswell and Darlene Williams.

Saturday night ended the formal meetings of the 21st Annual Convention when the Awards Dinner took place. Mrs. Louis Mehlinger presided. Invocation was by the Reverend Jefferson P. Rodgers and guest speaker was Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer. Soloists were Henry Blackmon, Jr., accompanied by Mrs. Alma A. Blackmon and Miss Patricia Mendez of Bethune-Cookman College, accompanied by Miss Francesca Dixon.

Honorees who received awards were Dr. Jane Wright of New York; Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle of Charlottesville, Virginia and Mrs. Frankie Freeman of St. Louis.

The National Council of Negro Women was also given an award for community service by the American National Red Cross. Presentation was made by George Elzy, Assistant to the President, Ellsworth Bunker.

The 21st Annual Convention marked a milestone in the achievements of the National Council of Negro Women under the dynamic and able leadership of the National President, Mrs. William T. Mason of Norfolk, Virginia.

MRS. VIRGINIA MASON

Mrs. Mason is on easy terms with the gavel

BY MARY STRATFORD

WASHINGTON

The National Council of Negro Women for the first time in its history, is combing a regular convention with an interracial conference of women beginning Nov. 14 and ending Nov. 18.

And holding the gavel will be Mrs. William Thomas Mason, soft spoken but dynamic president of the organization.

* * *

THERE are men and women, it is said, who are "born to lead." Mrs. Mason (Vivian) may be one of these.

For her leadership is nothing new. Heading the NCNW is but one feather in a cap, which were it a reality instead of a figure of speech, might resemble an Indian chief's headdress.

* * *

ELECTED the third national president of NCNW on Nov. 14, 1953, and again for a second term on Nov. 12, 1955 here in Washington, Mrs. Mason was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Her parents, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. George Cook Carter moved to Auburn, N.Y. where Mrs. Mason completed her elementary and high school education.

* * *

A GRADUATE of the University of Chicago with a Ph.D degree, specializing in political economy and social welfare, pursued graduate work in psychiatry at Fordham University and public administration at New York University.

She was a professional social worker for more than 25 years. Mrs. Mason was a secretary in the Young Women's Christian Association, Baltimore, Md; Brooklyn, N.Y. and Norfolk, Va.

* * *

FOR A number of years, she was employed by the Department of Welfare in New York City as case supervisor and district office administrator.

Early in the 1940's, she was appointed to the highest Civil Service position in the Department of Welfare ever obtained by a non-white, that of director of the Division of Social Service.

In that position, in which she had over-all supervision of more than 4,000 employees, her responsibilities entailed policy making, maintaining welfare standards, recruitment and training of personnel and many other duties. She resigned this position following injury in a train accident.

An ardent civic worker, she founded the Committee of 100 Women while living in New York City. This organization has given thousands of dollars in camp scholarships to underprivileged children. She has been made honorary president of the committee.

* * *

MRS. MASON was formerly a member of the board of directors of the Katy Ferguson Home for Unmarried Mothers and of the Personnel Committee of the National Board of Young Women's Christian Association.

Returning to live in Norfolk, Va., from New York City in 1945, she founded the Women's Council for Interracial Cooperation, an interracial group of women that grew from 30 to 400 members in 10 years.

Mrs. Mason has had considerable experience in the writing field. She is editor of the Golden Jubilee Year Book, a historical record of the Daughters of Elks. She has written special articles for the New York Amsterdam News and the Norfolk Journal and Guide and formerly edited a column, the Guide Post, for the Journal and Guide.

* * *

FOR THREE years, she was the uptown chairman for the March of Dimes, organizing over 100 women each year who successfully raised large sums of money for this cause. She represented the Norfolk Chapter for Infantile Paralysis at the annual meeting at Tuskegee Institute.

She came to the NCNW soon after it was organized by its founder, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune. On a national level, she was elected chairman of the executive board and as vice-president several times.

* * *

SHE WAS the organizer and for four years president of the Manhattan Council. From 1949 to 1953, she was the president of the Norfolk Council of the National Council.

She has traveled extensively in the U.S., Europe, the West Indies and represented the National Council in the convention of Women in Haiti in 1951.

* * *

MRS. MASON was a member of many welfare boards, resigning them upon election as president of NCNW. She is a member of the Board of Directors of CARE; of U.S. Committee for UN; Norfolk Chapter of the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation; of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; the Links; NAACP, the Young Women's Christian Association and of the Daughters of Elks.

She has been given the highest honor conferred by this fraternal organization, that of past grand daughter ruler. In Norfolk, she was the only woman cited by the Norfolk Ledger Dispatch on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of that newspaper.

* * *

SHE HAS been honored by the Norfolk chapter of the Zeta Phi Beta sorority, the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity and named citizen of the year by the Omega Phi Psi fraternity in 1954.

In 1955, the City Council of Los Angeles conferred upon her a citation for outstanding devotion to human welfare and was given a similar citation by the Detroit Council of the NCNW.

She is the wife of William Thomas Mason, president of W. T. Mason and Company Real Estate, Insurance and Brokerage Firm. They have one son, William T. Mason Jr., a practicing attorney in Norfolk.

Last month, the Virginian Pilot cited the NCNW and Mrs. Mason for outstanding work.

National Council Negro Women Sets 21st Annual Convention

Group To Meet November 14-18 In Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 29.—(Special)—The 21st Annual Convention of the National Council of Negro Women will be held, commencing with the annual meeting of the Board of Directors on Wednesday, November 14, and closing Sunday morning, November 18, with the final meeting of the Board of Directors. This convention is unique in that Wednesday and Thursday, November 14 and 15 will be devoted to National Council business and the next two days, November 16 and 17, will be an Inter-racial Conference for Women.

The Convention-Conference will be held at the Willard Hotel, November 15, 16 and 17. Board and committee meetings on Wednesday November 14, and the final Board meeting on Sunday, November 18, will take place at National Council Headquarters, 1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W. Mrs. Barrington Parker is General Convention-Conference Chairman.

Special Features

1. Eulogy to the Founder, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, on Thursday morning, November 15, with the following speakers:

Mrs. Venice Spraggs of Washington — "Mary McLeod Bethune with the Youth of the Nation."

Mrs. Minnie Rodgers of Bradenton, Fla.—"Mary McLeod Bethune as a Friend."

Dr. Arenia C. Mallory of Lexington, Miss.—"Mary McLeod Bethune as an Educator."

2. Presidents' "Get - Together," Chairman, Mrs. Mildred Dudley, President of the Philadelphia Council of NCNW.

The heads of the 21 national affiliates, their liaison representatives and presidents of local councils will have a buffet supper get-together on Thursday, November 15, at 5 p.m. The speaker will be gifted Marguerite Rawalt, former president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Audience partici-

pation, music and a surprise quartet will enliven the program.

3. Memorial Services to the departed on Saturday, November 17, at 9 a.m. Mrs. Howard Thurman, Chairman. Speaker, Rabbi A. Balfour Brickner of Temple Sinai. Music will be furnished by Madame Lillian Evanti, the well known opera singer.

4. The Annual Dinner will feature the dynamic lecturer and writer, Mrs. Agnes Meyer of Washington, D. C. Three awards will be given to women who have made outstanding contributions in their particular fields. Announcement of the honorees to be made November 1. Henry Blackman, Jr., star of Porgy and Bess, will be soloist. Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee is chairman of the Awards Committee and Mrs. Gladys Hehlinger is chairman of the Dinner Committee.

5. Life Members Guild Luncheon. Mrs. Fannye Ayer Ponder of St. Petersburg, Fla., is National Chairman of the Life Members Guild. The Guild is composed of fully paid up life members, who bring in new life members and raise funds for special projects for the National Council. Area Chairmen are Mrs. Dollie Alexander of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Berthe McKanlass and Mrs. Julia Fitzpatrick of Detroit, and Mrs. G. Dwelle Rooks of Springfield Gardens, New York.

Mrs. Jean Clore Jones, chairman of the Life Members Guild Luncheon, announced that the featured speaker for the luncheon will be Mrs. Mollie Moon of New York, National Chairman of the National Urban League Guild. Mrs. Moon has done a remarkable job in raising funds for the National Urban League but just as importantly has inspired hundreds of women to support her projects and give unselfish service to the League. She will speak on "The Role of the Volunteer in the Community." Musical selections by Mrs. Helen Norvelle of Englewood, New Jersey.

6. Junior Council Luncheon. Junior Councillors, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Eleanor Sears Singleton, will sponsor a luncheon and fashion show on Saturday, November 17, at the same hour as the Life Members Guild Luncheon. Delegates have their choice of two interesting but decidely different programs. Dr. Deborah Partridge, Grand Basileus of Zet Phi Beta Sorority, will be the principal speaker. Musical selections by Mae Helene Wilson of Howard University.

Following the luncheon, the second session of the Junior Councils will be held. Mrs. Margaret Simms of Nashville, Tenn., is National Director of Junior Councils.

7. Friendship Luncheon, Friday, November 16, at 12:30 p.m. Dr. Willa Player, President of Bennett College, will be the main speaker. George Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council will give highlights on the southern scene in democracy.

Cleomine Lewis, well known Washington artist, will entertain while background music will be rendered by Mrs. Marion Redd of Teachers College in Washington.

International Festival Of Arts

Following the tradition established by the Founder, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, International Night will be observed at the Departmental Auditorium, Department of Labor, on Friday night, November 16, at 8 o'clock. This year an International Festival of Arts will herald the Council's aims and purposes in uniting the people of the world in fellowship and an understanding of mutual desires for peace.

The Director of Fine Arts, Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris of New Kensington, Penn., and her committee have planned a brilliant and colorful program featuring dances, songs and instrumental selections representing the culture and art of several countries. The Army Band and the Singing Air Force Sergeants will render several selections. Dances will be given by representatives of South America and the Far East. Among the artists will be Miss Adline Guilband, soprano of Haiti, with William Carson at the drums.

The Honorable Mason Sears, Representative of the United States in the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations will speak on the ways of building friendship and understanding of peoples of the world.

Following the program, there will be a President's reception. The Fine Arts Committee is also planning an exhibition of recent paintings by Mrs. Lois Jones Pierre-Noel of Washington and Haiti. The Washington Council of which Mrs. Mary Lassiter is President, will assist Mrs. William T. Mason at the President's reception. The Louia Vaughn Jones String Ensemble will render several selections.

Council Awardees—Two of the nation's most distinguished women are cited and awarded scrolls by the Manhattan chapter of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., in New York City. On the left is Mrs. Anna Hedgeman, assistant to Mayor Robert F. Wagner. On the right is Dorothy Height, member of the national board of the YWCA. In the center is Mrs. Helen M. Meade, president of the Manhattan chapter.—Cambpell Photo.

Interracial Confab of Women Combined With NCNW Meet

WASHINGTON—The National Council of Negro Women for the first time in its history, is combining a regular convention with an Interracial Conference of Women. Dr. Lorraine Williams of Washington, D. C., is the program chairman.

This conference is to analyze and to discuss frankly, conditions creating tensions in many sections of the country, which prevent full citizenship to one-tenth of the population — the Negro minority; to clarify misconceptions and "racial myths" and to devise ways and means whereby women working together can safeguard and extend human and civil rights.

■

ALL NATIONAL women's organizations concerned with programs to improve conditions of life through religious, educational, welfare, civic, social, cultural, business and professional activities. Among them, the National Council of Catholic Women, the National Council of Jewish Women, United Church Women, National Young Women's Christian Association, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Council of Women of the United States, and others.

The Interracial Conference will start on Friday morning, Nov. 16, in the Grand Ballroom of the Willard Hotel. The keynote speakers who will set the state for the conference are Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, the dynamic president of Howard University.

■

AFTER THE keynote speeches, the participants will assemble at tables of eight to discuss questions which have previously been submitted.

The consultants are Miss Mary Cannon, chief, Division of International Relations, U. S. Department of Labor; Miss Floy S. Hyde, director of leadership education, United Church Women; Dr. Inabel Burns Lindsay, dean, School of Social Work, Howard University; Mrs. Theodore Wedel, president, United Church Women; Miss Rhetta M. Arter, Center for Human Relations Studies, New York University; Miss Lucy Carner, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Mrs. Mary Constantine, assistant director, Philadelphia Fellowship Commission; Mrs. Robert Leyden, president, National Council of Women of the United States; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, head, sociology department, Howard University; George Mitchell, executive director, Southern Regional Conference; Miss Dorothy I. Height, president, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to the Mayor of New York City; Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, graduate professor of history, North Carolina College at Durham; Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, acting director, University Health Center, Howard University; Dr. Sadie Yancey, dean of women, Howard University; Mrs. Marion H. Jackson, president, Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, and the Rev. Edward A. Moan, O. M. I., St. Ann's Catholic Church.

Summarizers for the convention include are Mrs. Arnetta Wallace, supreme basileus of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, and Dr. Nancy Bullock McGhee, former grand basileus of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

CHAIRMAN—Dr. Lorraine Williams, chairman of the Interracial Conference of Women, to be held in connection with the annual convention of the National Council of Negro Women at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., Nov. 14-18.

Dr. A. C. Mallory Elected President Of Women's Group

New York, Oct. 30—(Special)—Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, President of Saints Junior College of Lexington, Mississippi, was elected a Vice-President of the National Council of Women of the United States during the bi-annual meeting in New York City. The late Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune was one of three people of color to hold this position. Dr. Mallory is also First Vice-President of the National Council of Negro Women.

MRS. AGNES E. MEYER

DR. LORRAINE WILLIAMS

DR. WILLA B. PLAYER

Outstanding Personalities To Attend Women's Meet In D. C.

Daily World Thurs. 11-8-56 P. 8

Atlanta Ga.

MRS. BARRINGTON PARKER, General Chairman, 1956 Convention Conference, is an authority in the field of education.

DR. LORRAINE WILLIAMS, Chairman of Program for the Interracial Conference, is an instructor in Social Sciences at Howard University.

MRS. MONTROSA FRAZIER, Chairman of the Friendship Luncheon, is with the Department of Public Welfare, Division of Research and Statistics, Washington, D. C. She has been associated with the American Red Cross and other welfare agencies.

MRS. JEAN CLORE JONES, Chairman of the Life Members Guild Luncheon, is the Liaison Representative to the National Council of Negro Women from the Grand Temple, Daughters of Elks; Grand Director of Promotion for that organization.

MRS. LOUIS MICHLINGER, Chairman of the Awards Dinner, is a native of Washington and a prominent member of the Brotherhood Committee of the National Human Relations Department of the National Council of Negro Women.

MRS. MILDRED DUDLEY Chairman of the "Presidents' Get-Together" is a native of Philadelphia, and a teacher in the Public School System of that City and President of the Philadelphia Council of the National Council of Negro Women.

MRS. ELEANOR SEARS SINGLETON, Chairman of the Junior Council Luncheon, is a native of Washington.

MRS. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, probably the best known and most important woman in contemporary life. Mrs. Roosevelt is a student of life seeking knowledge about every phase of current living, putting that knowledge to use in innumerable ways. She is a writer of note, authors her famed column "My Day"; is former United States Representative to the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations; has traveled around the world several times lecturing to people everywhere. She has been cited by scores of organizations for her incomparable contribution to mankind.

DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON, well known educator and lecturer, has been president of Howard University since 1926. He is the recipient of numerous awards and citations.

DR. FRANK GRAHAM, former president of the University of North Carolina. Now Special Adviser to the United States Secretary of State for India and Pakistan at the United Nations.

MRS. AGNES E. MEYER (Mrs. Eugene Meyer), Author, journalist, well known lecturer. Noted for her hard hitting approach to static problems in the United States which have embraced many interests including education, youth problems, medical care, civil and human rights.

DR. WILLA PLAYER, recently inaugurated as President of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. She has held a General Education Fellowship, Frank Ross Chambers Fellow at Columbia University and a Ford Fellowship.

DR. KENNETH CLARK, Associate Professor of Psychology, College of the City of New York, and Director of the Northside Center for Child Development.

MRS. JUANITA JACKSON MITCHELL, nationally known attorney and arbiter for the rights of minorities, and legal assistant for the Maryland State NAACP. Mrs. Mitchell is chairman of the Legal Committee of the National Council of Negro Women.

DR. DEBORAH PARTRIDGE, Professor of English at Queens College, Flushing, N. Y.; Grand Basileus of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Active in many college and civic circles.

THE HONORABLE MASON SEARS assumes the chair of Representative of the United States in the Trusteeship Council. He first gained experience with the State Department during the incumbency of Charles Evans Hughes when he served as private secretary to two American envoys in China. During his work with the government, Mr. Sears has visited Northwest China, inner and outer Mongolia to the Siberian border, the Philippines, Indo-China and the area that is now Pakistan and India. He has visited many islands of the Pacific including New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Samoa. He has been associated with the manufacture of airplanes and served five years during World War II with the Navy and became Senior Assistant to the Inspector General. Mr. Sears has been active for many years in the political life of his native Massachusetts and served several times in the Massachusetts State Legislature.

MRS. MOLLIE MOON, founder and president of the Women's Guild, National Urban League. Social worker in the City of New York.

GEORGE MITCHELL, fearless examiner of the mores, conditions and attitudes of people helping or blocking the democratic march of minorities. Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga., he has for years supplied the nation with authentic data on the South.

INTERNATIONAL NIGHT

Following the tradition established by the Founder, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, International Night will be observed at the Departmental Auditorium, Department of Labor, on Friday night, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock. This year an International Festival of Arts will herald the Council's aims and purposes in uniting the people of the world in fellowship and an understanding of mutual desires for peace.

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The Honorable Mason Sears, Representative of the United States in the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations will speak on the ways of building friendship and understanding of peoples of the world.

Following the program there will be a President's Reception. The Fine Arts Committee is also planning an exhibition of recent paintings by Mrs. Lois Jones Pierre-Noel of Washington and Haiti. The Washington Council of which Mrs. Mary Lassiter is President, will assist Mrs. William T. Mason at the President's Reception. The Loria Vaughn Jones String Ensemble will render several selections.

INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE OF WOMEN

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This conference is to analyze and to discuss frankly, conditions creating tensions in many sections of the country, which prevent full citizenship to one-tenth of the population — the Negro minority; to clarify misconceptions and "racial myths' and to devise ways and means whereby women working together can safeguard and extend human and civil rights.

Background: On June 15, 1954, presidents of national organizations affiliates with the National Council of Negro Women met to consider policies and to recommend a program of action. Their conclusion was that "there were many formidable obstacles in the pathway of implementation of the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, but none were so great that they could not be met by cooperative efforts of law abiding, sane, reasonable and loyal Americans working together."

On Oct. 15, 1954, heads of women's organizations met at Council House at the invitation of the National Council of Negro Women to discuss the action that had been taken by their organizations following the decision and aspects of human relations involved in the maintenance of human and civil rights.

During 1955, the National Council of Negro Women conducted a survey of the accomplishments of women's organizations in establishing policies and programs concerned with human and civil rights.

Who is invited: All national women's organizations concerned with programs to improve conditions of life through religious, educational, welfare, civic, social cultural, business and professional activities. Among them, the National Council of Catholic Women, the National Council of Jewish Women, United Church Women, National Young Women's Christian Association the Gener-

al Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Council of Women of the United States, and others.

Individuals whose experiences or achievements are such as to enable them to make a valuable contribution to this conference.

Program: The Interracial Conference will start on Friday morning, Nov. 16 in the Grand Ballroom of the Willard Hotel. The keynote speakers who will set the state for the conference are Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, world famous speaker, writer and supporter of organizations and movements to improve the lot of people in general, and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, the dynamic President of Howard University. The chairman of the program for the conference, Dr. Lorraine Williams, will explain the format of the conference and procedures to be followed.

After the keynote speeches, the participants will assemble at tables of eight to discuss questions which have previously been submitted.

Experts in many fields will participate in the round table discussions lending the weight of their knowledge and experiences to resolving some of the knotty questions which will be presented to the delegates.

Summarizers for the convention include Mrs. Arnetta Wallace, Supreme Basileus of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and, Dr. Nancy Bullock McGhee, former Grand Basileus of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

Top Women Leaders Of Country To Be Present

Daily World P. 8
Thurs 11-8-56

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The 21st Annual Convention of the National Council of Negro Women will be held, commencing with the annual meeting of the Board of Directors on Wednesday, November 14, and closing Sunday morning, November 18, with the final meeting of the Board of Directors. This convention is unique in that Wednesday and Thursday, November 14 and 15, will be devoted to National Council business and the next two days, November 16 and 17, will be an Interracial Conference of Women.

Atlanta Ga.

Place: The Convention-Conference will be held at the Willard Hotel, November 15, 16 and 17. Board and committee meetings on Wednesday, November 14, and the final Board meeting on Sunday, November 18, will take place at National Council Headquarters, 1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W. Mrs. Barrington Parker is General Convention-Conference Chairman.

SPECIAL FEATURES

1. **Eulogy to the Founder,** Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, on Thursday morning, November 15, with the following speakers:

Mrs. Venice Spraggs of Washington — "Mary McLeod Bethune with the Youth of the Nation."

Mrs. Minnie Rodgers of Bradenton, Florida — "Mary McLeod Bethune as a Friend."

Dr. Arenia C. Mallory of Lexington, Mississippi — "Mary McLeod Bethune as an Educator."

2. **Presidents' "Get-Together,"** — Chairman, Mrs. Mildred Dudley, President of the Philadelphia Council of NCNW.

The heads of the twenty-one national affiliates, their liaison representatives and presidents of local councils will have a Buffet Supper Get-Together on Thursday, November 15, at 5 P. M. The speaker will be gifted Marguerite Rawalt, former president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

3. **Memorial Services** to the departed on Saturday, November 17 at 9 A. M. Mrs. Howard Thurman, Chairman. Speaker, Rabbi A. Balfour Brickner of Temple Sinai. Music will be furnished by Madame Lillian Evanti, the well known opera singer.

4. **The Annual Dinner** will feature the dynamic lecturer and writer, Mrs. Agnes Meyer of Washington, D. C. Three awards will be given to women who have made outstanding contributions in their particular fields.

5. **Life Members Guild Luncheon** Mrs. Fannye Ayer Ponder of Saint Petersburg, Florida, is National Chairman of the Life Members Guild. The Guild is composed of fully paid up life members, who bring in new life members and raise funds for special projects for the National Council.

Mrs. Jean Clore Jones, chairman of the Life Members Guild Luncheon, announced that the featured speaker for the luncheon will be Mrs. Mollie Moon of New York, National Chairman of the National Urban League Guild.

6. **Junior Council Luncheon.** — Junior Councillers, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Eleanor Sears Singleton, will sponsor a luncheon and fashion show on Saturday, November 17, at the same hour as the Life Members Guild Luncheon. Delegates have their choice of two interesting but decidedly different programs. Dr. Deborah Partridge, Grand Basileus of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, will be the principal speaker.

7. **Friendship Luncheon,** Friday, November 16, at 12:30 P. M. Dr. Willa Player, President of Bennett College, will be the main speaker. George Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council will give highlights on the southern scene in democracy.

Interracial Conference Of Women To Feature NCNW Convention

Advocate Sat. 11-3-56
Wednesday Nov. 14
P. 1

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—The National Council of Negro Women for the first time in its history, is combining a regular convention with an Interracial Conference of Women. Dr. Lorraine Williams of Washington, D. C., is the program chairman.

This conference is to analyze and to discuss frankly, conditions creating tensions in many sections of the country, which prevent full citizenship to one-tenth of the population—the Negro minority; to clarify misconceptions and "racial myths" and to devise ways and means whereby women working together can safeguard and extend human and civil rights.

Background: On June 15, 1954, presidents of national organizations affiliated with the National Council of Negro Women met to consider policies and to recommend a program of action. Their conclusion was that "there were many formidable obstacles in the pathway of implementation of the Supreme Court Decision of May 17, 1954, but none were so great that they could not be met by cooperative efforts of law abiding, sane, reasonable and loyal Americans working together."

On October 15, 1954, heads of women's organizations met at Council House at the invitation of the National Council of Negro Women to discuss the action that had been taken by their organizations following the decision and aspects of human relations involved in the maintenance of human and civil rights.

During 1955, the National Council of Negro Women conducted a survey of the accomplishments of women's organizations in establishing policies and programs concerned with human and civil rights.

Who is invited: All national women's organizations concerned with programs to improve conditions of life through religious, educational, welfare, civic, social, cultural, business and professional activities. Among them, the National Council of Catholic Women, the National Council of Jewish Women, United Church Women, National Young Women's Christian Association, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Council of Women of the United States, and others.

Individuals whose experiences or achievements are such as to enable them to make a valuable contribution to this conference.

Program: The Interracial Conference will start on Friday morning, November 16, in the Grand Ballroom of the Willard Hotel. The keynote speakers who will set the stage for the conference are Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, world famous speaker, writer and supporter of organizations and movements to improve the lot of people in general, and Dr. Modecai Johnson, the dynamic President of Howard University. The chairman of the program for the conference, Dr. Lorraine Williams, will explain the format of the conference and procedures to be followed.

After the keynote speeches, the participants will assemble at tables of eight to discuss questions which have previously been submitted. The consultants are Miss Mary Cannon, Chief, Division of International Relations, U. S. Department of Labor; Dr. Floy S. Hyde, Director of Leadership Education, United Church Women; Dr. Inabel Burns Lindsay, Dean, School of Social Work, Howard University; Mrs. Theodore Wedel, President, United Church Women; Miss Rhetta M. Arter, Center for Human Relations Studies, New York University; Miss Lucy Carner, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Mrs. Mary Constantine, Assistant Director, Philadelphia Fellowship Commission; Mrs. Robert Leyden, President, National Council of Women of the United States; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Head, Sociology Department, Howard University; George Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Conference; Miss Dorothy I. Height, President, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, Assistant to the Mayor of New York City; Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, Graduate Professor [illegible]ste[illegible] North Carolina College at Durham; Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, Acting Director, University Health Center, Howard University; Dr. Sadie Yancey, Dean of Women, Howard University; Mrs. Marion H. Jackson, President, Iota Phi Lambda Sorority and Reverend Edward A. Moan, O. M. I. St. Ann's Catholic Church.

Experts in many fields will participate in the round table discussions lending the weight of their knowledge and experiences to resolving some of the knotty questions which will be presented to the delegates.

Summarizers for the convention include Mrs. Arnetta Wallace, Supreme Basileus of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and Dr. Nancy Bullock McGhee, former Grand Basileus of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

Drop 'Negro' From Name Dr. Fred Patterson Tells Business League

Weekly Defender Sat. 11-11-56 New Orleans, La. P3

WASHINGTON (ANP) -- Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, newly elected president of the National Business Negro Business League, suggested at the 50th annual convention that the racial identity be deleted from the name of the organization and that the League open its doors to members of all races.

In addressing the first public meeting of the League convention, held at Howard University Dr. Patterson spoke of the expanding Negro market. White businesses and industries are beginning to recognize the vast Negro market, he said, and are employing Negro salesmen and public relationists to explore this market.

He said, the league should therefore, invite into its membership all persons interested in the Negro market. By bringing their resources into the organization, they will strengthen it rather than dry up that market.

Dr. Patterson compared Negro businesses with the existance of Negro colleges under an integrated system. There is no need for Negro colleges to wither away because of integration, said the former Tuskegee president. They should work for a first class rating then open their doors to all who wish to come in.

He said the National Negro Business League should move into the future as a non-Negro organization. But it should always be identified as an organization founded in 1900 by Booker T. Washington.

By this identity the public will know that the leadership of the organization is Negro, that it was conceived by a Negro, and that it is one more contribution which the Negro group has made to the growth and development of the social and economic life of American democracy, Patterson, said.

By dropping the word "Negro" from the title of this organization does not mean that we are trying to escape or run away from our way of life, continued Dr. Patterson. "It only means that the organization is taking an important step toward overcoming racial isolation."

He expressed the belief that the league will be strengthened if more economic and social contacts are brought into it.

"For business to survie it must have new ideas. Businessmen must constantly reach for more opportunities. They must stay in proper contact with the business pulse of this nation. They must know sources from which they can gain strength and assistance, such as benefits and contracts offered by the United States Government. They must do more research, Business must cooperate with education in guiding young people's ability into the field of industry. Business people must be familiar with intership and apprenticeship opportunities like the national Business League should strive to see that they are opened up."

Dr. Patterson's election took place Wednesday at the first session of the 50th annual convention, meeting at the Masonic Temple in Washington, upon a resolution offered by the Rev. J. S. Bonn, Jr., Chaplain of the League.

The resolution, which was offered at the suggestion of the present president, Horace S. Sudduth, recommended that the rules be suspended and that Dr. Patterson be elected unanimously.

Suddeth, who is suffering from declining health, was retired from active duty and made president emeritus of the organization.

In his annual address Sudduth pointed to the program of the National Negro Business League as a means by which all businessmen can cooperate in strengthening the popular desegregation movement facing the country today.

Drop 'Negro' From Name, Dr. Patterson Tells Businessmen

Dispatch Fri. 11-2-56 Okla. City Okla.

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, newly elected president of the National Negro Business League, suggested at the 56th annual convention that the racial identity be deleted from the name of the organization and that the league open its doors to members of all races.

In addressing the first public meeting of the League convention, held at Howard university, Dr. Patterson spoke of the expanding Negro market. White businesses and industries are beginning to recognize the vast Negro market, he said, and are employing Negro salesmen and public relationists to explore this market.

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Kinpath P2

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ASKS DELETION OF RACIAL IDENTITY

Daily Bluefield, W. Va. P3 Sat. 11-11-56

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

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Afro-American
Sat. 11-10-56
Baltimore, Md.
P. 8

CONGRATULATIONS—Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, newly elected president of the National Negro Business League, is congratulated by Horace S. Sudduth, past president. The League elected Dr. Patterson by a unanimous vote during its 56th annual convention held at Masonic Temple last week. Dr. Patterson is director of the Phelps-Stokes fund.

NBA urges strong civil rights laws

NEW YORK—The National Bar Association met Saturday in an executive session at Hotel New Yorker and adopted two resolutions.

1. Congress was urged to enact immediate legislation protecting American citizens and guaranteeing their personal and physical security.

2. And defeat of proposed amendments of the present method of voting for President and Vice President in the electoral college.

* * *

THE LUNCHTON meeting, however, was primarily a business session to make plans for the National Bar Association convention to be held at Hotel New Yorker on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1.

Among those in attendance were Richard R. Atkinson, president; Thurman L. Dodson, Elrich A. Eastman, Jessie O. Desmond and Joel D. Blackwell, all of Washington;

Lawrence R. Bailey, Marion G. Hill Cora T. Walker, Irving C. Mollison, John T. Doles, all of New York; Moses H. Dickson, Cleveland; Jewel S. Rogers, Chicago; and Leona H. Pouncey of Kansas City, Mo.

LAWYERS RESOLVE—When the executive committee of the National Bar association met at the Hotel New Yorker last week, it adopted a resolution urging the Congress to immediately enact legislation protecting American citizens and guaranteeing their personal and physical security. Shown discussing the resolution are, seated, Jewel S. Rogers, Chicago; Lawrence B. Bailey, New York; Richard R. Atkinson, Washington, president; Mosese H. Dickson, Cleveland; and Thurman L. Dodson, Washington. Standing, Marion G. Hill, Cora T. Walker, and Irving C. Mollison, New York; Leona H. Pouncey, Kansas City; Jessie O. Desmond, Washington; John T. Doles, and Elrich A. Eastman, New York and Joel D. Blackwell, Washington.

Lawyers Set For Confab In New York

NEW YORK — The National Bar Association will hold its 31st annual convention here, Aug. 30 - Sept. 1. The Hotel New Yorker will be headquarters.

The supremacy of federal law and guaranteeing their personal and physical security. Shown discussing the resolution are, seated, Jewel S. Rogers, Chicago; Lawrence B. Bailey, New York; Richard R. Atkinson, Washington, president; Mosese H. Dickson, Cleveland; and Thurman L. Dodson, Washington. Standing, Marion G. Hill, Cora T. Walker, and Irving C. Mollison, New York; Leona H. Pouncey, Kansas City; Jessie O. Desmond, Washington; John T. Doles, and Elrich A. Eastman, New York and Joel D. Blackwell, Washington.

will be discussed by Prof. Robert McKay of New York University's law school on Aug. 30, while Louis Kellak, law professor at Yale, will talk on the background and legal analysis of the desegregation decision.

Other keynote speakers will be Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, NAACP; Prof. Herbert Reid, Howard university; A. Harold Frost and Dr. Daniel A. Novok.

Richard R. Atkinson of Washington is president of the bar association, and Jewel Stratford Rogers is secretary.

CIVIL RIGHTS PLANKS HIT

Negro Bar Unit Criticizes G. O. P. and Democrats

The National Bar Association, a society of Negro lawyers, yesterday "deplored the failure" of the two major political parties to adopt civil rights planks pledging strict enforcement of the Supreme Court decision on segregation.

The action was taken at the end of the society's three-day thirty-first annual convention at the New Yorker Hotel.

A resolution adopted unanimously called upon the Presidential candidates to make "forthright and positive declarations" on civil rights.

Richard R. Atkinson of Washington was re-elected president of the association for his second one-year term. He won re-election in a contest with Lawrence R. Bailey, president of the Harlem Lawyers Association of New York City, on the second ballot.

LAW EXPERT HAILS SCHOOL BIAS RULE

Yale Professor Tells Negro Bar Group Decision Is Not Invasion of States' Rights

The Supreme Court decision on desegregation was called "a great and happy lesson in constitutional democracy" yesterday by Louis H. Pollak, Professor of Law at Yale University.

Professor Pollak told 200 delegates to the National Bar Association convention that although the decision had come late it proposed to "correct our mistakes under the law." The association, a society of Negro lawyers, is holding its thirty-first annual convention at the New Yorker Hotel. The meeting ends today.

Professor Pollak said that criticism of the school desegregation decision as an invasion of states' rights was the "least relevant, most dangerous and most fraudulent attack" of the three major arguments raised against it.

"Every law must operate on all alike," he declared. These rights were not states' rights; they were states' wrongs."

The two other principal criticisms, he said, were that the court was performing an act of usurpation by making a sociological determination, and that it had abandoned the doctrine of stare decisis, that is, that it had gone counter to previous Supreme Court rulings.

On the first point he said the decision was based on the finding that "segregation itself was damaging to education and affected the motivation to learn."

As for the doctrine of change Professor Pollak said that earlier decisions did not have the broad base in public education used in the current one and that the Constitution was subject to adaptation and improvement by the Supreme Court.

He urged lawyers to "strengthen the hand" of the local Federal District Court judges and the Supreme Court by emphasizing at every opportunity the validity and propriety of the Supreme Court's decision.

Also included in the day session was a discussion of the reciprocal obligations of the community and the lawyer by Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, secretary to the New York City Board of Estimate.

Hulan Jack Is National Bar Assn Speaker

NEW YORK — Thirty first annual convention of the National Bar Association was conducted here Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Hulan E. Jack in the welcoming speech declared the United States must "set its own house in order if it wishes to lead the world".

Mr Jack is borough president of Manhattan. He further declared, "We cannot afford at this critical stage of international affairs to give aid to enemies of democracy."

"The hearts of the American people reach out to nations whose populations are throwing off the yoke of colonialism. If we are to retain world leadership as the symbol of freedom, we must set our own house in order as rapidly as possible to command the respect of awakening men desiring to walk on an equal basis with all mankind," said the speaker.

Prof Robert B. McKay of New York University Law School deliberated on the interposition by six Southern states to nullify the Supreme Court decisions on segregation. He predicted that all such efforts would fail for lack of a constitutional basis and support by a majority of the American people.

Prof Herbert Reid of Howard University Law School reviewed the history of habeas corpus in the Federal Courts.

National Bar Ass'n Meets in New York

The National Bar association will hold its 31st Annual convention in New York City, August 30th thru September 1st. All sessions except the public session will be held at Hotel New Yorker, the convention headquarters. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be the principle speaker at the public meeting Thursday nite at 8 o'clock

Edward R. Atkinson of Washington, D. C. is president and Jewel Stratford Rogers, secretary of the association.

At Annual Meet

Lawyers Denounce Critics!

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM

NEW YORK——Over 300 lawyers, anxious to project their awareness of community responsibility, took part in the lively three-day convention of the National Bar Association, held at the Hotel New Yorker.

Sensitive to the criticism that lawyers, more than any other professional group, were least active in civic and welfare programs, the convention took on an unscheduled defense of the profession and pointed up the need for a more concerted educational drive that would make known the incalculable services offered by lawyers throughout the nation.

A highlight of the convention was the demonstration of examination and cross-examination of medical experts in personal injury actions. Principals in the demonstration were A. Harold Frost and Daniel A. Novok, prominent experts in negligence law.

■

OTHER DISCUSSIONS centered about "Habeas Corpus and Its Use, Especially in Federal Courts," by Prof. Herbert Reid, Howard University Law School; "Interposition, Nullification and the Supremacy of Federal Law as Related to the School Segregation Decisions," by Prof. Robert B. McKay of the New York University Law School; "Back-

ground and Analysis of the School Segregation Decisions," Louis H. Pollak, Professor of Law, Yale University, and "Reciprocal Obligations of the Community and the Lawyer," Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, secretary to the Board of Estimates of New York.

Ambassador Charles T. O. King, permanent Liberian representative to the United Nations, was principal speaker at the welcoming luncheon.

He discussed the varying objectives of the fight for freedom and democracy in Liberia and in this country. Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack brought greetings to the convention from the city and Mayor Wagner.

■

DURING THE convention the National Barristers' Wives Association held its first annual meeting. Mrs. William B. Staves of Brooklyn is the New York regional director.

On the social side was the banquet at which Judge Charles E. Clark, Chief Justice of the U. S. Court of Appeals, was honored guest and principal speaker; a fashion show for the wives, presented by Lois Bell and a cocktail party given by the United Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The latter affair followed the public meeting at Abyssinian Baptist Church at which Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, was principal speaker.

Co-chairmen of the convention committee were Lawrence R. Bailey and Edward J. Cambridge. Coordinator was John Doles. The convention was presided over by Richard R. Atkinson of Washington, D. C., national president.

NBA raps rickety 'rights' planks in party platforms

Afro-American Baltimore Md. p. 12
Sat. 9-15-56

NEW YORK—The National Bar Association "deplored the failure" of the two major political parties to adopt civil rights planks pledging strict enforcement to the Supreme Court decision on school segregation. The association's action came at the end of its 31st annual convention at the New Yorker hotel last week.

The NBA further adopted unanimously a resolution calling upon the Presidential candidates to make "forthright and positive declarations" on civil rights.

* * *

EFFORTS TO restrict, hamper, and limit by federal laws the issuance of the writ of habeas corpus by the federal courts was categorically decried by the association.

Such an effort NBA said, is an attempt to destroy ancient liberties and deprive every person of the most effective weapon against illegal imprisonment and violation of constitutional rights and freedom.

The NBA resolution regarded the proposed crippling of the habeas corpus Act as particularly dangerous and destructive.

It was explained that the Act endangered the freedom and equali[illegible]olored people, wage earn[illegible]bor, and the citizens ge[illegible]y in view of the discrim[illegible]ory laws now being passed in many states particularly in the South.

* * *

THE NBA called upon the judicial conference of the United States and the Department of Justice to withdraw their endorsement and support of the proposed restrictive admendments to the Habeas Corpus Act.

The association also called upon nine western states Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming to adopt civil rights laws.

These laws should abolish discrimination against colored people and persons of Spanish Filipino, Japanese and Chinese extraction in public places and accommodations, the group pointed out. Also denounced by the association were the "false and specious doctrines" of interposition and nullification as mere political devices and maneuvers which have no constitutional validity.

It further stated that the latter two doctrines have already been rejected by the states and the people themselves years ago and by the Supreme Court as early as 1809 in the case of United States vs. Judge Peters.

* * *

THE NBA called for the repeal of section 1073 of Title 18 which makes flight from a state to avoid prosecution for a state crime, or to avoid giving testimony in a state criminal case a federal crime.

The association contends that the real purpose of this law, passed in 1934, was to enable state officials to bypass the regular federal extradition laws for the rendition of fugitives.

It was also said the law was passed to use the Federal Department of Justice and FBI to do the states' work of apprehending and returning fugitives from state crimes.

School Integration Stand Rejected by Bar Group

Star Sat. 9-1-56 B-3-c

DALLAS, Sept. 1 (AP).—The house of delegates of the American Bar Association has voted down a resolution which said compliance with the Supreme Court's school segregation decision is "the only alternative to enforced compliance."

The resolution yesterday was approved by the general assembly, which submitted it to the house of delegates.

The motion to defeat was made by a Southerner, Cuthbert Baldwin of New Orleans, who described it as "innocuous, badly drafted and something I don't know what the meaning is supposed to be."

Offered by Southerner

The resolution, approved 118-101 by the assembly earlier, was proposed by a Southerner, Palmer Hutcheson, Houston, and seconded by another Southerner, C. Waldo Haines of Atlanta.

Robert B. Troutman, chairman of the ABA Resolutions Committee, stressed that the resolution, "irrespective of differences of opinion, represents the statement of a fundamental principle."

Mr. Hutcheson said that "more imporatnt than segregation or desegregation is respect for law and order. I am only asking compliance with the law that we do not like but have to take."

Mr. Haines urged that the ABA "should not condone resistance by silence." He said that "if mob-ocracy prevalis, law and order is at an end."

District Man Elected

As the bar convention ends the lawyers elected five new delegates-at-large to three-year terms. They included Ashley Sellers, 5145 Tilden street N.W.

The House of Delegates also adopted a resolution calling on the Presidents to select future Supreme Court justices on a basis of legal ability without regard to political affiliation.

The bar association also announced a program for re-inspection of 129 law schools.

32b 1956

NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION

Lawyers Urge Candidates To Take Stand On Rights

Journal + Guide Sat. 9-15-56

Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — Highlights of the 31st annual convention of the National Bar Association held here recently were the adoption of resolutions calling upon presidential candidates to make "forthright and positive declarations" on civil rights and denouncing interposition and nullification doctrines as subversive, and an appeal for strict enforcement of the court school decisions.

Meeting in Hotel New Yorker, the lawyers also elected Richard Atkinson of Washington, D. C. president of the National Bar Association on the second ballot after a close three-cornered race against Lawrence Bailey and Cora T. Walker of Ne York City. All other officers, executive committee members and regional directors ere re-elected. The group also voted to hold next year's convention at Cleveland, Ohio.

* * *

THE NBA "deplored the failure" of the two major political parties to adopt civil rights planks pledging strict enforcement of the Supreme Court decision on school segregation. The action was taken at the end of the association's convention.

The NBA denounced efforts to restrict, hamper, and limit, by federal legislation, the issuance of the writ of habeas corpus by the federal courts as an attempt to destroy ancient liberties and deprive every person in the nation of the greatest and most effective weapon against illegal imprisonment and violation of constitutional rights and freedom.

* * *

THE LAWYERS denounced the false and specious doctrines of interposition and nullification as mere political devices and maneuvers which have no constitutional validity and which have already been rejected by the states and by the people themselves long years ago and by the Supreme Court as early as 1809 in the case of United States vs Judge Peters, involving an attempted interposition by the State of Pennsylvania against a federal court judgment. The association said these doctrines were subversive of the federal government and the nation.

In welcoming the 200 delegates at the opening of the convention, Borough President Hulan E. Jack of Manhattan declared the United States must "set its own house in order" on race prejudice if it hopes to lead the world. He added:

* * *

"We cannot afford at this critical stage of international affairs to give aid to enemies of democracy," Mr. Jack declared. "The hearts of the American people reach out to nations whose populations are throwing off the yoke of colonialism. If we are to retain world leadership as the symbol of freedom, we must set our own house in order as rapidly as possible to command the respect of awakening men desiring to walk on an equal basis with all mankind."

Ambassador Charles T. O. King, Liberian representative to the United Nations, sketched the history of his country.

* * *

LATER IN the day, Prof. Herbert Reid of Howard University Law School reviewed the history of habeas corpus in the federal courts.

Prof. Robert B. McKay of new York University Law School discussed the interposition by six Southern states to nullify the Supreme Court decisions on desegregation. He predicted that all such efforts would fail for lack of a constitutional basis and support by a majority of the American people.

NBA Passes Strong 5-Point Resolution

Inquirer Sat. 9-22-56

Houston, Texas

NEW YORK — Aimed at knocking out discrimination against Negroes and other racial and economic minorities, the National Bar Association, last week passed a five pronged resolution calling upon presidential candidates to assert themselves strongly on the issues involved.

The resolution calls for the candidates to make "forthright and positive declaration "on Civil Rights; urges defeat of the restrictive amendments to Habeas Corpus Act; urges nine western states to adopt civil rights acts; denounces inerposition and nullification doctrines as subversive, and calls for strict enforcement of the Supreme Court school decisions.

Meeting in its 31st annual convention at the Hotel New Yorker, the NBA "deplored the failure" of the two major political parties to adopt civil rights planks pledging strict enforcement of the Supreme Court decision on school segregation. The action was taken at the end of the meeting.

The organization denounced efforts to restrict, hamper, and limit, by federal legislation, the issuance of the writ of habeas corpus by the federal courts as an attempt to destroy ancient liberties and deprive every person in the nation of the greatest and most effective weapon against illegal imprisonment and violation of constitutional rights and freedom.

AIMED AT NEGROES

The association regarded the proposed crippling and restrictive amendments as particular dangerous to and destructive of the freedom and equality of Negroes, wage earners, labor people, and citizens generally in view of the discriminatory laws now being passed by many states, especially the southern states.

The association declares that these recent laws by many south ern states are directed against Negroes and many of them even deny Negroes the equal protection of the laws because of their race or color. It was observed that the restrictive and limiting amendments to the federal Habeas Corpus Act will reduce the legal protection and effectiveness of the habeas corpus weapon for all American citizens in every state and not merely Negroes. The NBA called upon the Judicial Conference of the United States and the Department of Justice to withdraw their endorsement and support of the proposed restrictive amendments to the Habeas Corpus Act.

The association also called upon nine western states — Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming to adopt civil rights laws to correct the evil practice of discrimination against Negroes and persons of Spanish, Filipino, Japanese and Chinese extraction in places of public accommodation such as restaurants, hotels, theatres, bars, taverns, motels, trailer courts, and places of recreation.

DENOUNCES INTERPOSITION

The NBA denounced the false doctrines of interposition and nullification as mere political devices and maneuvers which have no constitutional validity and which have already been rejected by the states and by the people themselves long years ago. It was rejected by the Supreme Court as early as 1809 in the case of the United States vs Judge Peters. The case involved an attempted interposition by the State of Pennsylvania against a federal court judgment. The association said these doctrines were subversive of the federal government and the nation.

The association called for the repeal of section 1073 of Title 18 of the U S Criminal Code which makes it a federal case to flee from a state to avoid prosecution for a state crime or to avoid giving testimony in a state criminal case. The NBA contends that this duplicates crimes unfairly in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the federal constitution and makes a federal crime out of acts and conduct which are entirely unrelated to the federal government. They contend that such crimes are purely local matters such as murders, robbery, arson, and charges that the real purpose of this law, passed in 1934, was to enable state officials to bypass the regular federal extradition laws for the rendition of fugitives, and to allow the states to use the federal Department of Justice and FBI to do the state's work of apprehending and returning for state prosecution fugitives from state crimes.

Presiding over the three day meeting was Richard Ratkins, president, of Washington, D.C. Mr Atkins was elected on the second ballot....

Afro-American
Sat. 4-14-56 p.2

Baltimore, Md.

GETS KEY TO CITY—Mrs. Rose Morgan Louis (center), beautician and wife of former world heavyweight champion Joe Louis, receives key to the nation's capital from Commissioner Samuel Spencer at the District Building, Monday, climaxing obesrvance of National Beauty Week. Mrs. Cordelia Greene Johnson, president, National Beauty Culturist League, looks on.

Mrs. Butler Honored By Colored Parents

Daily World P.6
Dat. 6-25-56

SHREVEPORT, La.—PTA leaders from sixteen states were in this city last week to attend the 30th annual convention of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers at which time the Congress honored its founder, Mrs. Henry R. Butler, Sr., Los Angeles, and nine other nationally known persons.

Mrs. Butler, one of the early graduates of Spelman College, Atlanta, organized the NCCPT in Atlanta in 1926, where recently the city named a school in honor of her late husband, Dr. Henry R. Butler, Sr., who was a practicing physician in Atlanta for many years. Presently Mrs. Butler resides in Los Angeles with her son, Dr. Henry R. Butler, Jr.

Also cited along with Mrs. Butler were Mrs. Mary White Blocker, Jacksonville, Florida and Mrs. Pearl Smith, Augusta, Georgia, who were among persons forming the founding body for the organization. Mrs. Mayme E. Williams, NCCPT president, Miami, issued the citations and awards at the Congress' anniversary banquet on Sunday evening.

Life memberships in the organization were given to Dr. Ambrose Caliver, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C., and Dr. John W. Davis, president emeritis. West Virginia State College, now of New York City. Five other persons received citations of merit in recognition of their services in various aspects of national life.

These persons were Charles H Bynum, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Andrew Johnson Taylor, Boy Scouts of America, both of New York City, Moss H. Kendrix, The Moss H. Kendrix Organization, Washington, Attorney Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, New York City and Dr. H. Council Trenholm, executive secretary, American Teachers Association and president of Alabama State College, Montgomery.

Mothers Plan To Air Goals Held By P-TA

Advertiser 8-3-56 Fri. Montgomery

A group of some 30 Montgomery County mothers yesterday outlined plans for a mail campaign in which they will "inform" every county P-TA executive committee member of the integration plans of the National Parent-Teachers Assn., it was announced yesterday.

P. 1

Leader of the movement is Mrs. William S. McLaurine, who resigned recently as president of the County P-TA Council as a result of a row over integration policies of the national organization.

MOTION OVERRULED

Mrs. McLaurine was overruled in a bid to buck the national policies by the council's parliamentarian.

According to the former president, letters stating and questioning the national policies will be sent to every local executive board in Montgomery County within the next two or three days.

"You, as individuals, hold in your hands the power to force your approval or disapproval of this integration policy upon the state P-TA by your decision to join or not to join your local P-TA," the letter states. "Only by withholding your membership dues from both the state and the national P-TA can you call the state P-TA's attention to your refusal to support this policy of 'integrated education' for our children."

LETTER CITED

The letter cited a section of the existing national by-laws which "Parent-Teacher leaders in cooperation with schools and other governmental authorities in each community to study and purse effective means in working toward the integrated education of all children."

Mrs. McLaurine said the group of mothers "just sort of got together," on their ideas, and held a meeting at a private residence. Stressing that her group is not an official committee of the P-TA, she added that she was elected chairman by the group.

Mrs. D. G. Ausborn was named secretary of the organization.

In the letter, the group pointed out that Montgomery County P-TA Council last year sent $42,446.65 to the State P-TA Congress, with $10,935.32 going to the national council.

P.T.A. Upholds U. S. Supreme Court Decision

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 5-23-56 P. 1

WILLIAMSON, Mass. — (INS) — The President of the Massachusetts congregational conference Tuesday declared in favoring a resolution calling for non-segregation in community life that segregation is a denial of Christ.

Dr. Albert Buckner Coe told the conference:

"Long ago Christ outlawed segregation. Yet, within our own churches, we permit segregation to continue in our hearts and because it is in our hearts, it is in our churches.

DENYING CHRIST

"Too often we think or say, 'They are not our kind..' Every time we act or say that we are denying Christ."

The resolution, certain of endorsement by the conference, says:

"Residential segregation is the most crucial factor in perpetuating segregation in neighborhoods, schools, churches and other community associations where patterns of restriction are based on race and are maintained in the housing market by many realtors, builders, mortgagers and often by government housing agencies."

PTA GROUP SETTLES QUESTION IN ADVANCE

Across the nation, in San Francisco, California, where some 3,000 delegates of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers opened their 60th annual convention, the segregation question was settled in advance.

Mrs. Rollin Brown of Los Angeles, National PTA president, convened the three-day meeting with a keynote address emphasizing the importance of the community to the family and of the family to the community--the theme of the convention.

DECISION UPHELD

Prior to the opening session, Mrs. Brown said in a policy statement resulting from a pre-convention conference of PTA leaders that the national organization upholds the Supreme Court decision banning segregated public schools.

On the other hand, the organization is continuing a hands-off policy on the attitude towards compliance with the court decree on the part of the individual states, Mrs. Brown added.

The issue previously had threatened to come up on the convention floor, which might have shattered the traditional harmony of the PTA's national meetings and sidetracked work on the main theme of the current sessions.

NO CONTROL

"We do not regiment state PTA Congresses from the national level," Mrs. Brown said.

She did say, however that the national body urges all leaders of the organization to work toward the integrated education of children in their local communities.

Mrs. Brown cited an example of successful integration within the ranks of the PTA itself in the dissolution of the Missouri Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers.

"All former members of the organization then joined the PTA as individuals" she explained.

She said a similar action took place in Washington, D. C.

PTA Alters Stand On Integration

Reporter P.3 Sat. 6-30-56 Chicago

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers announced its approval last week of a change in its policy statement to clarify its position over the battle taking place in southern schools.

Approval of the change came on the final day of a two-day annual fall meeting in Chicago of its 87-member board of managers.

In the policy statement, issued shortly after the Supreme Court handed down its decision in 1954, the National Congress urged:

INEGRATION BID

"Parent-teacher leaders in cooperation with schools and other governmental authorities in each community to study and pursue effective means in working toward integrated education for all children."

The change would omit the word 'integrated education for all children" and substitute "effective means in working toward a just solution to the complex problem of segregation in public schools."

A spokesman said the change was made to "clarify the position of the congress in the integration fight in public schools."

CLARIFICATION

"Clarification seemed necessary at this time," the spokesman said, passed in southern state "because of state legislation which is not in accord with the Supreme Court decision."

Several southern states have passed laws barring Negroes from attending public schools.

Defender P. 7
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-18-34

MORE THAN 20 representatives from 16 states attended the 30th annual convention of the National Congress of Colord Parents and Teachers held at the Booker T. Washington high school, Shreveport, La. In front row are Mrs. William W. M. Henry, Delaware, director of national office; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, U. S. Department of Education, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Charles L. Williams, national president; Dr. John W. Davis, Mrs. A. M. P. Strong, past national president, Marianna, Ark.; Fred Roth, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. J. S. Morgan, past national president, Cartersville, Ga.; Mrs. O. K. Glass, founders day chairman; Mrs. Marcella Huggins, Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. Eddie Jones, hostess, president of Louisiana congress, Shreveport, La., Mrs. Cora L. Marshall, Shelby, Miss.

32b 1956

Dean Elected To National Planning Body

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Jun. 3-4-56

GREENSBORO, N. C.--A dean at A and T College has been nominated for membership on the National Council of the National Planning Association.

Dr. W. E. Reed, dean of the School of Agriculture at the college, received notice this week that he had been named to the Council, the policy making committee of the 20-year-old parent group. The invitation carried the signature of William L. Batt, Washington, D. C., chairman of the membership committee.

Dr. Reed joins 15-other prominent North Carolinians who hold charter memberships in the organization. The Association aims at the national search for workable solutions to America's major economic, political and social problems.

Dr. Reed has served in his present post at the college since 1949.

Social Workers Asked To Aid Desegregation

Weekly New Orleans La.
Sat. 6-2-56

St. Louis (ANP).—Delegates to the 83rd Annual Forum of the National Conference of Social Work were called on last week to take an active role in desegregation, within their own community and social service agencies.

Carl T. Rowan, prize-winning author and reported for the Minneapolis Tribune, urged the social workers not to be misled by "clinches" that called for inaction in the name of "moderation."

If segregationists are allowed to have their way, Rowan said, they would create an America "in which life is scarcely worth living for either a white man or a black man."

Progress toward integrating welfare agencies was reported to the conference by Savilla Millis Simons, general secretary of the Women's Christian Association.

Describing the progress as "slow but forward," Miss Simons said a survey of 50 cities revealed that:

(1) Negroes have been added to agency boards, committees and staffs.

(2) Campaigns for welfare funds among Negroes are conducted as part of united drives in 31 cities.

Miss Simons said 25 schools of social work agreed that social workers should strive for integration in agencies and professional organizations.

DR. CHARLES M. THOMPSON

Thompson To Attend Dental Meet

Dr. Charles Thompson, president-elect of the National Dental association, will attend the Second Pan - American Dental congress meeting in the Dominican republic next week.

It will be his third trip to the West Indies country. He was invited this time by the Committee on the Organization of the congress. Sessions for the Oct. 8-11 meetings will be held in the Dental college in Cuidad Trujillo, capital of the republic.

Dr. Thompson will leave Chicago Saturday. At the close of the congress, he will go to Havana, Cuba, with friends and then stop off in Daytona Beach, Fla., for a short visit before returning to his practice here.

Dr. Hector C. Franco Santoni is president of the Pan - American Dental congress, and Dr. Ramon E. M. Valerio, corresponding secretary.

Dental Association hears Dr. Johnson

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Apr. 9-1856

HAMPTON, Va. — Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, blasted segregation and colonialism in an address delivered to the National Dental Association at Hampton Institute Tuesday night.

He said that in the past 60 years some 1,250,000,000 colored people in the world have become free or partially free and that Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Holland and other nations that fostered colonialism in international policies are no longer the great world powers they once were.

Coletta A. Palmer, Beard; Ernestine C. Spencer, Institute; Robert R. Taylor and Ruth A.

DR. JOHNSON pointed out that colonialism suffered its downfall because of bitterness and strife among the colonial nations. He made it clear that the power of all these nations combined is still a poor third to that of the United States and Russia.

The great educator said that the nations awoke too late to find that the injustices heaped upon the colored peoples of the world left them incapable of trusting each other.

In striking a blow against segregation, Dr. Johnson said:

"THOSE OF us who would hold on to segregation would hold on to a system which has failed all over the world. The price of maintaining segregation in the United States will be the loss of the leadership of the world."

He pointed out that the balance of power in the struggle for world leadership rests in the hands of the colored nations and that they cannot trust us as long as we have Georgians, Mississippians, and Virginians.

"The only way we can bring them on our side," he said, "is to convince them that we are rapidly beginning to get rid of it." Dr. Johnson said his sentiments are similar to those of Thomas Jefferson when he said:

"WHEN I consider slavery and remember that my God is just, I tremble for my country." The Howard president added: "Segregation is the most tragic dilemma of human faith in the history of the human race."

The Crusaders Male Chorus sang under the direction of Charles Flax. The convention was welcomed by John D. Gray, attorney, and Dr. Mary P. Holleran, secretary and dean of instruction of Hampton Institute.

Dr. Johnson was introduced by Dr. Samuel A. Dixon, dean of the Howard University Dental College.

Howard Prexy Blasts Bias At Dental Confab

Informer
Houston, Tex.
Sat. 9-15-56

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He pointed out that the balance of power in the struggle for world leadership rests in the hands of the colored nations and that they cannot trust us as long as we have Georgia, Mississippi, and Virginia.

"The only way we can bring them on our side," he said, "is to convince them that we are rapidly beginning to get rid of it."

Howard Prexy Attacks Bias

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 9-15-56

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NEGRO DENTIST BECOMES HEAD OF U. S. GROUP

Daily Tribune
Sat. 9-29-56
Chicago, Ill.

BY ROI OTTLEY

Dr. Charles M. Thompson, who has been concerned with south side civic affairs for more than 30 years, was recently elected president of the National Dental association, which represents 1,000 Negro dentists throughout the country.

Dr. Thompson

The organization, formed in 1913, gives service to both the Negro practitioner and the public. It seeks to increase facilities for training Negro dentists and helps provide funds for needy but capable Negroes to undertake the study of dentistry.

In addition, the group seeks to increase the facilities for post-graduate study, and to develop well-trained Negro dental educators and bring to the attention of the great majority of Negroes the need and desirability of routine dental care.

Plans Bigger Program

Dr. Thompson, who is a former president of Chicago's Lincoln Dental society, a Negro group, plans to expand the association's program during his administration beginning in 1958.

The magnitude of the job is suggested by the fact that a recent survey by the National Dental association showed that 280 cities in the United States had more than 41 per cent of all the Negro dentists. Chicago has about 105.

Dr. Thompson was born in Columbia, S. C., May 17, 1896, one of two children. His father, Charles A., was a contractor. His maternal grandfather, Beverly B. Nash, tho born a slave, became prominent in South Carolina politics during the Reconstruction era and was elected to the state senate.

Attended Northwestern

Young Thompson received his elementary and high school training in Columbia. He entered Howard university, Washington, D. C., where in 1920 he graduated with a B. S. degree. He later came to Chicago, enrolled at the Northwestern university dental school, and was graduated as a doctor of dental surgery in 1924.

During World War I he was a first lieutenant in the army with the 349th field artillery. Later he was assigned to Tuskegee, Ala., institute, where he was commanding officer of the cadet corps. He helped spearhead the drive for Negro officer training.

After his graduation from dental school, he opened a south side dental office, and prospered. He is active in the City Club of Chicago, a vice president of the Chicago Urban league, and of the mayor's committee on health problems. He also is a board member of the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A.

Newspaper Official

In 1940, he was appointed a trustee of the Chicago Defender, a newspaper for Negro readers, after the death of its founder and publisher, Robert S. Abbott. Today he is the company's treasurer.

He has traveled extensively in Europe, the far east, and the West Indies. He is married to the former Violet Christie. They have one child, Sandra Norene, 8.

N.E.A. Avoids Fight on Integration

Courier-Journal
Fri 7-6-56

Arab-Nation Ban Will Be Sought

Portland, Ore., July 5 (AP)—Backers of a proposal that the National Education Association beef up its stand on racial desegregation in the schools today abandoned their plan to bring the issue to the floor of this year's N.E.A. convention.

However, a group of New Yorkers still intends to push an equally controversial demand that N.E.A.-sponsored tours omit Arab nations that bar the entry of Jews, a spokesman for the group said.

F. D. Moon, principal of a Negro high school in Oklahoma City, told reporters the group sponsoring a proposed resolution condemning teacher-employment practices based on race had decided to postpone its fight until next year's convention at Philadelphia.

Plans to Raise Fund

Meanwhile, he said, the group plans to raise a fund to take its stand to the N.E.A. membership over the country. The group includes white as well as Negro members, he said.

The N.E.A. stand on desegregation now expresses confidence a solution to the problem can be found. The proposal was to have the N.E.A. say teacher employment must not be affected by race.

The resolution was presented at an open hearing of the resolutions committee, but was ignored in the committee's final report toay, along with the New York proposal for a resolution regarding tours to Arab countries.

Bernard E. Donovan, New York City N.E.A. chairman, said the New York State delegation would press its proposal.

N.E.A. FACES FIGHT ON 2 BIAS STANDS

Times 7-6-56
New York

Delegates to Urge Stronger Statements on Segregation

Positions on Segregation

Times 7-6-56

BY BENJAMIN FINE

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 5 — The powerful resolutions committee of the National Education Association sidestepped two controversial issues here today.

A floor fight thus seems assured when the N. E. A's delegate assembly holds its closing session tomorrow.

Ten thousand teachers, administrators and other educators are attending the ninty-fourth annual convention of the National Education Association, which has 659,000 members.

There is little likelihood that the 5,000 voting delegates will overrule the recommendations of the resolutions committee. But some delegates plan to question the N. E. A. position on the two issues of segregation and tours to Arab countries that practice discrimination.

The committee ignored the request of the New York State delegation to go on record against teacher tours to Arab countries that discriminate against members of the Jewish faith. The resolutions committee said it would bring this issue before the board of directors this fall.

Promises Floor Fight

But Alfred Franco of Mount Vernon, N. Y., said he would take the fight to the floor tomorrow.

The N. E. A. sponsors tours to various countries. Some members have been denied admittance to the Arab countries because they were Jewish.

On the segregation issue, the resolutions committee took a moderate position. It adopted this statement:

"The National Education Association recognizes that integration of all groups in our public schools is a process which concerns every state and territory in our nation.

"The association urges that all citizens approach this matter of integration in the public schools with a spirit of fair play and good will which has always been an outstanding characteristic of the American people.

"It is the conviction of the association that all problems of integration in our schools are capable of solution at the state and local levels by citizens of intelligence, saneness and reasonableness working together in the interests of national unity for the common good of all."

This resolution did not satisfy many of the delegates. They had pushed for a much stronger statement that would have condemned the states that practiced segregation. They also wanted a $50,000 fund to help Negro teachers who had lost their jobs as a result of integration.

Admit Defeat for Now

However, the delegates conceded defeat. They admitted that they could not win at this convention. F. D. Moon, executive secretary of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers, said that a meeting would be held in the fall to map plans.

"We can't do much this year," Mr. Moon said. "But we haven't given up the fight. Our association of executive secretaries, consisting of delegates from twelve southern states, will take up the campaign. We plan to raise funds with which to put up a strong fight when we meet in Philadelphia next summer at the ninety-fifth annual N. E. A. convention."

A total of thirty-one resolutions was approved by the committee. One asked for a teachers' salary schedule of from $4,500 to $10,000 a year.

Another resolution called upon Congress to create an independent United States office of education to provide nonpartisan Federal leadership to meet the school crisis. Another resolution condemned those who advocated book burnings or other purges and the dismissal of teachers for loyalty reasons on the basis of information supplied by anonymous sources.

Moderation On Integration Is Urged

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Wed. 7-4-56

Kentuckians In N.E.A. Due To Take Stand

P. 12

Portland, Ore., July 3 (AP)—A stand for moderation on school integration was urged today at a breakfast meeting of the Kentucky delegation to the National Education Association convention.

While support for this stand was generally voiced, no action was taken in the absence of a written resolution. The delegation is expected to go on record Thursday against forcing any speed-up of integration.

The 55-member delegation instructed J. M. Dodson, executive secretary of Kentucky Education Association, and Mrs. Willie C. Ray, Kentucky N.E.A. director, Shelbyville, to draw up a resolution urging the Kentucky Congressional delegation to continue support of the Kelly federal school-aid bill.

No Opposition to Ginger

The resolution also will ask the congressmen to vote against any possible move to recommit bill to committee.

C. V. Snapp, superintendent of Jenkins schools and member of the convention-elections committee, reported Dr. Lyman Ginger, dean of College of Adult Education, University of Kentucky, is expected to have no opposition in his bid for first vice-president.

He is being nominated by Mrs. Ray and seconded by Dr. Cloyd Miller of Silver Springs (N. M.), College. The first vice-president normally succeeds to the presidency.

Delegates handed out match folders and combs supporting Ginger. Campaign buttons, inadvertently left behind, were being shipped by air express.

Name Park City Principal

The delegation elected W. L. Gardner, principal of Park City High School, Barren County, to credentials committee with Mitchell Davis, Glasgow, superintendent of Barren County schools, alternate.

Mrs. Jessie Fugit, Lexington teacher, was named to the resolutions committee with Robert Fain, Nicholasville, alternate.

Mrs. Ray reported Kentucky had 12,084 N.E.A. members, 55 per cent of state's teachers. Membership gained more than 1,000 last year.

Reports on Integration

She said only $33,915 of Kentucky's $95,000 quota for the new N.E.A. headquarters, Washington, has been subscribed through life memberships. Dr. Ginger urged concerted drive to wind up campaign in coming year.

Samuel V. Noe reported to the joint committee of N.E.A. and American Teachers Association today on integration in Louisville schools. He is administrative assistant of Louisville public schools.

Nat'l Education Association Ends 94th Annual Convention

Advocate
Fri. 7-13-56

Group Avoids Stand On School Integration

PORTLAND, Ore., July 9. — More than 5,000 public school teachers and administrators departed homeward July 7 after conclusion of the 94th annual convention of the National Education Association, turning their backs on a plea that the NEA take a strong stand against racial discrimination in the classroom.

The delegates representing all 48 states and the territories made no move to overturn a resolutions committee decision rejecting a proposal that the organization condemn the dismissal of teachers for racial or religious reasons and brand such an act as violation of academic freedom.

Instead, the convention adopted a resolution, the principal part of which reads: "It is the convictioon of the association that all problems of integration in our schools are capable of solution at the state and local levels by citizens of intelligence, saneness, and reasonableness working together in the interests of national unity for the common good of all."

The convention likewise refused to consider another racial issue raised by the New York delegation. The latter, led by Bernard E. Donovan of New York City, asked that the NEA go on record against the exclusion of Jews from NEA-sponsored summer tours to Arab nations. The delegates passed this issue by, indicating that it would be tossed to the NEA executive committee, which does not meet until this summer's tours have been completed.

Reading System Hit

These developments, combined with the fact of the House of Representatives' defeat of the federal school aid bill, served to becloud the NEA's closing session in an air of frustration. But before adjourning, delegates and their guests made these noteworthy points, demonstrating that all the nation's educators are not of one mind on principles of education:

1. Sara G. Byers, reading counselor of the Mount Lebanon public schools, Pittsburgh charged that the widely used "grouping" system of teaching reading (having students of like capability read and study together) is "killing the desire" of children to read and is threatening to produce a nation of "superficial readers."

Stress Questioned

2. Dr. William H. Burton, professor emeritus of Harvard University's school of eductaion, suggested that perhaps there is too much stress on reading in the schools. The typical intelligence test, he told delegates, is dependent on reading as a measure. This favors the children from homes in the upper economic class or others with special opportunities to have and read books at an early age.

3. One four-member panel agreed that a dislike for arithmetic in the early grades is a major cause of the growing shortage of natural scientists in this country. But there was no agreement on means to correct this situation.

4. Teachers sitting on a panel for the discussion of disciplinary problems agreed that only one o two students in any classroom eve give any trouble.

5. Harold Wenzel, superintendent of curriculum of the Aberdeen Wash., schools, reported that hi system's policy of eliminating report cards and depending o teacher - parent conferences fo status reports of the student' progress has proved so successfu in 10 years of trial that it will b extended from the first six grade through the junior high school nex year.

6. Dr. Lee A. Dubridge, presi dent of the California Institute o Technology, addressing the Jul 6 final general session, urged tha children be introduced early t the "great adventures" of moder science.

Insurance firms give $10,000 to NAACP

WASHINGTON

A total of $10,000 in contributions and 17 life memberships to the NAACP was announced, Friday, by A. Maceo Walker, retiring president of the National Insurance Association, on behalf of 20 member firms

Mr. Walker presented a portion of the cash contributions in ceremonies at the closing sessions of the four-day convention at the Hotel Statler. He said checks for additional amounts had been mailed earlier by some firms.

Arnold DeMille, public relations director of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, received the contributions which included $1,540 for the tax exempt fund.

* * *

THE CONTRIBUTIONS followed an appeal made by Mr. Walker earlier this year to representatives of the multi-million dollar colored owned and operated insurance industry.

Firms listing contributions to the Legal Defense and Education Fund were Great Lakes, $1,000; Universal Life, $5,000 and Excelsior, $40.

Firms listing payments on **life memberships were Virginia** Mutual, $250; Federal Life, $100; Louisiana Life, $500; Unity Life, $100; Mammoth Life, $250; Pilgrim Life, $500; Winston Mutual, $250; Standard Life, $100; Detroit Metropolitan, $500;

RICHMOND BENEFICIAL, $250; People's Life, $300; Central Life, $750; Golden State, $750; Good Citizens, $200; Southern Life, $100; American Woodmen, $500 and Afro-American, $750.

* * *

MR. WALKER said contributions are still scheduled to be received from other representatives of the 58-member insurance association.

Faison new NIA head

J. A. Faison of the Provident Home Industrial Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia was elected president of the National Insurance Association at closing sessions of the four-day convention Friday.

NINE STAR

Mr. Faison was unanimously nominated for the post in a report made, Thursday,, by teh NIA nominating committee. He succeeds A. Maceo Walker of the Universal Life Insurance Co. of Memphis, Tenn.

Other officers elected to top post in the 36-year-old association were J. W. Goodloe of North Carolina Mutual, first vice-president; J. E. Hankins; Mammoth Life; H. A. Gilliam, Universal Life; Joseph Thompson, Chicago Metropolitan; and Dr. Allen A. Lester, Central Life, section vice presidents.

* * *

W. A. CLEMENT, North Carolina Mutual, secretary; Edward Gillespie, Supreme Liberty, assisant secreary; A. M. Carter, Pilgrim Health and Life treasurer; B. J. Johnson, Peoples Life, general counsel; L. V. Bonner, Provident, statistician; H. R. Scott, Pilgrim Life, actuary; G. Norman Branche, Federal Life, historian; The Rev. M. T. Somerville, Union Mutual, chaplain; and L. M. Argrett, Afro American Life, sgt. at arms.

Secretary of Labor James Mitchell was principal speaker at the closing Company President's banquet Thursday night at the Statler Hotel. Mr. Mitchell gave a report on the president's committee on government contracts. He is vice president of the agency.

* * *

VAL WASHINGTON, director of minorities of the Republican National Committee, introduced the speaker. C. L. Townes, chairman of the NIA board praised the presidents of the 58 member companies of the association.

Theme of the four-day conference, Tuesday through Friday was "Training — the basis for successful operation."

Representatives were urged to continue support of the annual summer institutes held last July at Tennessee State University campus in Nashville.

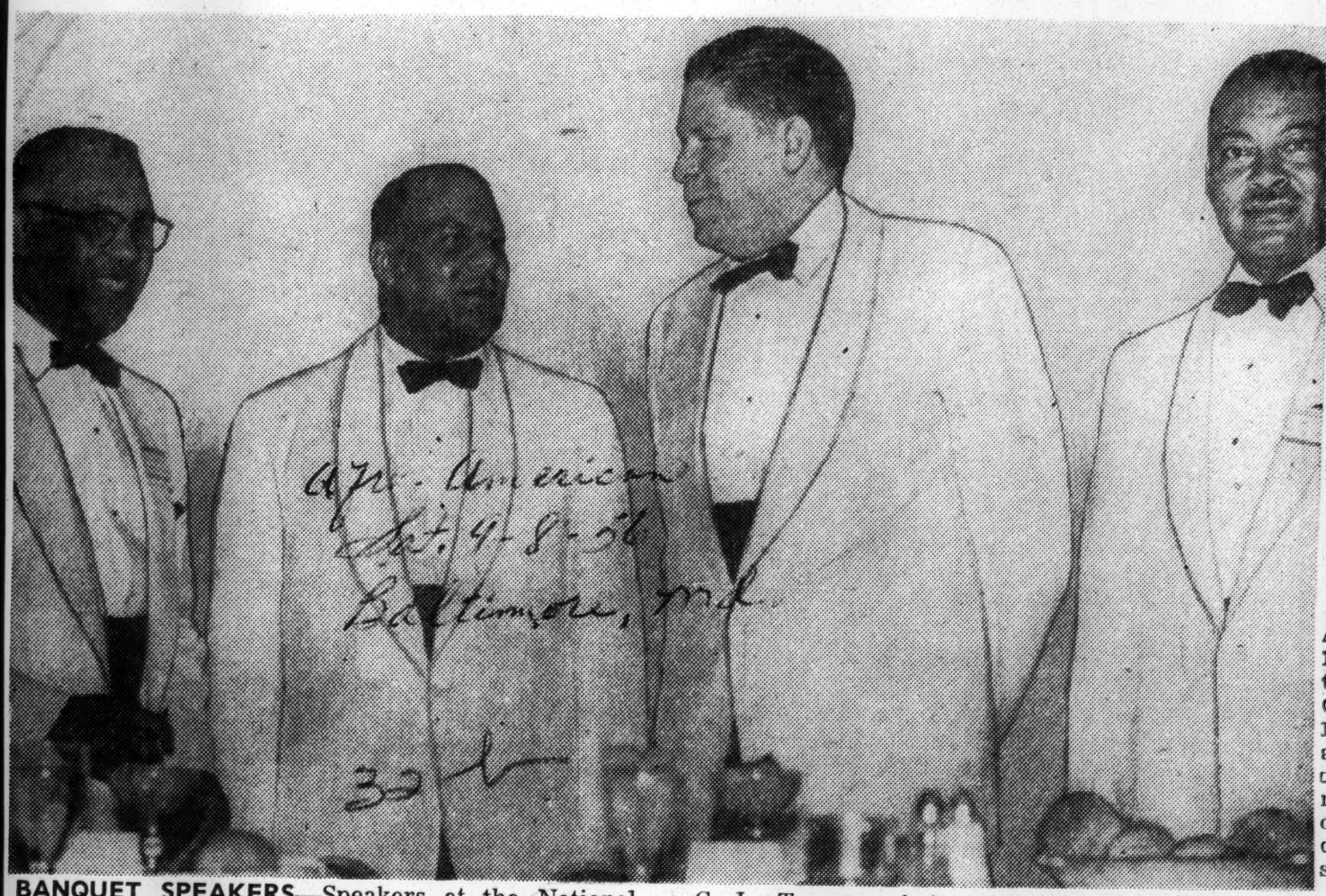
Members firms were also urged to begin training their agents "to seek qualified insurance risks regardless of race, creed or color."

J. W. GOODLOE, NIA vice president and secretary of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co. of Durham, proposed the extensive development program at executive sessions and open panel discussions of the convention.

Sectional meetings of the association's executive, technician, agency and medical sections were held throughout the four-day session. The convention dance and entertainment was held Wednesday night in the presidential ballroom.

DELEGATES AT WHITE HOUSE — Estemore Wolf, Mesdames Lillian McFall and Thelma Hutchings, all of Detroit, and John Lewis of Cleveland, Ohio, discuss their tour of the White House taken between sessions of the 36th annual National Insurance Association at the Hotel Statler in Washington last Tuesday through Friday.

Addresses National Insurance Association



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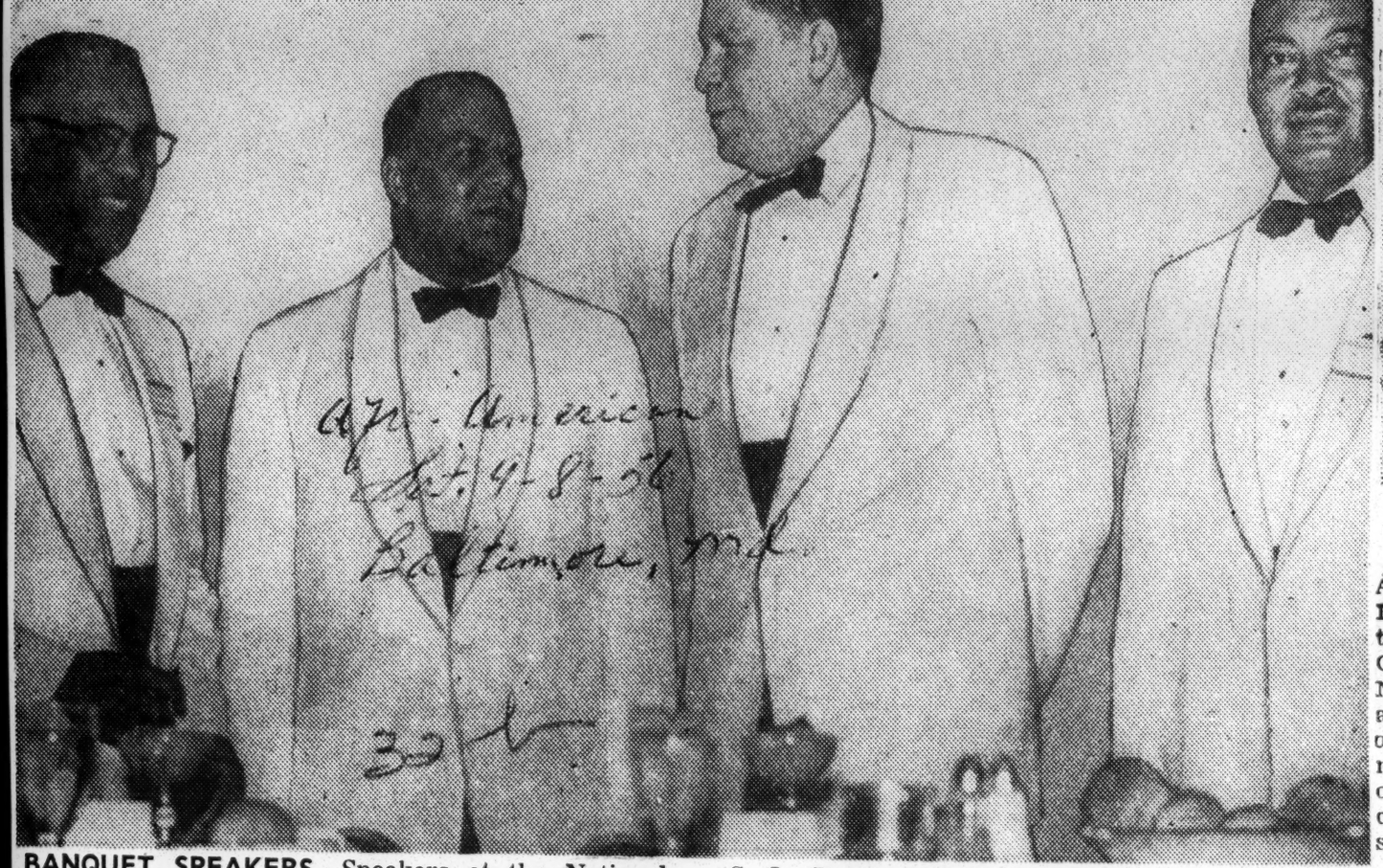
Mr. Goodloe spoke on "Recruiting and Training for Executive Development" and carefully followed the pattern set by the Convention theme: Training — The Basis for Successful Operation. For the company executives assembled, he outlined an authoritative and workable plan for recruiting young potentials of college level and surrounding them with incentives and facilities for further study of the business of life insurance leading to Chartered Life Underwriter designations and Life Office Management Association fellowships, preparatory to positions of trust and leadership.

North Carolina Mutual's Associate Agency Director, Maceo A. Sloan, CLU, appeared on the same program and very ably discussed "Agency Training."

During the Friday general session, Mr. Goodloe was elected and installed as the Association's First Vice President.

NIA DINED GUESTS—James Holtry of New Orleans, La. explains a point to Mesdames Minnie Gaston of Birmingham, Ala., and Leona Fort and E. E. Fort of Detroit, Mich., while awaiting seating at the company president's banquet of the 36th annual National Insurance Association convention in Washington.



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32b 1956

N. O Companies To Observe Nat'l Insurance Week 14-19

Weekly New Orleans, La. Sat. 5-5-56

By Marcus Neustadter, Jr.

Member companies of the National Insurance Association will observe the 22nd Annual National Insurance Week, beginning Monday, May 14 through Saturday, May 19, announced E. W. Sims, chairman of the local activities and Octave Lilly Jr., vice president, Agency Section of the National Association.

National Insurance Week was originally planned as a practical answer to some of the problems affecting the successful operation of Negro-owned and operated life insurance companies, in addition to the benefits accuring therefrom to the insuring public.

The original objectives of National Insurance Week, stated Mr. Lilly, were: educating the Negro public on the value of life insurance; the advantages of securing insurance through a Negro-owned company; cultivating good will among representatives of NIA member companies; strengthening the economic security of the Negro public; building larger debits for NIA member companies. These factors are as pertinent today as when originally formulated.

Lilly went on to say that "however, the association which was known originally as the National Negro Insurance Association has now dropped the racial qualification for Membership and now has an integrated one. The name of the association was changed as of the 34th Annual Convention in Durham, N. C., on September 3, 1954."

Field representatives of Louisiana companies throughout the state plan a vigorous promotion of National Insurance Week and the insuring public is urged to take advantage of the many special services offered during the Week of May 14-19.

National Insurance Week Observance Beains May 14

Defender p.20 Sat. 5-19-56

Chicago, Ill.

The more than 30 member companies of the National Insurance Association representing the biggest single business among Negroes, will begin celebrating National Insurance week, Monday, May 14.

The annual observance, begun 17 years ago, will be marked by a nationwide sales goal of $56,000,000 among the companies.

Chicago firms taking part in the celebration include Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Co., Supreme Liberty Life, Victory Mutual, Unity Mutual, and Jackson Mutual Insurance co. They own assets of more than $30,000,000.

National Insurance week was initiated 17 years ago in an effort by the companies to increase understanding of the great values and broad coverage avilable from Negro companies. The association was then called National Negro Insurance Assn., and the week, National Negro Insurance week.

In 1954 the companies voted to delete the word Negro from each title, and embarked on a program of competitive selling based on the quality of their policies.

More dramatic than the annual celebration is the story of the individual growth of the local companies.

With the exception of Victory Mutual, they all began selling industrial, or low-premium, modest-benefit policies, often as cheap as five cents a week. Through educational programs, and because of the improved economic position of the Negro, all of them have entered the ordinary field, and have sold policies ranging upward of $25,00.

Their coverage now includes life, endowments, annuities and educational policies as well as mortgage redemption. Chicago Metropolitan began as a burial association, and although the latest to make the change to mutual company, has paced the field in advertising and public relations.

Victory, organized as an ordinary company has been a leader in variety and extent of its coverage. Supreme, largest of the group, is now expanding both its program and its building facilities, and all of them have carried out improvement programs in the past 10 years.

Second insurance school gives certificates to 34

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 8-4-56

NASHVILLE — Last year's success records brought the agency management institute School sponsored by the National Insurance Association 32 new students this summer, and all received certificates last week at Tennessee State.

A fast-moving 11-day, 60 class-hour schedule marked this second annual institute which ended Friday, July 27.

During this time the men acquired fundamentals and enthusiasm, and through their own district problem projects, developed techniques for successful promotion of their agencies.

Faculty members were: David E. Longley, assistant secretary-educational director, Virginia Mutual, Richmond, dean; John A. Payton, assistant agencies superintendent, Golden State Mutual, Los Angeles, Calif.; and Chartered Life Underwriters C. O. Hollis, assistant agency director, Pilgrim Health, Augusta, Ga.

Also Maceo T. Sloan, associate agency director, N. C. Mutual, Durham; and L. J. Gunn, ditsrict manager, Atlanta Life, Nashville. Murray J. Marvin, Chicago, Ill., NIA's executive director, was coordinator.

* * *

SUCCESSFULLY completing courses and work projects assigned, the following enrollees earned certificates:

ALABAMA—J. Walter Crapps, dist. mgr., Protective Industrial, Montgomery; Ailue O. Gunter, mgr., Booker T. Washington, Mobile; Arthur B. Hollins, mgr., Booker T. Washington, Birmingham.

FLORIDA—N. A. Balfour, mgr., Central Life, West Palm Beach; W. G. Boyd, dist. mgr., Afro-American, Lakeland; W. Hinton, asst. ag. dir., Central Life, Ocala; F. R. Johnson, mgr., Central Life, Miami.

ILLINOIS—Vernon Ambrose, dist. mgr., Chicago Metropolitan, Chicago; Theophilus Thomas, act. mgr., Supreme Liberty, Chicago.

INDIANA — Boyd Jarrell, mgr., Chicago Metropolitan, Gary.

KENTUCKY — W. C. Williams, dist. mgr., Supreme Liberty, Louisville.

LOUISIANA — Calhoun Boles, dist. mgr., Standard Life, Baton Rouge; Allen R. Brown, mgr., Pyramid Life, New Orleans; F. P. Cormier, mgr., Keystone Life, Monroe; Nelson Covington, dist. mgr., Standard Life, Baton Rouge; Sidney Dabon, exec. asst. mgr., Orlando S. Moss Sr., asst. sales supervisor; and P. H. Perry, staff mgr., all of Peoples Life, New Orleans.

MICHIGAN—Malcolm L. Corrin, asst. mgr., Great Lakes Mutual, Detroit; James Stewart, act. mgr., Supreme Liberty, Detroit.

MISSISSIPPI — J. E. Lindsay, agency dir., Security Life, Jackson; V. K. Maury, asst. mgr., Universal Life, Hattiesburg.

NORTH CAROLINA—W. M. Gilliam and Abner E. Lee, regional supervisors, N. C. Mutual, Durham.

TENNESSEE—J. C. Glen, dist. mgr., Union Protective, Jackson; C. D. Gooden, dist. mgr., Union Protective, Knoxville. William Rawls, supervisor, Golden Circle, Brownsville, part-time student, not certificated.)

TEXAS—E. E. Diamond, asst. mgr., Universal Life, Houston.

VIRGINIA—V. R. Blue, mgr., and R. M. Budinck, asst. mgr., Richmond Beneficial, Norfolk; R. C. Burrell, mgr., Virginia Mutual, Roanoke; William A. Thornton, asst. mgr., Virginia Mutual, Alexandria; C. L. Townes Jr. (class president), supervisor, Virginia Mutual, Richmond.

32b 1956

NATIONAL INVEST-IN-AMERICA COMMITTEE

National Invest-In America Committee Elects Officers

Daily World P. 5
Sun. 7-8-56

PHILADELPHIA — The entire slate of officers of the board of governors and 22 board members of the members of the National Invest-In-America Committee have been re-elected to office it was announced at national headquarters here today. Eight vacancies remain to be filled.

Atlanta, Ga.
2-B

Officers who will again direct a program which is now active in 49 cities from coast to coast are: Frederic A. Potts, president, Philadelphia National Bank, chairman; J. Earl Jardine, Jr., of William R. Staats & Co., Los Angeles, vice-chairman; Rudolf F. Vogeler, executive director, Chamber of Commerce of Greater Philadelphia, secretary; and Alexander Biddle, executive vice president, Philadelphia-Baltimore Stock Exchange treasurer.

Re-named to the board of governors for another term were: Biddle; James B. Black, San Francisco, Calif.; John F. Bunn, Philadelphia; Daniel J. Cullen, San Francisco, Calif.; Wilfred D. Gillen, Philadelphia; Lee S. Harris, Jr., Philadelphia.

Also, Dr. Louis P. Hoyer, Philadelphia; Jardine; John Latshaw, Kansas City, Mo.; Howard C. Petersen, Philadelphia; Potts; Mrs. Mary G. Roebling, Trenton, N. J.; Samuel R. Rosenbaum, Esq., Philadelphia; Walter A. Schmidt, Philadelphia.

Also, C. A. Sienkiewicz, Philadelphia; Eliot H. Sharp, New York, N. Y.; Edward Starr, Jr., Philadelphia; Reese H. Taylor, Los Angeles, Calif.; Vogeler; Franklyn Waltman, Philadelphia; T. Johnson Ward, Philadelphia; and Phelps Witter, Los Angeles, Calif.

Down in the Lone Star State, where people take to saddles more readily than to steering wheels, improvement of waterways and creation of new man-made lakes, like Lake Texoma, have been making Texas more water conscious. An article in the July issue of Motor Boating magazine describes how a group of Dallas residents, undaunted by lack of nautical background have created a local unit of U. S. Power Squadrons.

32b 1956 NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Medics Ask Candidates For Equality Assuarances

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The National Medical Association, meeting here last week in the 61st annual convention, passed a resolution urging both candidates for President of the United States to assure that Negroes will receive "equal justice under the law."

The association has approximately 5,000 members, most of them Negroes, though about 300 are white.

The resolution to be sent to the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates was presented to the board of trustees of the association by Dr. August C. Terrence of Opelousas, La., president of NMA.

His resolution said:

"Inasmuch as elements of our population are at work which aim to discredit decisions of our highest tribunal as to the law of the land, and inasmuch as there has been continuous public evidence that these elements intend to twist and violate certain federal laws, I recommend that: suitable resolutions be sent to both candidates for President of the United States and that the justices of the Supreme Court be commended for their contribution to insuring 'equal justice under the law' for all Americans."

Dr. Terrence also recommended that the board vote to contribute $2,000 to the National Fund for Medical Education, $2,000 to the United Negro College Fund, and $2,000 to the Freedom Fund of the NAACP.

The 1,000 members of the association attending the four-day meeting here were expected to approve the recommendations.

president, and Dr. A. M. Townsend of St. Louis was named president-elect at the 61st annual convention of the National Medical association last week.

Principal speaker for the convention was Dr. Paul Dudley White, who attended President Eisenhower during his heart attack last year. Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP also addressed the gathering.

The organization's distinguished service gold medal for 1956 was awarded to Dr. Daniel T. Rolfe, dean of Meharry Medical college for "his years of service to medical education and to the science of physiology."

A posthumous honor was also accorded to Dr. Thomas H. Brewer, of Columbus, Ga.

Other officers elected were E. E. Toney, 1st vice president; C. H. Laws, second vice president; V. L. Dixon, third vice president; John T. Givens, executive secretary; E. G. Mitchell, L. H. B. Foote and H. L. Small, assistant secretaries.

Others were J. A. Long, speaker of house of delegates; R. M. Baranco, vice-speaker; K. S. Jones, secretary, house of delegates; A. C. Fentress, assistant secretary.

Dr. J. T. Aldrich, of St. Louis, was elected chairman of the board of directors.

Dr. Howard Takes Over NMA Reins

Defender P.2
Sat. 9-1-56
Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — Dr. T. R. M. Howard, of Chicago took over as

White and Negro Doctors Join on Research Projects

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — One of the most important things in evidence at the American Medical association meeting here last week was the cooperation in research projects between Negro and white doctors.

A joint project by staff members of Vanderbilt University School of Medicine and Meharry Medical college, both of Nashville, Tenn., was one of the best scientific exhibits on display at the AMA convention.

The project, entitled "After Myocardial Infarction: The Functional Circulatory Consequences," dealt with studies of patients who had been stricken with coronary heart disease in the Nashville area.

Some of the patients were attended by Doctors George R. Meneely, Con O. T. Ball and F. T. Billings Jr., of Vanderbilt, and other patients were studied by Doctors George B. Brothers, R. S. Anderson and J. Thomas of Meharry.

The studies were made jointly by these two groups of doctors and a joint report and exhibit constructed based on their common experiences.

A second exhibit on "Gastroenterology And Proctology" was the product of an interracial team from Cook County hospital and Provident hospital in Chicago. The study was made by Doctors Leonidas H. Berry, a staff member of both hospitals; Jonas Adomavicius, a research fellow at Cook County hospital; Robert Schoop, a resident at Provident, and Registered Nurse Juanita Purnell.

Their study consisted of observations on the stomach secretions of 99 patients with different types of ulcer and in 30 normal individuals over a long period of time. The relationship of the character of the gastric juice to the severity of the ulcer and to the rapidity of healing was demonstrated.

At the meeting of the American Gastroscopic society, which met at the same time of the AMA convention, a paper was presented by Dr. Leonidas Berry entitled "Multiple Positions' Technic In 3,500 Gastroscopic Examinations."

Throughout the convention, outstanding doctors from various medical centers and hospitals in the United States demonstrated new medical techniques and new instruments.

Among the many noted Negro doctors present at the AMA meet were Dr. Peter Marshall Murry of New York City; Dr. C. Austin Whittier of San Antonio, Texas; Dr. T. R. M. Howard of Mound Bayou, Miss., president of the National Medical association; Dr. W. Montague Cobb, dean of the Howard University Medical school; Dr. U. G. Dailey, noted Chicago surgeon.

Also Doctors E. K. McDonald, Taft C. Rains, Walter S. Grant, Roscoe Giles, T. M. Smith, H. F. Bouyer and James Lowell Hall, all of Chicago.

National Medical Association To Hear Dr. Mays

NEW YORK — At the 61st annual convention of the National Medical association, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college, will address the association at its public meeting, Wednesday night, August 15, at the Abyssinian Baptist church.

Awards will be given to all members having passed specialty boards in fields of medicine and surgery and to those having served in the armed forces of our country.

Dr. Carter L. Marshall, assistant clinical professor of dermatology at the Yale Medical school, will direct the discussions on "Problems In Skin Diseases," as a part of the scientific program of the convention.

A panel on "Stump The Experts —Diagnosis And Management Of Lesions Of The Skin" will include Dr. Carter L. Marshall, Dr. C. Wendell Freeman, professor of dermatology, Howard university, Washington, Dr. Gerald A. Spencer, associate dermatologist, Harlem and Sydenham hospitals, New York City, Dr. J. Lorenzo Spencer Albany, N. Y., Dr. Thomas L. Day clinical instructor in dermatology New York Post Graduate Hospital and Medical School, and Dr John A. Kenney, dermatologist City hospital, Cleveland.

HEART CASE STUDY FAVORS PRESIDENT

Dr. White Cites Survey That Shows Patients Lived for 25 Years After Attack

By ROBERT K. PLUMB

A new study of 200 cases of heart attack such as that suffered by President Eisenhower shows that the patients survived twenty-five years or longer. The study, by Dr. Paul Dudley White and associates, will be published in October.

Dr. White told of the study yesterday in a report to the sixty-first annual meeting of the National Medical Association at the New Yorker Hotel.

He sasid that the report, to be published in The Journal of Chronic Diseases, would be a "long follow-up" of the 200 cases of coronary thrombosis observed for not less than twenty-five years.

The specialist who treated the President told his audience that "we cannot present information ahead of time for political purposes" on the study prepared for The Journal. This drew laughter from the physicians present. After hiss address, Dr. White said the information in the study would be "favorable from the standpoint of the President."

About 1,000 of the 4,700 members of the National Medical association are attending the four-day meeting here. The membership of the association is predominantly Negro. The president is Dr. August C. Terrence of Opelousas, La.

At the session yesterday morning, Dr. Terrence urged physicians to take positive action against all forms of discrimination in medical affairs. Many more Negro physicians are needed and medical colleges must admit Negroes, he declared.

Dr. White, Professor Emeritus of the Harvard University School of Medicine in Boston, said the long follow-up study of coronary thrombosis cases had been prepared at Massachusetts General Hospital.

The study is part of a world-wide research program into the causes of heart diseases, he explained. Investigation into the possible relation between heart disease and many ddiverse factors is proceeding, he said. Some of the possible factors are race, heredity, personality and character, chemical and metabolic mechanisms, age, sex, stress and strain, exercise, customs, ingestion of tobacco, alcohol and other poisons, infections, climate, weather and diet.

Dr. White explained that there was some evidence that fats in a high caloric diet might contribute to heart conditions. There is additional evidence that animal fats and saturated (hydrogenated) vegetable oils contribute to heart conditions, he said, while unsaturated fats in fish oils exert a protective effect. However, he emphasized, much more research is necessary before a definite finding can be reported.

61st Medical Convention Is Success

NEW YORK— The 61st Annual Convention of the National Medical Association has just closed after the most successful convention in its history under the presidency of Dr A C Terrence of Louisiana.

The Scientific papers were of the highest order led by a very informative speech by Dr Paul Dudley White, the President's consultant, of Boston, Mass.

The main sessions were held in the air-conditioned ball room of the Hotel New Yorker and standing room was at a premium at all the sessions. There were doctors from practically every state in the union. At the public welcome meeting at the Abysinnian Baptist church, rousing speeches were made by Thurgood Marshall and others. $6,000.00 was donated to the United Negro College Fund and to the NAACP. Donations were also provided for Medical Education and for a student's scholarship fund.

NEW OFFICERS

The newly elected officers are: President, Dr T R M Howard, formerly of Mississippi; now of Chicago, Ill; President-Elect, Dr A M Townsend, Jr, St Louis, Mo; First Vice President, Dr E E Toney, Oxford, N C; Second Vice President, Dr C H Laws, Hinton, W Va; Third Vice President, Dr V L Dixon, Kansas City, Mo.; Executive Secretary, Dr John T Givens, Norfolk, Va; Assistant Secretary, Dr E G Mitchell, Norfolk, Va; Assistant Secretary Dr L H B Foote, Tallahassee, Fla; Assistant Secretary, Dr H L Small, Denton, Md; Administrative Secretary, Dr S C Smith, Washington, D C; Speaker, House of Delegates, Dr J A Long, Palatka, Fla; Vice-Speaker, House of Del, Dr R M Baranco, Baton Rouge, La; Secretary, House of Del, Dr K S Jones, Michigan City, Ind; Ass't Sec'y House of Del, Dr A C Fentress, Norfolk, Va; and Chairman, Board of Trustees, Dr J T Aldrich, St Louis, Mo.

Other members of the board are: Dr E I Robinson, Los Angeles, Calif; Dr L W Long, Union S C; Dr R C Bryant, Tulsa, Okla; Dr W F Nelson, Washington, D C; Dr J W Parker, Red Bank, NJ; Dr E D Burke, Norfolk, Va; Dr B F McCleave, Memphis, Tenn; Dr R W Hixson, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr Murray B Davis, High Point, N C; Dr Vaughan C Mason, New York, N Y; and Dr F E McClendon, Atlanta, Ga.

GOLD MEDAL AWARD

"The Distinguished Service Gold Medal Award for the year 1956 was awarded to Dr Daniel T Rolfe, Dean of Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tennessee for his years of service to medical education and to the science of physiology.

The Gold Medal Award for the general practitioner of the year was awarded posthumously to Dr Thomas H Brewer, who was killed in Columbus, Georgia during the year. Dr Brewer's son was flown to New York at the association's expense to receive the award. It was awarded in view of the many great civic achievements and services rendered the people of his city and state in the fields of housing, politics, hospital care and numerous other civic activities of Dr Brewer."

The next convention will be held in Cleveland, Ohio in August 1957.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE presidents of the National Medical Association exchange greetings at the convention at Hotel New Yorker in New York City. From left, Dr. A. M. Townsend, president-elect, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. A. C. Terrence, past-president, Opelousas, La.; and Dr. T. R. M. Howard, president, Chicago (formerly Mound Bayou, Miss.).

The New York Times

GUEST SPEAKER: Dr. Paul Dudley White, right, heart specialist, spoke yesterday at the National Medical Association meeting in the New Yorker Hotel. He is shown with Dr. A. C. Terrence of Opelousas, La., the group's president.

NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

32b 1956

National Negro Labor Council Will Dissolve

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 4-26-56

DETROIT, MICH.— Charging Attorney General Brownell and the Justice Department with "giving aid and comfort to the persecutors of the Negro people," the National Negro Labor Council this week announced plans for a Special Convention to dissolve its national and local Councils in the face of an impending hearing before the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Scheduled for April 29th, at the Carlton Plaza Hotel in Detroit Michigan, the NNLC Convention will deal solely wthi a "Resolution on Dissolution of the NNLC."

The hearing, involving the Labor Council before the SACB, is set for April 30th.

P. 5

The NNLC formal statement dealing with the dissolution move released to the press by Colman A Young, Labor Council Executive Secretary, and entitled "Brownell adds to our country's shame, declares:

"It is to our country's shame that Attorney General Brownell has brought the Negro Labor Council before the SACB on the charge of subversion."

The NNLC statement further cites" the biting irony of Mr. Brownell's persecution of the NLC which has been fighting for democracy ..... and on the other hand his unwillingness to lift a finger against the White Citizens Councils and other groups that are openly subverting the Constitution

In a warning to other Negro organizations the NNLC charged:

"The same kind of effort is being made to destroy the NAACP in the South and in Congress as the Attorney General is making to destroy the NNLC. The NAACP has been outlawed in Louisiana and has been declared 'subversive' by the State Legislature in South Carolina. The Attorney General, under pressure of the cold war and the McCarthys, is responsible for setting this pattern of violations of our civil liberties. We predict that all of the organizations of the Negro people will now be engulfed in the fight against fake charges of subversion."

Commenting on the NNLC decision to close shop, Young indicated:

"The NNLC is caught vicious frame-up and faced with a built-in verdict before the SACB. We are unwilling to subject our thousands of members and supporters who are innocent of any wrong-doing to the loss of jobs, blacklisting and other forms of persecution entailed in the registration requirements of the unconstitutional McCarran Act.

"We are confident that the justice of history will not only vindicate the Negro Labor Council and condemn Brownell, but will also record that the NNLC made no small contribution to the inexorable forward march of the Negro people to full freedom in America."

Eisenhower Recognizes Negro Newspaper Week

Call P. 1 Fri, 3-16-56
Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — In recognition of National Negro Newspaper Week, sponsored by the National Newspaper Publishers Association, President Eisenhower, this week, sent the following telegram to C. C. Dejoie, Jr., president of the NNPA and managing editor of the Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans:

"On the occasion of National Negro Newspaper Week in 1956 I extend warm greetings to the members of the National Newspaper Publishers Association. I hope that this observance will fortify in all who join in it a determination to uphold our nation's traditional freedom of the press and to remain worthy of this freedom by living up to a high standard of journalistic responsibility."

Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In recognizing Mr. Eisenhower's message, Mr. Dejoie commented, "Today, more than ever before in the history of the Negro Press, we find ourselves faced with a challenge that will call for the utmost in vigilance and service.

"It is especially appropriate to recall, at this time, the credo which is subscribed to by the nation's Negro newspapers, 'the Negro Press believes that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every man, regardless of race, color or creed, his human and legal rights. Hating no man, fearing no man, the Negro Press strives to help every man in the firm belief that all are hurt as long as anyone is held back.'

"It is my hope that 1956 will see the fulfillment of the fervent hope expressed in that statement of principles."

Eisenhower Sends Message To Negro Publishers' Group

World Fri. 3-16-56 P.1
Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In recognition of the National Negro Newspaper Week, sponsored by the National Newspaper Publishers Association, President Eisenhower, this week, sent the following telegram to C. C. DeJoie, Jr., president of the NNPA and managing editor of the Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans:

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Ike Salutes Negro Press On 129th Anniversary Date

Sat. 3-17-56
New Orleans, La.

Washington, D. C.—In recognition of National Negro Newspaper Week, sponsored by the National Newspaper Publishers Association, President Eisenhower, this week, sent the following telegram to C. C. Dejoie, Jr., President of the NNPA and managing editor of the Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans.

"On the occasion of National Negro Newspaper Week in 1956 I extend warm greetings to the members of the National Newspaper Publishers Association. I hope this observance will fortify in all who join in it a determination to uphold our nation's traditional freedom of the press and to remain worthy of this freedom by living up to a high standard of journalistic responsibility."

In recognizing Mr. Eisenhower's message, Mr. Dejoie commented, "Today, more than ever before in the history of the Negro Press, we find ourselves faced with a challenge that will call for the utmost in vigilance and service. It is especially appropriate to recall, at this time, the credo which is subscribed to by the nation's Negro newspapers, 'The Negro Press believes that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every man, regardless of race, color or creed, his human and legal rights. Hating no man, fearing no man, the Negro Press strives to help every man in the firm belief that all are hurt as long as anyone is held back.'

"It is my hope that 1956 will see the fulfillment of the fervent hope expressed in that statement of principles."

NBC Show Marks Newspaper Week

Defender Sat. 3-17-56
P. 3 Chicago, Ill.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, and other national figures will appear on an NBC radio broadcast Tuesday, March 13, in recognition of National Negro Newspaper Week, March 11-17.

The program will be aired locally over radio station WMAQ, 670 on the dial, at 10:30 p.m. Discussing the theme, "The Negro and the Destiny of Democracy," will be, in addition to Marshall:

E. Frederick Morrow, administrative assistant to President Eisenhower in charge of Special Affairs; Charles C. Diggs, jr., Congressman from Michigan; C. C. Dejoie, president of the National Newspaper Publishers association, and Dowdal H. Davis, general manager of the Kansas City Call.

RUSSWURM AWARDS

The winners of the 1956 Russwurm Awards will be announced on the broadcast. These awards are given each year by the publishers association to 10 persons or organizations who have made outstanding contributions to a better democratic way of life.

The observance of National Negro Newspaper Week commemorates the 129th anniversary of the founding of the Negro press. The first newspaper, Freedom's Journal, was published in New York City in 1827 by John B. Russwurm, America's first Negro college graduate and one of the most forceful abolitionists of his day. The annual awards are made in his honor.

President Eisenhower, in recognition of National Negro Newspaper Week, sent the following message to Dejoie:

"On the occasion of National Negro Newspaper Week in 1956, I extend warm greetings to the members of the National Newspaper Publishers association. I hope that this observance will fortify in all who join in it a determination to uphold our nation's traditional freedom of the press and to remain worthy of this free-standard of journalistic responsibility."

DEJOIE COMMENTS

In response to Mr. Eisenhower's message, Dejoie commented:

"Today, more than ever before in the history of the Negro Press, we find ourselves faced with a challenge that will call for the utmost in vigilance and service.

"It is especially appropriate to recall, at this time, the credo which is subscribed to by the nation's Negro newspapers: "The Negro Press believes that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every man, regardless of race, color or creed, his human and legal rights. Hating no man, fearing no man, the Negro Press strives to help every man in the firm belief that all are hurt as long as anyone is held back.'

"It is my hope that 1956 will see the fulfillment of the fervent hope expressed in that statement of principles."

Publishers Here Review Problems, Progress In Midwinter Workshop

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Fri. 3-20-56

Some of the nation's top Negro publishers and editors yesterday, took an un-biased look at the press in general while making a critical analysis of their own newspapers in times of social change.

Meeting at Atlanta University in a three-day Mid-Winter workshop, top newsmen presented during panel discussions some of the problems and achievements in their respective operations.

Today's activities will also include panel discussions on the problems of newspaper production. Specific discussions today will involve advertising and circulation.

The workshop began Thursday morning with a report from NNPA President C. C. DeJoie, Jr., of the Louisiana Weekly. This was followed by a luncheon at the Atlanta University dining hall. Publishers and editors were greeted by Dr. N. P. Tillman, dean of administration at the university, who told the group:

"The press has one of the most significant functions in present-day society." He added, "I'm proud of the way members of this organization have met their responsibilities."

The workshop actually got underway during the afternoon when two panel discussions were presented at Atlanta University's Dean Sage Hall. Panelists included Emory Jackson of the Birmingham World, Tom Jervay of the Wilmington Journal, Wilmington, North Carolina; Howard Woods of the St. Louis Argus; C. T. Wartsman of the Michigan Chronicle; W. Beverly Carter of the Pittsburgh Courier and William Gordon of the Atlanta Daily World.

The first group of panelists led off with a discussion on "A Re-examination of the Negro Press and its Emphasis in a Sesegregated Society." These included Mr. Jackson, who presided, Mr. Wartsman, Mr. Jervay and Mr. Woods.

"Our journals shall live even after integration," Mr. Jervay said. He based his opinion on the fact that "we publish NEWSpapers" and "the public wants NEWS." He added that "the Negro reader is hungry for any kind of NEWS which has to do with his fight to become a first-class citizen."

"There will be a continued struggle for Negro rights," Jervay said, "and the rights of others; there must be NEWS on these events. And, there will be news which must be told. There is no reason why an alert Negro press should not herald this news."

Mr. Jervay said "I believe the day is fast approaching when we must carry news which necessarily is not particularly interesting only to Negroes. Whites may be interested in Negro progress. Especially do they want to read Negro newspapers to see what we are thinking on integration."

Emory O. Jackson, who presided, urged the workshop to look hard for new sources of news and to weigh itself on the scales of change.

Mr. Wartsman said that the mission of the Negro press is unchanged and that it must continue to crusade for first-class citizenship. He said the methods of serving the group's cause may vary and the approaches may be different.

He said that more and more the Negro newspaper is becoming a community service organ and that it must have character. "The Negro newspaper will survive because it serves the needs of the group. "The Negro newspaper must continue to be the conscience of America," Wartsman said. He declared that the goals of the Negro-produced press were the same as they have always been.

Howard Woods of the St. Louis Argus said that he did "not subscribe to the theory that there will no longer be a need for the Negro press in total integration."

He contended that "Desegregation has not only improved the lot of America's largest minority but has made the nation increasingly aware of the economic potential from this minority."

Mr. Woods added that there has been a "studied attempt on the part of Negro publishers, particular the large ones, to take a second and third look at their product." He said "evidences of these 'looks' are seen in format changes, news features and plant improvement."

The St. Louis Argus editor recommended a "more thorough job of interpreting the news in the same manner as it is done by the national magazines." He suggested more "acceptable news pictures" would add to the quality of the Negro-developed newspapers.

He took the view that the Negro press like other special interest journals "gives coverage well nigh impossible in another media."

"How the Negro Press can meet the challenge of competition" was brought out by the second panel yesterday. Participants were Mr. Carter and Mr. Gordon.

Mr. Carter of the Pittsburgh Courier discussed some of his own experiences as a publisher. He explained some of the problems encountered at the Courier when that newspaper changed its format from a standardized publication to that of a tabloid.

Since the change over, Mr. Carter said they have had improved acceptance of his paper, increased circulation and lower production cost. In addition, he discussed a survey his paper conducted among readers in an effort to learn what they expected of his publication.

Publisher Carter was optimistic about the trend of results his paper is currently getting. He added that advertising and circulation are both up, even higher than during the time of the Till Case as a result of a reorganization in overall operations.

Mr. Gordon discussed some of the methods of coverage that should be used in the days to come.

Newspapers have grown in scope, in diversity, and in responsibility," Mr. Gordon said. He pointed out that it is becoming more and more necessary to employ well trained people, the more highly skilled in order to cope with some of the growing complex problems that face the overall operations of newspapers. He mentioned problems of personnel. He said the employes of the newspaper could be the best publication outlet. "A satisfied employe, one who feels that he is a part of the business for which he works, all adds up on the other side of the ledger in a long run."

On the side of news treatment, Mr. Gordon called for a "more even-tempered approach to coverage. The bitter side of the race problem has been won, he said, and that the approach from here on should be a thorough analysis of news and events.

Today's sessions will include a panel discussion beginning at 10 a. m. The discussions will deal with circulation and advertising.

Participants today will include Dowdal Davis of the Kansas City Call; Harry Alexander, Cleveland Call Post; Frank Stanley, Louisville Defender; Tom Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide; D. Arnet Murphy, Afro-American Newspapers; Felix Walker, Call Post and Irving Williamson of the St. Louis Argus.

Negro Newspaper Publishers Name Winner Of Russwurm Awards

Advocate P. 1 Sat. 3-17-56 Natchez, Miss.

New York City, N. Y. March 13 — Winners of the 1956 Russwurm Awards were announced this evening by the National Newspaper Publishers Association on a radio broadcast observing the 129th anniversary of the founding of the Negro Press in America.

The ten citations, given annually by the NNPA, recognize persons and organizations which have, "made possible a richer conception of democratic principles and for upholding the highest traditions of the American Way of Life."

Recognized this year are: Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Mound Bayou, Mississippi, who has led the "fight for Negro rights" in Mississippi; Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel of the Catholic diocese of New Orleans, for his affirmation of the principle of desegregation in New Orleans parochial schools; The Ford Foundation, for its grants aiding schools and hospitals; The Negro citizens of Montgomery, Alabama, for their non-violent protest against segregation.

Steve Allen and his NBC telecast, "Tonight," for his unbiased and forthright use of talent regardless of race or religion; The Southern Schol News, published in Nashville, Tennessee, for its factual reporting of the facts in the progress of school integration; Autherine Lucy, Selma, Alabama, who became the first Negro student at the University of Alabama despite threats against her life; Moses Wright, Money Mississippi, who courageously testified in the Till murder case at the risk of his life and loss of his home.

The Interstate Commerce Commission for its decision prohibiting segregation of interstate passengers; Clarence Mitchell, head of the Washington D. C. Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for his consistent work in fighting for civil rights of minority groups.

Special citations were also given to Rev. George W. Lee, Belzoni, Miss., and Lamar Smith, Brookhaven, Miss., who lost their lives defending the right of Negroes to vote in Mississippi.

Others appearing on the broadcast, "The Negro and the Destiny of Democracy," included E. Frederic Morrow, administrative assistant to President Eisenhower in charge of Special Affairs; Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr. of Michigan, C. C. Dejoir, Jr., president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association. Dowdal H. Davis, general manager of the Kansas City Call, who presented the Russwurm Award winners.

Award winners of previous years include such persons as President Eisenhower, former President Harry S. Truman, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary and Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel, of the NAACP, Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, Jackie Robinson, Branch Rickey, The National Conference of Christians and Jews, The Metropolitan Opera Company, Archbishop Joseph H. Ritter of St. Louis, Archbishop Vincent S. Waters of North Carolina, Mary Church Terrell, Dr. Ralph C. Bunche, plantiffs in the Supreme Court cases which resulted in the decision outlawing public school segregation, and others.

The Russwurm Awards are named for John B. Russwurm, publisher of the first Negro newspaper, "Fredom's Journal," which started in New York City in 1827.

Ike Lauds The Negro Publishers

Daily World Sat. 3-18-56 Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINTON, D. C.—In recognition of National Negro Newspaper Week, sponsored by the National Newspaper Publishers Association, President Eisenhower, this week, sent the following telegram to C. C Dejoie, President of the NNPA and managing editor of the Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans.

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DWIGHT EISENHOWER

In recognizing Mr. Eisenhower's message, Mr. Dejoie commented, "Today, more than ever before in the history of the Negro Press, we find ourselves faced with a challenge that will call for the utmost in vigilance and service. It is especially appropriate to recall, at this time, the credo which is subscribed to by the nation's Negro newspapers, 'The Negro Press believes that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every man, regardless of race, color or creed, his human and legal rights. Hating no man, fearing no man, the Negro Press strives to help every man in the firm belief that all are hurt as long as anyone is held back."

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Ike Lauds The Negro Publishers

World P. 1 Tues. 3-20-56

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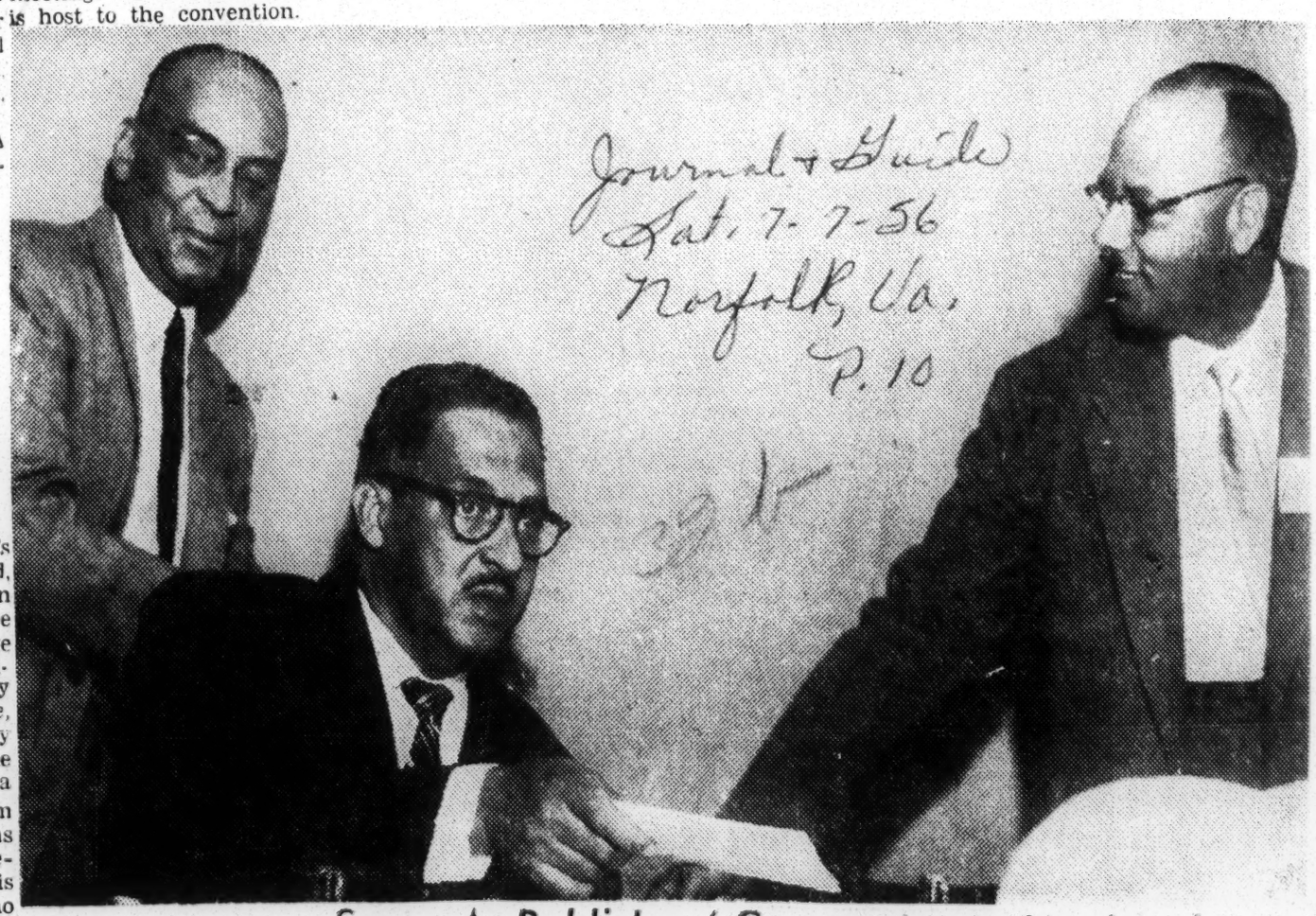
Publishers' Pittsburgh Meet Opened

Daily World Thurs. 6-21-56 Atlanta, Ga.

The Annual Convention of the National Newspaper Publishers Association opens today at Pittsburgh, Pa., for a three-day session, ending Saturday afternoon. Sessions of the meeting will be held at Sherwyn Hotel, where publishers and other representatives of the various Negro newspapers will hear several outstanding speakers who will discuss different problems in connection with printing and publishing. Problems of circulation and advertising will also be discussed.

Emel J. Scott, Sr., of the Atlanta Daily World and Emory O. Jackson of the Birmingham World, will represent the World papers at the meeting. The Pittsburgh Courier is host to the convention.



Journal + Guide Sat. 7-7-56 Norfolk, Va. P. 10

World P. 6

Scene At Publishers' Convention In Pittsburgh

Among outstanding leaders attending the recent convention of the National Newspaper Publishers Association in Pittsburgh, left to right—Judge Homer S. Brown, of Pittsburgh; Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and C. C. Dejoie, editor of the Louisiana Weekly and retiring president of NNPA.

The camera caught the judge as he was about to shake hands with Mr. Dejoie, who had just handed Mr. Marshall a check for $500 representing a life membership in the NAACP for his father.

32b 1956

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Publishers Association Admits New Member

Courier p. 3
Pittsburgh Pa.
6-30-56

'One of Our Best Conventions'

Big Wheels in Newspaper Field Enjoy Pittsburgh Hospitality

PITTSBURGH—Members of the National Newspaper Publishers Association closed a busy and entertaining three-day session here Saturday and one publisher said: "It was one of the best . . . from a standpoint of attendance, entertainment and cooperation." The Pittsburgh Courier was host.

The convention, with headquarters in the Sherwyn Hotel, voted to convene next year in Columbus, Ohio. Officers elected for the new year are T. C. Jervay, Wilmington Journal, president; W. Beverly Carter Jr., Pittsburgh Courier, vice president; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call and Post, secretary, and Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner, St. Louis Argus, treasurer.

Board members are Dowdal H. Davis, Kansas City Call; Emory O. Jackson, Birmingham World; Louis E. Martin, Michigan Chronicle; Carl Murphy, Afro-American Newspapers; John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender; Frank L. Stanley, Louisville Defender; Thomas W. Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide, and Carter Wesley, Houston Informer.

At its closed business session, the NNPA added Johnson Publications to its list of members. Awards were made to the various papers Friday night. Nat Williams, who writes "Down on Beale" for The Courier, was voted first prize for the best original column.

The Moss Kendrix Organization was host at the opening luncheon held for the publishers. The two panel discussion sessions Thursday afternoon were well attended.

U. S. Steel Corporation was host at a cocktail party and dinner for the publishers Thursday evening in the Terrace Room of William Penn Hotel. U. S. Steel Vice President E. E. Moore delivered the address of the evening, declaring that "Freedom is based upon the right to know and the right to decide each issue on basis of understanding."

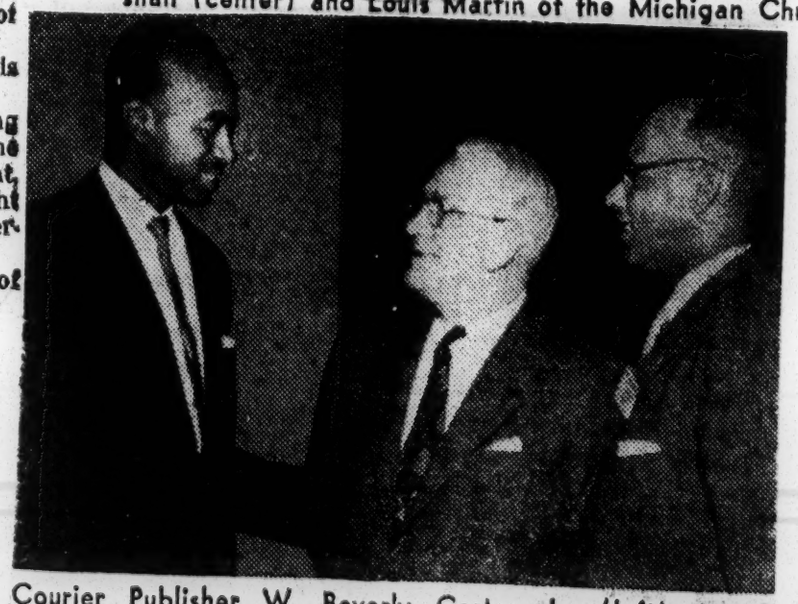
Courier Publisher W. Beverly Carter Jr. presided at this session.

After two sessions Friday morning on circulation building and advertising, NNPA delegates were luncheon guests of the H. J. Heinz Company. Later delegates made a tour of the plant.

A. & P. Food Stores was host to the publishers Friday night at the Press Club and Jones & Laughlin Steel Company entertained the visitors Saturday at noon.

Two out-of-town speakers were Atty. Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP and Lester Granger, National Urban League.

Courier President-Treasurer Mrs. Robert L. Vann (left) joins in gay chatter at National Newspaper Publishers' convention in Pittsburgh with NAACP's legal chief, Thurgood Marshall (center) and Louis Martin of the Michigan Chronicle. — Lewis Photo.



Courier Publisher W. Beverly Carter Jr. (left) greets United States Steel Corporation Vice President E. E. Moore (center) as C. C. DeJole Jr., of The Louisiana Weekly, looks on. US Steel entertained visiting publishers Thursday night and Mr. Moore was banquet speaker.—Lewis Photo.

Publishers End Successful Convention In Pittsburgh

Journal Sat. 6-30-56 P. 1

Wilmington

T. C. Jervay Elected New Prexy

T. C.

PITTSBURG — The 18th Annual Convention of the National Newspaper Publishers Association came to a close here Saturday afternoon at a luncheon in the Pittsburg Press Club in the Hotel Sherwyn, when C. C. DeJoie, editor of the Louisiana Weekly of New Orleans, outgoing president, handed the gavel to T. C. Jervay, publisher of the WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

A day earlier Jervay had been elevated from the vice-presidency to the top post in the Association which is composed of the leading Negro newspaper men of the country.

The convention got underway Thursday morning with DeJoie reading the president's address, in which he said "the Negro press must encourage registration and urge Negroes, especially outside the South to use their ballot to win support in Congress for much needed civil rights measures."

The Moss Kendrix Organization acted as host to the first-day luncheon, held in the press club. Greetings came from leaders of the City of Pittsburg, including Judge Homer S. Brown of Common Pleas Court and Charles E. Pierson, managing editor, Pittsburgh Press.

Jervay presided at the first panel discussion of the convention. It's topic was "Merchandising Cooperation." Discussants included Joseph Albright, president, National Association of Market Developers; Charles Williams, Schenley Distillers; Moss Kendrix, president Moss Kendrix Organization; Felix Walker, advertising manager, Cleveland Call and Post.

Thomas W. Young, president, Norfolk Journal and Guide directed the second panel on "The Liberal Daily Newspaper—Friend or Foe?" Discussants were Joseph Shuman, City Editor, The Pittsburgh Post - Gazette; Ted Poston, Correspondent, New York Post, George F. Brown, managing editor, The Pittsburgh Courier; Louis Martin, publisher, Michigan Chronicle.

Thursday afternoon, United States Steel Corporation was host at cocktails and dinner in the Terrace Room, William Penn Hotel; an address was given by E. E. Moore, vice-president, U. S. Steel Corporation. W. Beverly Carter, Jr., publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier, presided.

A panel on "Circulation Building," featured the Friday morning session. Discussants were Fred Hockenhull, president, Circulation Department Services; A. Murphy, circulation manager, Afro-American Newspapers; John H. Johnson, president, Johnson Publications, William Matney, managing editor, Michigan Chronicle.

Another panel, "Advertising," over which Dowdal H. Davis, general manager, The Kansas City Call, presided, included Joseph LaCour, director, Associated Publishers, Inc.; Claude Hall, sales manager, Interstate United Newspapers; J. W. Carroll, advertising manager, the Pittsburgh Courier; Bill Grayson, eastern advertising manager, Ebony.

A luncheon, at which H. J. Heinz Company was host, followed at the Heinz Compny, where movies and a tour of the plant were included. Greetings came from Frank Armour, Jr., vice-president in charge of U. S. A. operations of Heinz.

John H. Sengstacke, publisher and editor of the Chicago Defender, presided over the panel, "Good Management Practices," which followed the luncheon. Discussants were Frank Stanley, publisher, Louisville Defender and national president of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; H. J. Kreiling, auditor, Pittsburgh Press; J. H. Kreider, chief accountant, Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph; Len Anderson, publisher, The Advance-Leader.

Election of officers took place at the second afternoon session. W. Beverly Carter, Jr., publisher, Pittsburgh Courier, was named vice-president; W. O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call-Post, was re-elected secretary and Mrs. Mitchell Turner, publisher of the St. Louis Argus, was re-elected treasurer. Named to the Board of Directors were Dowdal H. Davis, Kanss City Call; Emory D. Jackson, Birmingham World; Carter Wesley, Houston Informer; Louis E. Martin, Michigan Chronicle, Carl Murphy, Afro - American Newspapers; John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender; Frank L. Stanley, Louisville Defender; Thomas W. Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh Courier; C. C. DeJoie, Louisiana Weekly.

A cock tail hour, at which A. and P. Food Stores, was host took place at 6:30 p.m. Friday.

The annual banquet followed at 7:30 o'clock. Mayor David L. Lawrence of Pittsburgh brought greetings. Hon. Leland Hazard, vice-president and general counsel, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, spoke on "The Press and World Brotherhood." Frank Stanley, chairman, awards committee, supervised the presentation of annual NNPA awards. Mrs. Robert L. Vann, president, was introduced by Outgoing President DeJoie. Jervay said his election was a personal honor, an honor to the smaller newspapers of the Association, and an honor to his home-town of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina. He pledged the continuation of the high standards of NNPA.

At the final luncheon Saturday morning Jones and Laughlin Stell Company, was host, and speaker was John D. Paulus, director, public relations of the company.

Later, a tour of the Courier plant was made.

Among the national figures at the convention were Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel, NAACP; William J. Trent, Jr., executive director of United Negro College Fund; Dr. Lester Grainger, executive director of the National Urban League; Charles Bynum, director, inter-racial activities, National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis; Monroe D. Dowling, national representative, American Cancer Society, Inc.

Robert Trent accompanied Jervay to the convention from Wilmington.

Directors Meet

DALLAS, Tex. — More than three hundred members and guests of National Negro Funeral Directors Association are expected to attend the 19th National Board Meeting of the association which will be held in Dallas, Texas, March 19-20.

Serving as host for this meeting, which will be held in the Roseland Homes Auditorium is the Independent Funeral Directors Association of Texas of which L. D. Dorsey of Marlin, Texas is president.

Robert H. Miller, National Secretary of the Association in issuing the call stated that the board will complete plans for holding the 19th Annual convention in Cleveland this summer and also draft the association's educational program.

Officers of the National board include: C. W. Lee of Montgomery, Alabama, Board Chairman; W. E. Shortridge of Birmingham, Chairman of the Executive Committee; H. M. Ivey of Atlanta, National President; Lacy W. Kennedy of Marianna, Arkansas, Board Secretary. C. J. Clark is Chairman of the local host committee.

Funeral Directors To Hold 19th Meeting

CLEVELAND — (ANP) — The 19th Annual Convention of the National Negro Funeral Directors Association will be held here Aug. 5-9 at Hotel Hollenden.

Robert H. Miller, general secretary of the association, will establish pre-convention headquarters at the Hollenden August 3.

The organization, which is composed of funeral directors throughout the nation, has set as its goal the "full participation, representation and integration" of its members in every phase of the funeral procession including local, state and national departments regulating the profession.

The highlight of this year's confab will be the Annual Award Banquet, Tuesday night in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Hollenden with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., as the principal speaker.

Dr. King is the pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, and spokesman for the 50,000 Negroes who instituted the world famous Montgomery Bus Protest.

The NNFDA, which gave $1000 to the Montgomery Improvement Association in the spring of this year, will make another contribution during the annual session.

Achievement awards are to be presented to the "National Funeral Director and Embalmer", official journal of the association, to Claire Collins Harvey of Jackson, Miss., 1955 "Woman of the Year," Fulton E. Culkin of St. Louis Mo., for his contribution of outstanding professional articles; to the Metropolitan Funeral Parlors of Chicago, represented by Theodore R. Hawes; and the Superior Coach Corporation of Lima, Ohio, as the most consistent advertiser in the Journal since its inception nine years ago.

H. M. Ivey of Atlanta Ga., is president of the association and C. R. Lee of Montgomery, Ala., is chairman of the board of directors.

The Cleveland Negro Funeral Directors Association is serving as host to the National Association.

Make Awards Funeral Directors Convene

By ANITA LEWIS

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Past Presidents' keys were awarded to a pair of members as the 19th annual convention of the National Negro Funeral Directors Association, Inc., wound up its sessions here.

Charles Cook and Duplain Rhodes were the morticians honored. C. William O'Neal, Ohio's Attorney-General, and Clarie Collins Harvey, only licensed Negro woman mortician in Mississippi, were also honored by the NNFDA.

The Cleveland convention attracted 427 delegates who heard featured speaker, the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., address a banquet audience of nearly 1,500 people at the Hotel Hollenden.

Dr. King outlined the progress of the Montgomery bus boycott and drew laud applause when he asserted, "There comes a time when people get tired of being trampled over and oppressed.

"There are challenges facing us that we must be aware of. We must rise above the narrow confines of individualistic concern to the broader concerns of humanity."

Lady Broker Addresses Morticians' Convention

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Declaring that Negro women are beginning to play a larger part in the march toward economic equality for all citizens, Miss Ylonne E. McDuffie, director of public relations a n d manager of the Mutual Fund department, a local investment brokerage firm, urged the leadership of the National Negro Funeral Directors Association at their 10th Annual convention held here this week to set in motion machinery for attaining the kind of participation in the ownership of American Industrial companies that will achieve the results so feverently desired.

Miss McDuffie stated that some firms have steadily made progress in their programs to broaden the economic outlook and activity of Negro citizens.

She further pointed out that improvements of the economic status of the race will come thru investment in shares of American enterprises.

Miss McDuffie has been connected with her company since its organization, and is believed to be the first Negro woman to become a registered sales representative of an investment brokerage firm.

CHARMING MISS YLONNE E. McDUFFIE director of Public Relations and manager of a brokerage firm in Cleveland was a recent speaker at the 19th Annual Convention of the Negro Funeral Directors Association, held there recently.

Funeral directors reelect officers

CLEVELAND — All officers of the National Funeral Directors Association, Inc., were unanimously re-elected at its recent five-day meeting at the Hollenden Hotel here.

They are H. M. Ivey, president; Robert H. Miller, general secretary; Mrs. E. L. Purvis, recording secretary; Handy B. Beckett, treasurer; C. W. Lee, chairman of the board;

Also Lacy W. Kennedy and Jenifer Renfro, vice chairman; O. P. Chiles, first vice president; R. H. Haile, second vice president; F. H. Purnell, third vice president; Theodore Hawes, fourth vice president;

And J. R. Weatherly, chaplain; R. L. Flipping, sergeant-at-arms; W. H. Jefferson, financial chairman.

32b 1956

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Pharmacists plan expanded program

Afro-American Sat. 7-28-56 P.2

Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON—The National Pharmaceutical Association will hold its 10th annual convention, August 2-4, at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit. Delegates will attend from 22 States.

The program this year will consist of papers dealing with scientific advancements, commercial problems and public relations.

The list of speakers will include Richard T. Sanner, professional relations department, Parke-Davis and Co.; Donald Meredith, head of guest and trade relations, Upjohn Company; Earl Van Wassenhove, sales manager, McKesson and Robbins; Harold W. Pratt, director of professional services, Walgreen Drug Stores; Drs. Albert M. Matocks and Warren E. McConnell, University of Michigan; Dean Stephen Wilson and Drs. Richard K. Mulvey and Melvin F. W. Dunker, Wayne University; and Henry R. Peters, retail pharmacist of Washington.

* *

YORK D. GARRETT of Durham, North Carolina, general president, will preside. The president-elect, Spurling Clark of Indianapolis, will assume office at the conclusion of the meeting.

Judge Wade H. McCree Jr. of the Circuit Court for Detroit, will be the guest speaker at the closing banquet on Saturday evening, August 4.

In the president's message, Mr. Garrett called attention to the changing times and asked the NPA to give these changes serious consideration.

Mr. Garrett said, "it is imperative that we face the challenge and take a positive position regarding the changing trend to integrated societies.

Mr. Garrett declared one of the goals of the organization is to build a greater organization. He expressed the belief that this cannot be accomplished without a greatly expanded program of public relations and publicity.

32b 1956

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (GENERAL)

It's Convention Time

Where They Meet

Courier P.3

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION QUADRENNIAL, May 2-16, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL QUADRENNIAL, May 2-16, Miami, Fla.

NATIONAL FUNERAL DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION, August, Cleveland, Ohio.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE, April 25-May 9, Minneapolis, Minn.

LAMBDA KAPPA MU SORORITY, June 21-24, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAACP, June 26-July 21, San Francisco, Calif.

NATIONAL BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL AND BAPTIST TRAINING UNION CONGRESS, June 18-24, Los Angeles Calif.

FORMER FREEDMEN'S INTERNES, Washington, D. C., June 5-7.

NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION OF AMERICA, September, Richmond, Va.

NATIONAL SUPREME COUNCIL, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons and Auxiliaries, ninety-second anniversary and annual national convention, Chicago, Aug. 18-25.

MEMPHIS COTTON MAKERS JUBILEE, May 14-19, Memphis, Tenn.

It's Convention Time

Where They Meet

(If your organization is not listed here, please mail in the necessary information.)

Courier P.24

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, Aug. 20, San Francisco.

NATIONAL FUNERAL DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION, Aug. 6-9, Cleveland.

NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION OF AMERICA, September, Richmond, Va.

IBPOE OF W CONVENTION, Aug. 26-31, Los Angeles.

NATIONAL SUPREME COUNCIL, SCOTTISH RITE MASONS AND AUXILIARIES, Aug. 18-25, Chicago.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, Aug. 13, Chicago.

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Aug. 11-13, New York City.

BISHOPS COUNCIL, CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD, July 12-15, Kansas City, Kan.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE ANNUAL CONFERENCE, Sept. 3-7, Cincinnati.

NATIONAL PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CONVENTION OF U. S. A., Aug. 21-26, Chattanooga, Tenn.

FRATERNAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, July 3-5, Birmingham, Ala.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF WISDOM AND YPE CONGRESS of Triumph Church and Kingdom of God in Christ, July 16-23, Atlanta.

NATIONAL PORO ASSOCIATION, INC., July 7-11, Memphis.

NATIONAL BAPTIST DEACONS CONVENTION OF AMERICA, July 17-20, Charleston, S. C.

NATIONAL UNITED USHERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, July 23-27, Los Angeles.

FRONTIERS OF AMERICA, INC., July 26-28, Columbus, Ohio.

AMERICAN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, July 28-31, Atlanta.

NATIONAL NEGRO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS ASSOCIATION, July 30-Aug. 2, Savannah, Ga.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN, July 28-Aug. 3, Miami, Fla.

NATIONAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION, Aug. 6-9, Hampton, Va.

NATIONAL BEAUTY CULTURISTS' LEAGUE, INC., Aug. 6-9, Detroit.

4-H CLUBS, Aug. 6-13, Washington, D. C.

ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY, Aug. 7-11, Buffalo, N. Y.

IOTA PHI LAMBDA SORORITY, Aug. 11-16, Toledo, Ohio.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, Aug. 12-17, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, Aug. 11-18, Chicago.

UNITED GOLFERS ASSOCIATION (Tournament), Fairview Golf Club, Aug. 19-24, Philadelphia, Pa.

It's Convention Time

Where They Meet

(If your organization is not listed here, please mail in the necessary information.)

Courier P.5

NATIONAL UNITED USHERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, July 23-27, Los Angeles.

FRONTIERS OF AMERICA, INC., July 26-28, Columbus, Ohio.

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4-H CLUBS, Aug. 6-13, Washington, D. C. P.5

Urban League, NAACP Under Fire in Southland

Courier P.2 Sat. 3-11-56

Pittsburgh, Pa.

32b General

Two of the nation's outstanding liberal organizations, the NAACP and the National Urban League, have been put down as "public enemies number 1 and 2," respectively, of Southern racists, who are out to eliminate them as factors in the changing Southland.

Programs of action have been mapped against the NAACP in South Carolina and Louisiana.

Pot shots are being taken at this organization in Georgia. And, all over the South a somewhat disorganized campaign is being whipped up against individuals, organizations, industrial concerns and labor unions who have been giving financial assistance to the Urban League and the NAACP.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA, the General Assembly has called for an "investigation" of NAACP "activities" on the campus of South Carolina State College at Orangeburg.

All over the South, White Citizens Council groups have been setting up boycotts against firms contributing to the UL and the NAACP to such an extent that business has been "hurting."

In Birmingham, Alabama segregationists holding membership cards in the United Steelworkers (AFL-CIO) have protested donations to the NAACP and are eyeing possible moves towards a lily-white Southern trade union federation.

Convention Calendar

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

AUGUST 6-9—National Dental Association, Hampton, Va.

AUGUST 6-9—National Beauty Culturists League, Detroit.

AUGUST 6-9 — National Funeral Directors Association, Cleveland.

Sat. 8-4-56

AUGUST 6-13—Four-H Clubs of America, Washington.

AUGUST 7-11—Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, golden anniversary session, Buffalo, N.Y.

AUGUST 11-13 — National Medical Association, Hotel New Yorker, NYC.

P.18

AUGUST 11-16 — Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, Ohio.

AUGUST 11-18 — American Bridge Association, Chicago.

AUGUST 12-17—Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Washington.

AUGUST 13—Democratic National Convention, Chicago.

AUGUST 18-25—National Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons and auxiliaries, Chicago.

AUGUST 19-24—United Golfers Association, Fairview Golf Club (tournament), Philadelphia.

AUGUST 20—Republican National Convention, San Francisco.

AUGUST 24-31 — Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World, Los Angeles

AUGUST 27-30 — Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Convention, Winston-Salem, N.C.

AUGUST 28-31—National Insurance Association, Hotel Statler, Washington.

AUGUST 30-SEPTEMBER 1—National Bar Association, Hotel New Yorker, NYC.

SEPTEMBER 3-6—American Legion, Los Angeles.

SEPTEMBER 3-7 — National Urban League, Sheraton Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati.

SEPTEMBER 4-9 — National Baptist Convention, USA, Denver, Colo.

Convention Time-table

AUG. 11-13—National Medical Association, Hotel New Yorker, NYC.

AUG. 11-16—Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, Ohio.

AUG. 11-18—American Bridge Association, Chicago, Ill.

AUG. 12-17—GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, **WASHINGTON, D.C.**

AUG. 12-21—National Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons and Auxiliaries, Orlando, Fla.

AUG. 13— Democratic National Convention, Chicago, Ill.

AUG. 13-26—National Convocation of the Church of Our Lord, Petersburg, Va.

AUG. 16— Baptist Ministers and Lay Leaders Religious Education Conference, Bishop College, Marshall, Tex.

AUG. 18-24—Musicians International Association, Detroit, Mich. and Windsor, Ontario.

AUG. 19-25—IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF MASONS ANNUAL SESSION, **WASHINGTON, D.C.**

AUG. 19-24—United Golfers Association, Fairview Golf Club (tournament), Philadelphia, Pa.

AUG. 20— Republican National Convention, San Francisco, Calif.

AUG. 24-31—Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World, Los Angeles, Calif.

AUG. 25-26—International Chiropractors Association, Davenport, Iowa.

AUG. 27-30—Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Convention, Winston-Salem, N.C.

AUG. 28-31—**National Insurance Association, Hotel Statler, Washington, D.C.**

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SEPTEMBER 4-9 — National Baptist Convention USA, Denver, Colo.

OCTOBER 11-13 — National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Hotel New Yorker, NYC.

OCTOBER 15-17—Nationwide Hotel Association, Atlantic City.

OCTOBER 28-31 — Southern Beauty Congress, Birmingham, Ala.

NOVEMBER 14-17 — National Council of Negro Women, council headquarters, Washington.

NOVEMBER 18-20—Louisiana Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, Central Junior High School, Shreveport, La.

NOVEMBER 29-DECEMBER 1—Texas State Teachers Association, San Antonio, Texas.

Guest Clinicians

May 16, 17, 18 Session Dates

MUSKOGEE.—Members of the Muskogee Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical association are completing the last minute details for the honoring of the state delegates who will arrive in Muskogee, Wednesday, May 16, for a history-making three-day session.

Muskogee's Dr. F. D. Smith, dentist, is president of the state body. Dr. J. S. Chandler, physician, of Muskogee, is president of the host group.

The "closed" business session will open promptly at 11 a. m. Wednesday morning at Carpenter's hall on the corner of 7th and Court street. Registration and organization will precede the scheduled session.

Guest clinicians will be Dr. S. J. Williams, Kansas City, Mo., pediatrician, and member of A. B. P.; Dr. Karl A. Henry, a member of the Meharry Dental faculty, aNshville, Tenn, and top personnel of the U. S. Veterans hospital located in Muskogee, headed by Dr. Hanlon.

Among the social activities scheduled will include a "closed stag," for the delegates only, Wednesday night. Thursday noon ,the male delegates will be honored at luncheons at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Tollett, of N. 9th street.

32b 1956

Race Bias Held Family Life Bar

Post & Times Herald 4-53
Washington, D.C. Fri. 9-7-56

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6 —A Southern sociologist declared here today that "as long as segregation is practiced in the modern urban community, there will continue to be problems of orderly family living among those who are segregated."

Mozell C. Hill, chairman of the Department of Sociology at Atlanta (Ga.) University, told the annual conference of the national Urban League that the "failure of the community to be truly democratic" has caused greater social disorganization among Negro families than among whites.

"As the Negro attains more and more 'unsegregated education,' as his participation in all phases of community life and as economic opportunities are extended, Negro family life then and only then will begin to conform to the standard patterns of American family living," Hill said.

Sees Deviation Cause

He asserted that the "chief and perhaps only" explanation for deviation in Negro family-life patterns "stems from social isolation and its concomitants of economic deprivation, emotional frustration and cultural starvation."

"The Negro family," he said, "more than any other segment of the population, has been moving swiftly from a peasant and folk-like institution toward an urban companionship family based on democratic principles, mutual affection and consensus of its members."

Because of a pattern of having been kept "separate and deprived," Hill said, "family living among Negroes in the modern urban community will inevitably carry an emotionally charged racial flavor."

He asserted that the "upper-class Negro family, which is growing rapidly in numbers in the modern urban community, is an extremely lonely and isolated family . . . practically cut off from the rest of the community."

50% on Lowest Level

"It is the middle-class Negro family that achieves the highest family stability in the modern urban community," he said. However, he added, "several studies have shown that well over 50 per cent of Negro families living in urban areas can be classified on the lowest level of living in regard to class behavior."

Hill called for "desegregation of (family) services and the complete integration of professional staff and services to clients." He called it "regrettable that public welfare services to Negroes are completely segregated in most states."

He said that "the whole community must come to realize that palliative prevention and rehabilitative services to Negro families are no longer adequate. If Negro family living in the modern industrial community is going to be adjusted, it can come about only within a framework of services to all people, administered by competent professional people without regard to the racial identity of the worker and the client."

WHITE HOUSE TALK ON BIAS PRESSED

Times Herald
Newport

Urban League Wants Parley on School 'Crisis' in South

Kheel Heads Group

Sat. 9-8-56

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7—The National Urban League urged today that President Eisenhower meet "the deepening crisis in some Southern States" by promptly calling a White House conference on racial desegregation of schools.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

The delegate assembly, policy-making body for the Urban League movement, voted to ask the President to set up "a conference at the White House to make recommendations for Federal and state action to check the drift toward mob rule."

The action was taken at the closing session of the league's annual conference this afternoon. It was prompted by violence accompanying the opening of the fall school terms this week in several towns in Southern and border states.

Proposals for such a White House conference have been made recently by Adlai Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and other national leaders.

President Eisenhower said at his press conference Wednesday that he would oppose any Federal intervention in the South's troubles over school integration unless the states were unwilling or unable to control mob violence.

He said he had seen no evidence so far that the states had not been in control of the situation

Kheel Succeeds Dowling

Theodore W. Kheel, impartial arbitrator for the transit industry in New York City, was elected president of the league. The 42-year-old labor lawyer succeeds Robert W. Dowling, New York industrialist, who has been president of the league since 1952.

Mr. Kheel told the final session of the league's forty-sixth annual convention that the organization's interracial service work was more important today than ever.

"Despite some widely publicized demonstrations sparked to a greater extent than we realize by itinerant provocateurs," he asserted, "I incline to the belief that the battle over the recognition of basic rights is near an end. Already well under way is the sensitive, complicated job of teaching and enabling all Americans to live together in harmony so that each can fully develop his personality, his abilities, his economic opportunities."

Mr. Kheel drew on his fifteen years of experience in labor relations to indicate an approach to some of the vexing problems of racial bias faced by the league. He said labor and management no longer viewed each other as separate classes whose interests were basically in conflict.

"Today," he said, "there is a growing awareness of the identity of interest of management and labor and a recognition that it makes sense for both to adjust just opposing demands in light of common objectives."

He added:

"Many have now come also to realize that we all have a common interest in wiping out discrimination wherever it exists and that any form of discrimination hurts those who commit it just assurely as it hurts the victim."

Reprisal Costs UL Chest $$

Courier P. 3
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 9-22-56

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — KKK and White Citizens Council pressures resulted in the Community Chest-United Fund dropping the Jacksonville Urban League from its rolls on Sept. 13.

Atty. R. P. Daniel, recently resigned league chairman, declared that he had consulted with several of his "good white and colored friends who agreed with him that the local league should cut its basic affiliation with the national Urban League."

This decision was given league staff on Monday upon their return from their national conference. The reason, according to Mr. Daniel, was because of a remark made in Ohio last week by Lester B. Granger, executive director of the national body.

Mr. Granger, in answer to the question of a reporter, had praised the Governors of Tennessee and Kentucky for their action in preserving law and order. In further conversation, Mr. Granger observed that the Governor of Virginia was not properly carrying out the functions of his office by inflammatory racial statements which could easily result in racial disorders.

Mr. Daniel maintained that Mr. Granger had slandered the "good people of Virginia" and placed the Urban League into the realm of political activity.

Mr. Granger later clarified his remarks in a telegram to the Jacksonville Urban League board inquiry, pointing out that his remarks were not political but an observation made on a very important moral and racial problem.

■

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that a local Jacksonville white minister, long noted for his public support of the Klan here, put pressure on the Community Chest - United Fund to drop the local league because of the remark made in Ohio by Mr. Granger.

Thirty-five members of the league's interracial board of directors met in two three-hour meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday. On both occasions after "prayerful consideration" voted not to "sacrifice their basic principles" and disaffiliate with the National Urban League Movement.

As result of the Wednesday vote Mr. Daniel resigned as chairman and board member and walked out of the meeting declaring he had been the patron and leader of Jacksonville's Negroes for the past 30 years and if they did not choose to follow him, he did not care."

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EARLY IN August, a special Community Chest committee headed by Joseph Shands, president of the Atlantic National Bank, met to "hear any or all complaints against the Jacksonville Urban League." No complaints were offered.

This committee wrote a six-page letter to the Community Chest-United Fund praising the social service and race relations work of the Jacksonville Urban League since its start in 1947.

On Thursday afternoon, Fred Huffman, executive director of the Chest, presented J. Philip Waring, league executive director, with a letter from the Community Chest-United Fund which stated:

"The executive committee of the Community Chest has directed that no further financial support be extended to the Jacksonville Urban League for the reasons conveyed to your former (Mr. R. P. Daniel) chairman."

Mr. Waring stated that he had talked with local board members who had expressed amazement that the Community Chest-United Fund would give in to hate group pressures.

"The needed and valuable work of the Jacksonville Urban League will continue," declared Dr. James Lewis, president of the Afro-American Life Insurance Company; Dr. Lincoln Childs, physician; James Whittington, undertaker and civic leader, and Daniel W. Perkins, attorney, all of whom helped to found the interracial social service agency in Jacksonville in 1947. The Rev. Robert Wilson and the Rev. Dr. E. M. Hurley supported this view.

"Many highly respected white and colored citizens have already phoned us expressing their support and encouragement," said Mr. Waring.

Harry Alston, director of the Southern Field Division of the National Urban League, indicated that hate groups have already started to move against the YWCA and other organizations wherein Negro and white leadership have been working cooperatively together. Mr. Alston said, "Once we start to run we do not know who will be next."

By this he meant what would the community do when other community agencies are attacked by the bigoted organizations which have forced the Jacksonville Community Chest to acquiesce to their pressures.

Reprisal Costs UL Chest $$

Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. 3
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Sat. 8-22-56

Promoted—

Sterling Tucker, executive director of the Canton (Ohio) Urban League for the past three and one-half years, will leave Canton at the end of next month to become executive director of the Washington (D. C.) Urban League.

Scuttling A Community Chest

THE JACKSONVILLE (Fla.) Community Chest has just announced the withdrawal of its yearly contribution of $24,000 to the budget of that city's branch of the National Urban League.

A few more punitive acts of this kind will destroy all fair-minded people's confidence and respect for Community Chests everywhere.

The action was taken, so the press wire reports stated, because the national executive secretary of the League commended the governors of Tennessee and Kentucky for their prompt action in restoring order where mobs had taken over.

The secretary, LESTER B. GRANGER, was also quoted in Cincinatti as having said that the governor of Virginia was making inflammatory racial statements which could easily lead to racial disorders.

All of which goes to show that the directors of the Jacksonville Community Chest condone mob violence. Also, that they are not in favor of free speech even though it comes clearly within the category of legitimate criticism.

The National Urban League is an old, conservative organization with a fine historical background of constructive community service, now in its 46th year. There are 62 chapters, 18 in southern cities. The League chapters work with local business men on local problems which concern them.

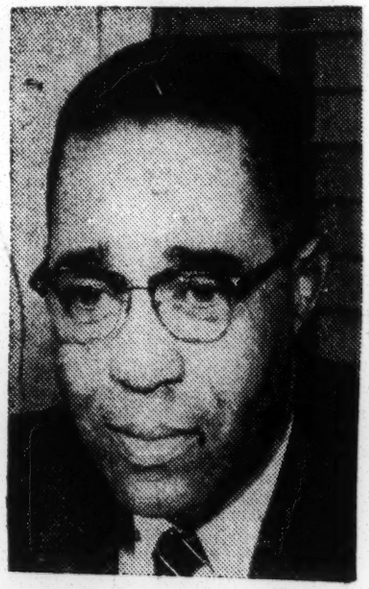
If a Community Fund Board throws out a $24,000 local agency because a national officer comments on the contemporary political and social scene, it compels an agency to suffer because of something beyond its control.

The local Urban League boards are interracial in all cities where they are located. This arrangement is now objectionable to some southern groups, such as the White Citizens Councils.

It is reported that Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens Councils demands caused the punitive action in Jacksonville. In all probability we will have more of this. It is illuminating to learn that a supposedly Christian and democratic Community Chest would associate itself with the most reactionary elements in the South.

New Urban League Director

J. Westbrook McPherson will assume duties as the new Executive Director of the Urban League of Greater Boston on December 1, it was announced by Dr. Ferdinand L. Rousseve President of the Board of Directors.



McPherson comes to Boston from New Orleans, where he served as Executive of the New Orleans Urban League for eight years. He has been active as a civic leader in several other communities, including Phoenix, Arizona where he directed the Urban League's branch; Omaha, Nebraska, and Colorado Springs Colorado. During World War II, he served in several specialized capacities as a member of the Armed Forces for four years.

Sat. 12-1-56

While in New Orleans, he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Conference of Social Welfare, the Mayors Citizens Advisory Committee on Slum Prevention and Housing Improvement, the Health and Welfare Planning Committee of New Orleans Council of Social Agencies, and the Juvenile Affairs Committee. He is Honorary Past Grand Senior Warden, Prince Hall Masonic Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

32b 1956

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Granger Charges . . . .

Defender p. 2

German Papers Stir Up Hate Against Nearo GIs

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 9-8-56

By LESTER B. GRANGER
Executive Director,
National Urban League

ROME — A week ago as I prepared to leave Munich, Germany, the American Army was opening the court-martial of several Negro soldiers charged with the rape of a teenage German girl.

I was unable to attend the court-martial, but I felt it my dedicated duty to get as clear an understanding as possible of the whole framework of fact and rumor of relationships between American GIs and the German civilian population.

During the past six or eight months GI American-German civilian relationships have deteriorated severely.

Incidents have been reported in the American press, along with the reaction of the German press and public, but not until I reached Munich did I realize how violent that reaction had been.

The German newspapers had been headlining fact and rumor with vehemence; meetings had been held, calling for the withdrawal of American troops. Much space had been given to so-called "Negro atrocities," and leading members of the Bavarian legislature had sought passage of a resolution that Negro soldiers be sent home — or confined to Army bases.

I sought information from American Army and civilian officials, and from experienced correspondents of American publications and wire services.

Here is what I found:

1. The German press has headlined an American GI "crime wave." Army authorities deny that any such "crime wave" exists and state, in fact, that violations of civil law and military regulations has been on the downgrade in the past year.

2. There is something extremely "fishy" about the way in which many of the "incidents" have transpired. For instance, in the majority of cases where American GIs have been accused of attacking civilians in beer halls nad on streets, it has been almost impossible to identify the Germans who are described in press stories as "innocent victims."

A strong suspicion exists in some quarters that instead of being victims, these individuals provoke incidents, and have been assigned to the job of picking quarrels with Americans so that fresh incidents can keep the fervent pot of press publicity boiling.

3. From reading the South German newspapers, the public has gotten the idea that a majority of the crimes have been committed by Negroes. This is not true, though it is true (for the usual reasons of inferior education and other factors) that Negro violations have a larger percentage than the percentage of Negroes stationed in Germany.

4. There is no doubt that the German papers have played heavily on the theme of "Negro crime" like an anti-Negro newspaper in South Carolina or Alabama. This is true of both the Communist and anti-Communist press.

5. At the height of the anti-Army campaign, there was an extremely serious incident involving a Negro G. I. who tossed a hand grenade into a bar, severely injuring a number of people. The press reported that he had had an argument with his "g i r l friend" and took this means of revenge. The actual facts were more significant than this.

The G. I. had dropped in for a drink, and the management was trying to discourage Negro patronage. The "B" girl who was employed to attract white servicemen was assigned to persuade the Negro to leave. In her urging, she used the German word "Negur", which means Negro, but which the GI took to be the hated American appellation.

Furious, he warned those present that he intended to "blow up the joint," and he carried out the threat. All of this was revealed at the trial. It did not minimize the seriousness of the crime, but it did tell a different story of developments and motives. Not a Geman paper carried a line on this interpretation.

6. Any story of rape involving American servicemen should be read with extreme skepticism. In the first place, prostitution is rife in German areas where troops are stationed. Rape, therefore, is unnecessary even for an abnormally sex-starved GI.

In the second place, many of the charges of "rape" allege that the act took place at night in a park or some similarly deserted place. As an American correspondent asserted, and a German confirmed, the South German mores are such that single women would not be found in a park after 10 p.m. for innocent purposes.

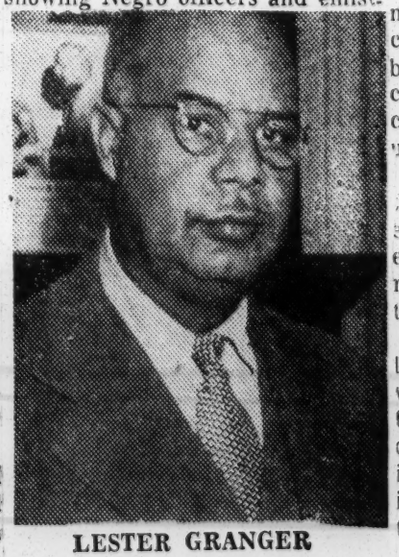
In this whole affair it would seem that our Army officials and consulate personnel have played a very creditable role. When pressed to pass special orders governing Negro troops, Army leaders have replied that we have no racial distinctions in our services—that to withdraw "Negro" troops would mean withdrawing American troops.

They have reused to enter into any discussion of the racial comparisons that the local editors have sought to highlight. They have tightened up on leave provieileges for all personnel, waiting for the worst of the publicity to die down.

This has finally happened. Sobered by the implied suggestion that too much campaigning might well result in American troops being moved out of the area, Bavarian businessmen have been counting up their certain financial losses if this should happen.

There are no more press campaigns, I am told, detailing "American (or Negro) artrocities." Instead, feature stories are now appearing that show the American GI to be a very nice fellow, with no more than the usual soldier's predilection toward trouble.

Recently one of the Munich papers carried a series of pictures showing Negro officers and enlisted men with their families entertaining German families. One cut pctured a Negro sergeant holding two German kiddies on his knees. Obvious? Yes Too late to undo the damage done? Possibly, but some of the damage is being repaired in these and other ways, my informants tell me, through the fact that South German leaders have passed the word down (apparently) to lay off the race issue.



LESTER GRANGER

The general impression among the government officials who helped in this promotion in Munich was that the Negro soldier in Germany had comported himself with dignity and that he had been well received by the German population as a whole and had made warm friends.

Chest Stops Aid To Urban League

Defender Sat. 7-22-56

By TED COLEMAN

Chicago Ill.

NEW YORK — Pressures from the Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens council have resulted in the Community Chest-United Fund dropping the Jacksonville, (Fla.,) Urban League from its rolls.

J. Philip Warren, executive secretary of the Jacksonville affiliate of the National Urban league, stated that Theodore W. Peale, president of the national organization, revealed that the league has been expecting the action for a year.

Peale said the National Urban League has been experiencing a new and different kind of difficulty in its efforts to win the urban Negro population a more secure status, economically and socially, in the American community.

He said that the school situation is now revealed as only an excuse for professional hate-mongers to exploit ignorance among many soltherners centered around the race issue.

The Urban League has been selected by these "hate-mongers" as what they consider to be an easy target, because the league has depended for its local operations in the south and elsewhere upon its participation in local community chest campaigns.

According to Warren, pressures have been asserted on the Chest by various segregation elements in Jacksonville, including a local white minister noted for his public support of the Klan.

The Jacksonville league was then asked by the Chest on Sept. 10 to cut off relations with the national organization. After two meetings the certified members of the league's board of directors voted not to "sacrifice their basic principles" but rather to stand by their affiliation with the 46-year-old interracial organization.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the league, said in New York that "this is no time for shilly-shallying on issues."

"If defending the moral principles will cost the league local Chest support, then we must make the sacrifice," he said.

The national office of the league said that the action was part of a national move, and that a St. Louis organization is publishing "hundreds of thousands" of pamphlets for white citizens councils and other racist groups.

Jacksonville Urban League dropped from Chest rolls

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The local Urban League has been dropped from the rolls of the Community Chest, United Fund an action reportedly resulting from pressure by the Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens Council.

Fred Huffman, executive director of the Community Chest, presented J. Philip Waring, local executive Urban League director, with a letter Thursday stating:

"The executive committee of the Community Chest has directed that no further financial support be extended to the Jacksonville Urban League for the reason conveyed to your former chairman."

* * *

R. P. DANIEL, attorney and recently resigned League chairman, reportedly was told that the organization was being dropped because of remarks made by Lester Granger at the National Urban League meeting.

Mr. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, was quoted as telling reporters at the meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio.

"The governor of Virginia was not properly carrying out the functions of his office by making inflammatory racial statements which could easily result in racial disorders."

Mr. Daniels maintained that Mr. Granger has slandered the "good people of Virginia" and placed the organization in the realm of political activity.

* * *

IT IS understood that a local white minister, long noted for his public support of the Klan, put pressure on the Community Chest because of the remarks attributed to Mr. Granger.

The former chairman resigned following a meeting of the 35-member interracial board of directors who voted not to disaffiliate with the National Urban League movement.

Earlier, the league proposed a break with the national body as a result of the statement linked to Mr. Granger.

Urban League Flays Shift To 'Mob Rule'

CINCINNATI, Ohio — An open declaration that the Urban League "must oppose the drift toward mob rule," set the stages for the "new look" conference of the National Urban League in session here last week.

Lester Granger, executive director of the league which convened here at the Sheraton-Gibson Hotel, said that violence in Clinton, Tennessee; Mansfield Texas; and Sturgis, Kentucky, around high school desegregation "is only the latest of a long series of incidents whch have occurred since last summer."

These remarks, delivered at the opening of the interracial agency's annual conference, together with a shift in emphasis in the conduct of the sessions, is construed by observers here as a more vigorous approach by the league in the area of minority group problems.

Everywhere at the meeting, problems deemed more peculiar to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People interests are being discussed both on the formal agenda and by the 600 delegates in corridor and hotel room sessions.

Granger told the conference that the outbreaks in the South "is a tragic warning for us. This is an example how leaders in some states deliberately chose to turn their responsibility over to the mob.

Pointing to a concerted attack upon the organization by "enemies of democracy," who have sought to alienate support by Community Chests in various cities, Granger described these attacks as an effort to destroy the league by "destroying our membership in the Community Chests.

Granger took sharp issue with critics who have said it is not a civil rights organization.

Urban League Demands Ike Action on Desegregation

BY ROI OTTLEY

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Cincinnati, Sept. 7—The current racial flareups in the south brought repercussions today at the final session of the National Urban league conference, which passed a resolution urging President Eisenhower to "act promptly" in calling a national conference to halt mob rule.

The resolution, adopted unanimously by the 600 delegates, said:

"In view of the deepening crisis around the issue of school desegregation in some southern states, the President of the United States is urged to act promptly on the suggestion repeatedly made that he convene a conference at the White House, conference to make recommendations for federal and state action to check the drift toward mob rule."

Defeat Adlai Resolution

A companion resolution, which would have asked the Democratic Presidential candidate, Adlai Stevenson, to use his influence in urging President Eisenhower to cal' a national conference on race relations, was defeated when Lester B. Granger, the league's executive director, warned that such a resolution might be interpreted as politically inspired.

Granger reported to the conference that community chests in two unidentified cities in the south had threatened to halt financial aid to their local Urban league branches if they did not sever connections with the National Urban league.

The otherwise dismal report was highlighted by Granger's announcement that after a two year period of talks, 265 corporations and 30 international unions in the south have agreed to go to work seriously on the more efficient use of Negro labor in their section.

Kheel Elected President

Theodore W. Kheel, chairman of the New York City transit industry, was elected president of the National Urban league, succeeding Robert W. Dowling, industrialist and financier, who had been president of the 46 year old interracial agency since 1952.

Joseph J. Morrow, vice president and personnel director of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford, Conn., was elected senior vice president.

Also elected as vice presidents were: Louis J. Glickman, New York real estate operator, and president of the Glickman corporation; Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby, assistant director of the Detroit commission on human relations, and Thomas G. Young, New York secretary-treasurer of the Building Service Employes International union, Local 32-B, AFL-CIO, and vice president of the New York state federation of labor.

Mrs. Mollie Moon, New York social worker, founder of the Urban league guild, was reelected secretary; Burns W. Roper of Elmo Roper associates, was reëlected treasurer.

Battle Near an End

Kheel, addressing a final conference luncheon, asserted after the tumult and shouting has died down the real hard work of helping people to learn to get along with each other and to develop and grow will have just begun.

"Despite some widely-publicized demonstrations sparked to a greater extent than we may know by itinerant provocateurs," he added, "I am inclined to the belief that the battle over the recognition of basic rights is near an end. Already well under way is the sensitive, complicated job of teaching and enabling all Americans to live together in harmony so that each can fully develop his personality, his abilities, his economic opportunities.

With 61 branches in 31 states and the District of Columbia, the Urban league works for the achievement of equal opportunities for Negroes and other minorities in employment, housing, education, health and welfare services.

INTEGRATION YEARS AWAY, LEAGUE TOLD

Sees Segregation for 'Long, Long Time'

BY ROI OTTLEY

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Cincinnati, Sept. 6—Edwin E. Dunaway, Little Rock, Ark., a white delegate, started the annual National Urban league conference today by asserting that segregation in the south would not pass for the next several generations.

Emphasis upon enforcing the United States Supreme court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools as the method of solving all the Negro's ills, is much like saying "that as soon as we get rid of sin everything will be good," he said.

Dunaway, president of the Little Rock Urban league, said, "This is an oversimplification of the Negro's problem, for whether we like it or not, we are going to have segregation in the south for a long, long time."

Social Disorganization

Dunaway, who said his opinions "might get me run out of the conference on a rail," was the attorney representing the Hoxie, Ark., school board when the schools were desegregated successfully recently.

His remarks followed an address by Dr. Mozell S. Hill, chairman of the department of sociology at Atlanta university, who charged that "the failure of the American community to be truly democratic, truly human, and morally conscious about its aims and ideals" had caused "social disorganization among Negro families."

He said that "as long as segregation is practiced in the modern urban community, there will continue to be problems of behavior in orderly family living among those who are segregated. But as the Negro attains more and more 'unsegregated education,' as his participation in all phases of community life increases, and as economic opportunities are extended, Negro family life will then, and only then, begin to conform to the standard patterns of American family living."

Explanation for Deviation

Dr. Hill said that "the Negro family institution is not significantly different from American families in general. Its only 'distinctive character,' is derived from the fact of segregation. . . . The chief, and perhaps only, explanation for deviation in behavior patterns of Negro families, stems from social isolation, economic deprivation, emotional frustration, and cultural starvation."

Because of a pattern of having been kept "separate and deprived," Dr. Hill said, "family living among Negroes in the modern urban community inevitably will carry an emotionally charged racial flavor to the facts and prospects of social inferiority and economic deprivations."

STUDY BY- DR. JOSEPH H. DOUGLASS
THE NEGRO FAMILY'S SEARCH FOR FAMILY SECURITY

NEGROES GAINING IN FAMILY LIFE

Times
N.Y.

Dr. Douglass, Descendant of Lincoln's Friend, Reports on Rise to Security

P 73 L

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—The economic and political rise of the Negro family in the United States has just been appraised by a high Washington official who has a special reason to know about it.

Dr. Joseph H. Douglass is a top-echelon program analyst in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He is the great-grandson of Frederick Douglass, Negro leader of Lincoln's day, who once wrote:

"My poor mother, like many another slave woman, had many children but no family."

The present Mr. Douglass recently completed a study for the Urban League, "The Negro Family's Search for Family Security." He reported that the Negro family has been advancing more rapidly toward that goal in the last fifteen years than ever before.

"You can go to any city in the country and see beautiful homes with well-kept lawns and standards of living well above the average for growing numbers of Negro families," he said in an interview.

"There is still more desertion, divorce and broken homes among Negro families, but the rate is declining as they become more accustomed to urban life and its responsibilities.

"The size of Negro and white families is becoming more comparable. Great strides have been made in overcoming maternal and infant mortality, in the past much higher for the Negro.

"And perhaps the greatest index of advance is education. Negro children now are remaining in school at roughly the same level as the rest of the population."

Dr. Douglass, a Harvard Ph.D., for many years has been writing sociological articles on Negro and intergroup trends in his off-duty hours.

He said his interest in the progress of the Negro family had been inspired from earliest childhood by the family records left behind by Frederick Douglass. The one-time Maryland slave went on to receive high appointments under Presidents Grant, Hayes, Arthur, Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison.

Two Volumes Tell Story

Two worn volumes from the Douglass family library tell the story. They are: "My Bondage and Freedom," an 1855 autobiography of Frederick Douglass, and an autographed copy of the biography of Douglass by Booker T. Washington, published in 1907.

The earlier Douglass won freedom by the Underground Railroad and took the name of Douglass from the family immortalized by Sir Walter Scott in the "Lady of the Lake." He ran an Underground station himself at Rochester, N. Y.

He became an orator, editor and a leader in the anti-slavery and women's suffrage movements. Emancipation to him meant the right to attend Lincoln's second inaugural reception. At this social function, Booker T. Washington recorded, Lincoln "exclaimed so that all around could hear him, 'Here comes my friend Douglass.'"

His highest post, Minister to Haiti, was given to him by President Benjamin Harrison. As a special honor, he was put in charge of the Haitian pavilion at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893.

"I was adopted at the age of 3 and knew no other family," Dr. Douglass said. "My grandfather, Charles R. Douglass, used to tell me about how, as a child of 10, he lived with his grandfather in the Haitian pavilion at the Chicago fair. The stories he told me of his travels with Frederick Douglass enthralled me and whetted my zest for achievement.

"My grandmother, who lived much longer than my grandfather, had an even greater early influence on my life. She was like Queen Victoria in her dignity, and made real to me the great Civil War period in which her father-in-law was able to achieve leadership and to insist on being treated on a basis of equality."

Dr. Douglass added that his father, Haley C. Douglass, a Harvard graduate and an educator here, had devoted many years to building up Highland Beach, a summer community four miles from Annapolis, to show that Negroes could live in a small town on a level equal to that of any other group. The project was a success. Dr. Douglass has a summer home there.

But he said he agreed with his great-grandfather that the Negro family had always had its best luck in the city.

"The great recent progress made by the Negro group is predominantly due to the movement from rural South to urban North and West, particularly the West," he said.

"Los Angeles, Chicago and Detroit have been the focal points.

"I am not sure that the rapid exodus taking place will result in the best immediate situation for Negro families. There is going to be a period when we can expect some unwholesome overall effects. There will be overcrowding in slum areas. There will be some increases in public assistance.

"There will be heightened individualism and increased behavior hazards, particularly for the teen-age members of the family.

"It is a calculated risk, but if I were a prophet, I would say, 'Come on!' In the city, Negro youth has better schools. There are better health services. Living is more in tune with the development and trends in this nation—industrialization and higher skills in the labor force.

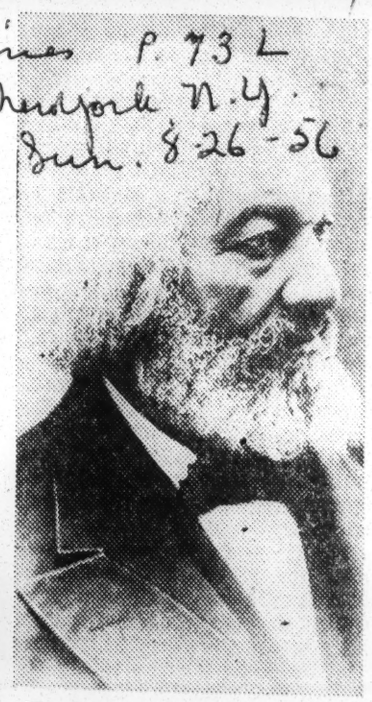
"Most important of all, the Negro tends to become a political force, which means that he can help improve the situation for all low-income groups."

Dr. Douglass will present his study at the Urban League convention in Cincinnati the first week in September.

Analyst's Kin Was Lincoln's Friend

Times P. 73 L
Newyork N.Y.
Sun. 8-26-56

Dr. Joseph H. Douglass, who wrote report on economic-political rise of the Negro.



Frederick Douglass, great-grandfather of Dr. Douglass, who has inspired his work.

Will Urban League's New Policy Answer Critics?

Courier p. 8 Sec. 3-17-56 Pittsburgh, Pa.

By HAROLD L. KEITH

(Last in a Series)

PITTSBURGH—Provisions for a new body of delegates and the National Urban League's new by-laws serve as the chief arguments against those who have been levelling barbs at NUL policy.

The Urban League is prepared to go forward with new vigor on a program which will be rooted in negotiation, conference, education, persuasion and community organization.

The lack of a program had been one of the chief criticisms shot at the league by Federal Judge Irvin C. Mollison back in 1954 when he and Dr. George Cannon resigned shortly after the NUL Board's June 10 meeting.

Earlier that year, Theodore Brown had failed to be re-elected as secretary of the league's trustee board.

* * *

MOLLISON HAD addressed his complaints in a letter to Robert W. Dowling, National Urban League president, in which he castigated the league's program, its policies, and its demeanor in general.

The jurist told Mr. Dowling that the "National Urban League has no program of any consequence or any real benefit to Negroes. The league, its officers and its staff are completely out of touch with Negroes and their desires to participate as full-fledged American citizens in our American democracy.

"The National Urban League has failed to meet the challenge of the times in the important areas of housing, employment, and education."

He further charged that the league had failed to cooperate with the NAACP and added that the "one fundamental cause of the lack of a program of benefit and value of Negroes is the detachment and isolation of the board of trustees as a board from Negroes generally and the membership of the local leagues."

* * *

DR. CANNON commented, "Personally, I would be greatly

ROBERT DOWLING

. . . completely out of touch?

interested to know how many board members really would welcome a Negro of comparable character and standing to be their next door neighbor."

He said that he had noted a "reluctance to put the organization in the vanguard for Negro advancement."

Dr. Cannon also charged that there was a "practice of giving the National Urban League credit for things that have been done, not as an official action of the league but in which someone connected with the league had an incidental although some times very slight connection."

Mollison had concluded his arguments with the charge that the league's structure had permitted "one-man rule and domination" and called the board of trustees a "rubber stamp."

* * *

AT THIS POINT it must be recalled that many of the criticisms of Dr. Cannon and Judge Mollison have been answered by the actions undertaken by the league in 1955.

It could be argued that these men have difficulty in distinguishing between the purposes of the NUL and the NAACP. It could be argued that their criticisms are without foundation.

This might be true but no one can deny that both Dr. Cannon and Judge Mollison served on the NUL Board and both are respected and responsible members of their communities.

Likewise, it cannot be denied that the NUL has been of great service to the Negro in America. Human beings and their organizations, like machines need a good oiling every now and then.

Perhaps the furore of 1954, plus the lubrication of 1955, will give the Urban League greater impetus during 1956. Indications are that the league's "new look" is here to stay, all criticism to the contrary.

DR. GEORGE CANNON

. . . "a neighbor of character and standing"

Personnel Club Elects First Negro Member

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 3-31-56

NEW YORK—Mrs. Theresa G. Martin, employment supervisor for the Urban League of Greater New York, has been elected to membership in the Personnel Club of New York. She is the first Negro accepted to membership in the club since it was founded in 1918.

The Personnel Club is an association of women engaged in personnel and industrial relations work whose aim is the improvement of human relations in business. Its president is Miss Eva Robins of the Borden Co.

MRS. MARTIN has been employment supervisor at the Urban League of Greater New York for 13 years doing screening, selection, counseling, referral and placement of job applicants.

She is a graduate of Hampton Institue, where she majored in education, and for four years taught school in Norfolk, Va. She has studied personnel management, industrial relations and interviewing at New York University.

* * *

ACTIVE IN the YWCA and the NAACP, Mrs. Martin lives with her husband, Richard at 266 Decatur street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Urban League is a 46-year-old interracial organization working for equality of opportunity for Negroes and other minorities in employment, housing, education, health and welfare services. It is the nation's oldest and largest interracial social agency.

Oregon Honors Urban League Negro Leader

Daily World Sat. 3-31-56 P. 5

CHICAGO—(INS)—The State of Oregon honored a Chicago Negro leader Friday for his work with the Urban League of Portland.

Edwin C. Berry, now executive director of the Chicago Urban League, was presented with a plaque in Chicago by Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.)

The plaque is signed by the governor of Oregon and the mayor of Portland. It carries editoials fom two Portland newspapers. One inscription reads:

"Our state is a better place because you passed our way."

Sen. Neuberger in making the presentation said:

"Edwin C. (Bill) Berry, a famed college athlete, did much to ease racial tension in the 10 postwar years he headed Portland's Urban League."

What Lies Behind the 'New Look'?

Courier P. 23

Stern Challenges Face UL

Sat. 3-3-56
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By HAROLD L. KEITH

(Second in a Series)

PITTSBURGH—Stern challenges are facing the Urban League these days and the organization's hierachy, led by Executive Director Lester B. Granger, has dedicated the NUL to a program well-suited to fit it into an economic system which has been geared to automation.

Mr. Granger, in his Sept. 23 memorandum to officials of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, revealed that the nominating committee, formed at the NUL's annual business meeting, had a three-fold job facing it.

As 1956 got underway, important changes were made within the Urban League's local ra[illegible]s.

Edwin C. (Bill) Berry, who had formerly served the Pittsburgh Urban League and later had carved a niche for himself in the hearts of Oregonians by his work as the executive secretary of the Portland Urban League, became the executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League.

In Queens, N. Y., Reginald K. Ingraham, ex-industrial relations secretary for the Brooklyn Urban League, was named executive secretary. Ingraham, like Berry, was well known for his forcefulness in pressing for equal rights for Negroes.

He had been instrumental in getting Negroes jobs in New York's brewing industry and his face was a familiar one down along the docksides where he had pressed for a fair shake among Negro longshoremen.

Berry had been a gallant warrior for equal rights among Oregon's Negro population and when he left for Chicago had seen the results of his intensive program bearing fruit.

South on the City of New Orleans were quite right in cussing out arrogant waiters for sloppy service on the train's number two diner.

* * *

Guardsmen have changed the sailing date of their expensive trip to Bermuda. It'll be June 23 because a lot of teachers don't get out of school until June 22 . . . and scores of schoolroom socialites are set on making the tour.

* * *

In case you didn't know, **Dorothy Hall Guest House** on the Tuskegee Institute campus is really an A-1 hotel equipped to house 100 persons. It is a training center for students, and for the usual rates, you get a beautiful room with private bath and free run of a lobby, coffee nook and ultra-modern dining room.

SADIE ALEXANDER
. . . a demonstration of courage

IT IS WELL to point out that the shifts in staff personnel were in line with the program presented by Mr. Granger.

The three-fold job spoken of by Mr. Granger consisted of the following items:

1. The nominating committee, under the chairmanship of Thomas Young, applied limitations to the terms of office held by individual members of the NUL thustees board.

2. The nominating committee reduced the number of members of the NUL trustees board in order to comply with new by-laws.

3. The nominating committee was empowered to introduce what Mr. Granger called "fresh blood" into the entrails of the NUL by proposing new candidates for election.

The executive director explained. "The committee was assisted in its difficult job by the voluntary resignation of practically all of the board who had served for six years or more, regardless of whether their terms expired this year or not.

"These retiring members indicated their continued interest and willingness to serve on committees just as if they were still board members. What amounted to an apparent mass retirement was really a fine demonstration of unselfish interest in the league.

"It also demonstrated real courage on the part of the board, since some of its most experienced and stalwart members were included in the retiring list, such as former presidents William H. Baldwin and Lloyd K. Garrison, Thomas G. Young, Regina M. Andrews, Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Winthrop Rockefeller and Dr. John Paul Jones."

* * *

ACCORDING TO information reaching this writer, seventeen of the retired members of the board hailed from New York, two were from New Jersey, and one each came from Maryland, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania.

Much of the criticism leveled at the old setup of the board was based on the fact that the New York area provided it with the bulk of its members.

Mr. Granger's memorandum seemed to provide an answer to this criticism when he said, "We need a better-balanced board membership in terms of regional representation as well as that of special interest groups.

"We need to develop even more channels of communication between delegates of local Urban Leagues and the national board officers."

EDWIN C. BERRY
. . . in Oregon's heart, a niche

These statements of Mr. Granger could also be construed as answers to the criticism leveled t the Urban League by Federal Judge Mollison who quit as a board member in 1954.

* * *

HOWEVER, THE NUL renaissance does not propose to stop with these measures. The new program, which up until recently had been heavily geared to the industrial relations department, will focus its sights upon the following areas:

RESEARCH—Analysis of staff in various sections of the country (at least three new local executive secretaries have been named in the past several months). A diagnosis of community needs and feasibility of local Urban League programming. Surveys of minority housing markets and economic standards.

* * *

HOUSING—Spearheading community action toward the development of better living conditions among Negroes.

* * *

COMMUNITY SERVICES—The placing of particular emphasis upon health and social welfare. The foster care and adoption of orphans will be pinpointed under this plan.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—The number one item on the program. The New York Branch has already made positive moves toward prodding major airlines into hiring Negroes. The Gotham UL has also fought for the employment of Negroes in the brewing industry.

* * *

TRAINING AND GUIDANCE—This is prefaced on the belief that one of the major handicaps facing Negroes is a lack of supervision, guidance and training.

* * *

In effect, the Urban League was being revitalized. Although there are some Urban League officials who will disagree, the program of 1956, as proposed in 1955, may have had its roots in 1954 when the NUL was rocked by the resignation of influential members of the national board.

ACC HEAD—Mrs. Mattie Johnson of the Akron, Ohio, community service center staff, is the new national president of the Administrative and Clerical Council of the National Urban League. She succeeds Mrs. Ruth Allen King of New York.

32b 1956

White Citizens Councils Turn Hate Attacks on Urban Leaaue

Courier Sat. 9-15-56 Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 6

32b

By P. L. PRATTIS (Executive Editor)

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Delegates and visitors to the 1956 conference of the National Urban League discovered to their astonishment and shock that the White Citizens Councils and their hate propaganda had beaten them to the Sheraton-Gibson Hotel, headquarters of the conference.

Scattered in the lobby of the hotel was a small, four-page pamphlet attacking the Urban League as a "race-mixing" organization and calling upon whites in 62 cities to demand Community Chest funds be withdrawn from Urban Leagues.

Urban League executives, including Guichard Parris, public relations director, shrugged off the attack.

Sidney Williams, former executive of the Chicago league, is also dubbed an out-and-out Communist.

These hate groups also level their printed smears at such patrons of the Urban League as Philip Morris and Marlboro cigarettes and Ford Motor Company.

'Face the Facts' Address to UL

Courier P. 7

Granger Dares Negroes To Do Something About Their Own Weaknesses

Sat 9-15-56 Pittsburgh, Pa.

CINCINNATI—Dr. Lester Granger figuratively bared his teeth at the Urban League banquet here and, in substance, dared Negroes to face the facts of their own weaknesses and faults.

Granger's fighting challenge was issued in the course of a sparkling address during which he emphasized that America, with the world looking on, can no longer afford to put off until tomorrow equality of opportunity for all Americans.

"The tomorrow we have been talking about," pounded Granger, "is now."

But, although he indicted white America for the restrictions of second-class citizenship it imposes on Negroes, he was equally explicit as to the Negro's own responsibilities.

■

WHAT HE had in mind was what was later euphemistically described by Dr. Mozell Hill, professor of sociology at Atlanta University, and others as "deviant behavior."

This "deviant behavior" is reflected in crime statistics, health statistics and the high rate of illegitimcy among lower-class Negroes.

The behavior behind the statistics which are marshaled by the Negro's enemies, Granger implied, constitutes a problem about which the Negro himself must do something if he is to play the role of a first-class citizen in modern society.

He recalled that he had said similar things in a speech to teachers in North Carolina and had been pilloried by certain sections of the press.

■

TRUMAN GIBSON, Granger related, had been similarly jumped on after World War II when he sought to explain the behavior of Negro troops in Italy.

The pursuit of the Urban League objective of promoting the welfare of the Negro family in urban centers, depends upon

Face the Facts

—Lester Granger, executive director, tells delegates at the annual banquet to the 1956 conferquet of the 1956 conferNegroes will have to face up to facts of their own faults and weaknesses.

■

teamwork and cooperation, said Granger and that cooperation is based upon "the discovery of the greatest common denominator of interest."

He charged:

"American leadership which could have and should be expected to meet destructive leadership with constructive attitudes and programs has failed to assume its responsibility, and in some instances has abdicated entirely.

"The bitter and final evidence of that abdication," he added, "is to be seen in the shockingly weak civil rights planks in the platforms of our two major political parties."

Just returned from a trip to Germany, he asserted that "our own racial discrimination is turned against us most cleverly as a weapon in the hands of our Communist enemies.

"The Urban League must of necessity be blunt in setting forth the facts of racial living in these United States," said Granger, and added:

"We are working with the great industries of America and the great bodies of organized labor in an effort to prevent the South from slowly strangling itself by failing to use its precious resource of native manpower."

In his discussion of the facts of Negro life, Dr. Hill asserted:

"The chief, and perhaps only explanation for deviation in behavior patterns of Negro families stems from social isolation and its concomitants of economic deprivation, emotional frustration and cultural starvation."

HE DESCRIBED the "upper-class" Negro family which, he said, is growing rapidly, as "an extremely lonely and isolated family—practically cut off from the rest of the community."

The high incidence of illegitimacy among Negroes was denoted as a poignant index of family disorganization among Negroes

Dr. Hill said that when he had discussed the problem of immorality with a Negro in Savannah, the Negro, a man, had replied that "morality was made for white folks."

Players Differ . . . But:

'Jitters' May Play Part in the Last Chapter of NL Race

Courier Sat. 9-15-56 P. 25
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK—Take a look at the National League pennant race, then glance at the remaining games on the schedule and you can get an idea of the pressure that will boil up between now and Sept. 30, the last official day of the season.

Among the professional ball players the term "jitters" is generally spoken of while mentioning other teams. That's the way it is with Brooklyn, Milwaukee and Cincinnati, the three pennant contenders.

Jackie Robinson, veteran Brooklyn infielder, insists that over the long run the Dodgers are going to come home in front because, "we've been through this before. We take tough going in stride, and we have too many veterans to blow up."

■

THIS MAY be true. But the season of 1952, when the Bums blew a 13-game lead to New York, makes most fans wonder.

Don Newcombe, the big man of the Dodgers' pitching staff and a 23-game winner as this is being written, insists he hasn't been bothered by the tight race. "I pitch every game as it arrives. To me one game is no different than the other. You throw to win and if you have your stuff and get support you generally make out okay."

What about Milwaukee? As of Sunday the Braves had dropped five games in a row. It looked as though the team was getting panicky.

This wasn't the case, according to Billy Bruton, star Braves centerfielder.

"The breaks haven't been going our way the last couple of days," Bruton said. "We haven't been getting pitching and hitting together. We get one but not the other.

"That's the way it goes sometimes. But as long as we have the lead those other clubs have to catch us. Pressure won't beat us. In fact we aren't going to be beat."

■

THE ONE player on Cincinnati's team who might be excused if he had the shakes, has been the team's most steady performer.

Rookie Frank Robinson, 20 years of age, has shown that he has nerves of steel so far. "The kid is amazing," Manager Birdie Tebbetts said. "Nothing seems to bother him. He goes up to the plate perfectly relaxed and gets his hits. I'm not worried about him in the stretch."

Robinson, who can't miss as National League Rookie of the Year, is second only to Duke Snider in homers, with 37.

So, as was said in the beginning, if you talk about pressure, don't put the question to teams involved. It's much simpler watching the standings.

Nat'l Urban League Conference Briefs

Courier Sat. 9-15-56
Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 7

Globe Trotters Attend Convention

CINCINNATI—All prizes for long-distance traveling to get to the 1956 Annual Conference of the National Urban League must go to Mrs. Aaron Douglas, wife of the distinguished painter.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas left the United States July 7 for another one of their annual tours, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Walter Goens of New York. After stop-overs at Lisbon, Dakar and Monrovia, they reached Accra, capital of the Gold Coast.

After leaving the Gold Coast the Douglases and the Goenses hurried to Nigera and visited in Lagos and Kano. From Africa the touring foursome made visits to Rome, Florence, Barcelona, Madrid and London. Mrs. Douglas was in the midst of a shopping spree in London when she remembered the Urban League Conference. "Gosh, Aaron," she screamed to her husband, "we gotta go."

So they caught a plane Wednesday morning, Aug. 29, for New York, arrived Thursday, washed their handkerchiefs and socks quickly and grabbed a plane for Cincinnati Sunday.

■

White Councils Losing Labor

White Citizens Councils are not going to chase organized labor, nor its program, out of the South, Stanley Ruttenberg, research director of the AFL-CIO, told delegates to the Urban League Conference.

■

Trio Joins 25-Year Club

Three new persons won membership into the Urban League 25-Year Club at the annual banquet here Wednesday night. They were Mrs. Mary L. Saunders of Columbus, Ohio; Reginald Johnson of the national office, and Dr. Errold D. Collymore of White Plains, N. Y. Each was presented with a gold pin. The club now has 75 members. John Dancy, Detroit, who made the presentation, has 40 years of service with the league.

■

Kheel Named UL's Prexy

The National Urban League, closing out its annual conference, elected Theodore W. Kheel of New York City, the new president. Kheel, chairman of the Urban League of Greater New York, succeeds Robert W. Dowling, also of New York. Joseph W. Morrow of Stamford, Conn., was elected senior vice president. The league also voted Detroit the site of the 1957 conference to be held Labor Day week.

■

UL Spends $2,500,000 in '55

Expense-wise, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is bush-league compared to the National Urban League, according to reports made here at the 1956 Annual Conference. Expenses of the NAACP in the fiscal year, detailed in the annual report of the organization, were about $600,000. R. Maurice Moss, associate executive director, reported here that the league's 61 branches in 31 states spent $2,500,000 last year. The league has a paid staff of 400 and more than 4,000 board and volunteer members. Practically all of the league's income is from Community Chests.

■

Economic Negro Is One-Half

Frederick Douglass' great grandson, Joseph H. Douglass, told delegates and visitors to the Urban League Conference last week that the Negro in the United States is, economically, little more than half the man the white American is. Dr. Douglass, former Urban League executive, is program analyst with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

32b 1956

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

'Dixie Mob-Rule Must Be Opposed'—Granger

By P. L. PRATTIS, Executive Editor

CINCINNATI—Mob rule in the South must be opposed by the Urban League.

That's what Lester B. Granger, executive director of the league, told some 600 delegates and visitors at the 1956 annual conference. Granger's statement was made in the face of a blunt report from Nelson C. Jackson, community services director of the league.

Jackson reported to the delegates that a "vicious" campaign by hate groups in the South and West is being waged in an attempt to destroy the financial support of the Urban League because of its philosophy of racial integration.

Granger, insisting that the league must fight the "drift toward mob rule," placed the organization squarely in the middle of the tense battle now being waged over school integration.

He just returned from abroad to hear of the violence at Clinton, Tenn., and other towns because of attempts at desegregation. He described the Clinton violence as "only the latest in a long series of such incidents which have occurred since last summer."

■

"IT IS a tragic warning for us," he said. "This is an example of how leaders in some states have deliberately chosen to turn their responsibility over to the mob.

"Tennessee is a warning to Virginia. Virginia took a hands-off policy and sanctioned communities which wished to deny the Supreme Court."

"Now," Granger added, "the Governor of Virginia wants to deny state support to any community which desires to integrate its schools."

Granger expressed the belief that Gov. Fran' Clement of Tennessee "was earnestly attempting to prevent mob rule from taking over his state" while Gov. Thomas Stanley of Virginia "is trying his best to promote mob rule."

Jackson, describing the White Citizens Councils' attacks on the Urban League, said the campaign is part of a Southern drive "to nullify the Supreme Court decision desegregating schools."

He also asserted that attempts are being made to form a coalition between the Citizens Councils and another group, called Project Big Four, which has as its avowed purpose the removal of the tax-exempt status of the National Urban League, the Anti-Defamation League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Jewish Committee.

IN SPITE of the pressures from White Citizens Councils, however, Mr. Jackson reported "Nowhere yet has the Urban League been dropped from the Community Chest."

To counter the attacks of the councils, Jackson recommended that local Urban Leagues build up a greater "grass roots" constituency composed of organizations who knew and favor its program and would stand up for it in the time of need.

League conference that just ended here. Mr. Moss is ill at St. John Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Reviewing the Score—Bill Oliver, right, who chaired the labor luncheon at Urban League conference, and Bill Brice, Detroit, get together to add up the score of labor's impact on the delegates. Oliver's smile indicates satisfaction with a job well done.—Jay Hood Photo.

Deep Point—Dr. Joseph H. Douglass, scholarly speaker at annual Urban League conference, pounds away at a "deep point" for Miss Roberta Church, left, of the Department of Labor, and Mrs. Harold Bledsoe, bemused matron and board member of Detroit.—Hood Photo.

Urban Leaguers 'Take' Cincinnati

Courier Sat. 9-15-56
Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 28

Call P. 1
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 6. 29. 57
P 11

URBAN LEAGUE DEDICATES NEW HEADQUARTERS.—As a feature of the dedication of the new headquarters building of the National Urban League on June 18 in New York City, a plaque was unveiled in memory of Mrs. Abby Rockefeller. Shown here looking at the plaque are John D. Rockefeller 3rd, holding William Henry Baldwin 3rd, 5-year-old great grandchild of Mrs. Ruth Standish Baldwin, an Urban League founder, and Lester W. Rochester, 12, great grandchild of Publisher Fred R. Moore, also a League founder. The new League home is at 14 East 48th St.—Layne Studio Photo.

New President—Robert W. Dowling, left, New York industrialist and financier, who has been president of the National Urban League since 1952, hands over the gavel to his successor, Theodore W. Kheel, impartial arbitrator for the New York City transportation industry and chairman of the board of directors of the Urban League of Greater New York.

OK Resolution On Civil Riahts

DETROIT — More than 1,500 delegates, alternates and visiting beauticians and cosmetologists met recently in Detroit for the 37th annual convention of the National Beauty Culturists League.

Among significant resolutions adopted was a strong civil rights plank, increased aid for small businesses and an amendment to the Educational Bill to include expanded benefits for the teaching of cosmetology in colleges and universities.

Mrs. Cordelia Greene Johnson, Jersey City, N. J., national president, reported that beauticians would continue to fight for aid for low income families.

The convention heard leading cosmetic industry speakers discuss improved techniques and, new products among them were Robert Hoffman, N. Y., vice president of Revlon, Inc., and Marcus Griffith, Washington, D. C., president of The Beauty Queen Co.

HONOR PRESIDENT

The delegates honored Mrs. Johnson's 18th year as president. Judge Chas. Jones, Detroit City Court, and Thomas Kavanagh, Atty. Gen. for Mich., were principal speakers.

Among the gifts to Mme. Johnson was a hat made with 37 one-dollar bills, which represented the age of the Convention. The hat was made and presented by Carrie L. Taylor of Baton Rouge, La.

Mrs. Bessie M. Freeman, Washington, D. C., national treasurer, was presented a diamond ring as an award for distributing the highest number of tickets for the Starlight Fantasy contest, an annual dance sponsored by NBCL.

Other events included a banquet in Windsor, Canada; a prom for students to the National Institute of Cosmetology, where Helen Savoy of New Orleans was selected "Miss Institute of 1956."

Representatives from seven states attending the meeting included:

NEW YORK

Mrs. Charlotte Bob, B. M. Ford, Mrs. Bertha L. Perkins, Mrs. Ethel Allison, L. Williams Margreto Lewis, Miss Sarah Bradley, Mrs. Glennie Easley, Mrs. Addie Caldwell, Mrs. Sarah Smith, Ophelia Blair, Mrs. Florence Elderbee, Mrs. Juanita David Jacob Gayle, Ollie Sneed, Sarah Keep Chavez, June Dozeer, Mrs. Mary Whitehurst, Maude Gadsen, Patricia Upshaw, Mrs. L. Pressley and Mrs. Minnie D. Hurley.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Miriam Howard, Mrs. Ruth John Ferguson, Helen Littlejohn, Helen Willis Retter Jones, Mrs. Cleolis Richardson, Mrs. Arianna Preston, Mrs. Vivian Hill, Mrs. Marjorie Whitfield, Mrs. Marie Smith, Mrs. Lucille Hooks, Mrs. Anna B. Curtis, Jesse Laws, Mrs. Serena B. Patterson, Mrs. Willa Porter, Edthe Smith, Sadie Cash, Viola Green and Mrs. Thelma Dickerson.

IOWA

Mrs. Sadie Jones, Ruth M. Cole, Mildred Duke, Jay Lawrence, Pauline B. Humphrey, Louise Phillips, Alice Martine, Mrs. Johnetta Cross.

MINNESOTA

Fannie M. Higgins, Mrs. Catherine White and Yvonne Jones.

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. Willie M. Ford, Beatrice Toran, Nillena Hamilton, Jennie Pilgrim, Evelyn Hall, Mme. C. G. Johnson, Claude A. Woodard, Bertha Logan, C. Jenning. Elsie Day, Muriel Carrington, Mattie Wiggins, Ellen Moss, Odell Rivers, Laura Ross, Willie M. Williams, Al Rose, Algine Ray, Garade More, Ann Davis, Evelyn Bolds, Lucille Suffern, Ethel Rivers and Jonare Purnell.

CONNECTICUT

Aloen Jackson.

ARKANSAS

Mrs. Alice Jones, Mrs. Lucy Williams, Mrs. Idell Steele, Zephia Hendrix, Zepherene Wesson, Mrs. Willette Finney, Mrs. Cora Brooks, Mrs. Henrietta Armstrong.

ILLINOIS

Georgia Brown, Louise Ifill, Edna Williams, Ida M. Cooper, Vienna DeNeal, Cora Hayes, Mrs. Marie Blount, Mrs. Johnnie Fuller, Mrs. Jone Reed, Ernestine Flores, Anita P. McAdams, Mrs. Burnice Garrison, Mrs. Fleicia Wells, Annie B. Busk, Myrtle Allen, Helen Teer, Risbia Randolph, Dorothy Thomas, Carrie Perry, Arnette Christopher, Freddie M. Coleman, Georgia M. Brown, Lee Annie Boone, Viola Jones and Mrs. Mabel Rainey.

D. C. 'Equal Opportunity Day' Monday

The District Commissioners have proclaimed Monday as "Equal Opportunity Day," as part of a Nation-wide observance sponsored by the National Urban League. Marking the 93d anniversary of President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, it is the first such annual observance planned by the League.

Local sponsor of the observance is the Washington Urban League, Inc., a United Givers Fund agency.

The Commissioners called on every citizen of the District to "exert every effort to advance this truly American cause of equal opportunity and to discourage any and all artificial discrimination based upon race, creed or color so that all Americans" shall have equal opportunities for advancement in accordance with their merits as human beings and capacities for productive work.

In a Friday ceremony at the Library of Congress, the original copy of Lincoln's speech was read by Henry Thomas Smith, of Portsmouth, Va., a senior at Howard University.

District schools will observe the occasion by reading the Gettysburg Address in classes and assemblies. Some schools will hold informal discussions on equal opportunity during class periods.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Urban League Board Of Directors Elects Officers

F. D. MOON
Outgoing President

PURSELL GRAHAM
Newly-elected President

Oklahoma City's Urban League Tuesday opened its second decade of interracial growth, under a new slate of officers named at a board of directors reorganization meeting Monday evening.

Mr. Moon, the retiring president, expressed appreciation to the officers and board members for the support given his administration during the past five years. "One of the healthy signs in the Oklahoma City community," stressed Mr. Moon, "is its growth in interracial understanding which has mounted steadily during the ten-year existence of the Oklahoma City Urban League. As remarkable as the growth in interracial understanding has been, the community must be alerted to the fact that growth in human relations and racial cooperation requires constant vigilance."

New president is Pursell Graham, internal revenue executive with the Oklahoma City district office. He succeeds F. D. Moon, Douglass high school principal, who has completed five years of service as the local league's first Negro president.

Other officers elected were Dr. Jean S. Felton and Dr. Charles N. Atkins, vice presidents; Leo S. Cade, treasurer; Mrs. W. H. McCane, secretary, and Mrs. Wyatt F. Jeltz, assistant secretary.

The League, which recently observed its 10th birthday, is a research and advisory agency composed of white and Negro citizens interested in promoting community progress through better racial relations. It is a United Fund organization.

Newly elected board members are: Rev. Don McEvoy, Dr. G. E. Finley, John Held, Jr. Byron Biscoe, Dr. J. L. Randolph, J. H. Dalton and Winard Normand. Retiring directors are Mr. Moon, Mrs. John Frank Martin, Henry A. Berry, Dr. R. W. Brauchli, Meredith Mathews and George R. Ragland.

Holdover board members include Jesse T. Owens, honorary president; Floyd Alexander, Rev. Robert H. Alexander, Mrs. Joseph P. Berney, Mrs. Roy Dillon, George T. Ferguson.

Also, Mrs. M. B. Glismann, Ben T. Head, Rev. W. K. Jackson, Rabbi Joseph Levenson, Dr. Bertha M. Levy, A. J. Lonian, Mrs. William N. Lovejoy, A. D. Mathues, Rev. W. McFerrin Stowe, and Mrs. W. C. Price, Urban League Guild representative.

LESTER GRANGER

Granger Hits Dixie Mob Rule

CINCINNATI, Ohio — (INS) — An American Negro leader has charged that some southern states are being governed by "mindless mobs" instead of constitutional authorities in current racial conflicts.

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, told 600 delegates to its convention Thursday night that "The American leadership which should have met with such incidents was lacking."

He added that "The abdication of the most powerful leadership influences in this crisis situation has resulted in the initiative passing from the hands of those who should build democracy into the hands of those who seek to destroy it . . . Throughout a number of states in the south the current drift is toward mob rule."

Granger asserted that "a forthright attack on racial discrimination cannot be put off until tomorrow or some other convenient time." The race problem in the U. S. is one of the Communists' chief propaganda weapons against this country, he said.

W. Rockefeller to Address Tulsa Urban League

World Citizen is Head of Commerce and Industry Council

Winthrop Rockefeller member of the Board of Directors of the National Urban league in New York and chairman of the League's Commerce and Industry council, will address the Tulsa Urban league's second annual banquet meeting to be held here Jan. 21.

According to Mrs. Walter J. Philp, general chairman of the banquet committee, the exact time and place of the meeting will be announced at a later date.

Mrs. Philp received confirmation of Mr. Rockefeller's acceptance of the League's invitation Monday.

An internationally-known figure, Mr. Rockefeller is active in the Urban League's national program. The purpose of the Council which he heads is to find ways and means by which opportunities for minorities can be obtained in industrial employment.

This Council, according to M. M. Taylor, executive secretary of the Tulsa league, is one of the main Urban League channels through which minorities gain placement in industry.

Mr. Rockefeller is presently residing at Little Rock, Ark., and New York City. The world citizen operates a model ranch called "Wint-Rock" near Little Rock. He is expected to fly to Tulsa in his private airplane.

Mrs. M. M. Mann is serving as co-chairman of the banquet committee. Mrs. Phillip L. Howell is in charge of publicity.

$30,000.00 Grant From Field Foundation To Urban League

Daily World P.22

Tues. 5-8-56

NEW YORK--The National Urban League this week announced the receipt of a two-year grant of $30,000 from the Field Foundation of New York, to carry out its expanded interracial, social service program.

Atlanta Ga.

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the 16-year-old social service agency, in making the announcement said: "Today, the Urban League's research, community education and health and welfare services are multiplied. Increased tension among the two races generated in Southern communities has produced urgent demands upon Urban League leadership to ease that tension."

Mr. Granger hailed the foundation for providing this money so that "open lines of communication between the races may be maintained at the very time that opposing leadership forces are battling over the implementation of recent Supeme Court decisions."

Specifically the League's program will provide some of the services needed in its Southern Industry Project, which is an educational program for management, labor and the schools--designed to increase the number of Negro workers in industry in the South. The money will be used also to help Negro workers in industry in the communities develop urban renewa plans for providing adequate housing for Negroes and other minorities, and for solving the relocation problems of families that are displaced. "Too often," said Mr. Granger, "have urban renewal programs meant intensified housing congestion and segregation for the Negro population."

The League is now making every effort to maintain communications between interracial leaders throuh out the South. It hopes to encourage leadership elements in Southern communities to tighten, rather than break off, their cooperative relationships.

Urban League gets gift of $30,000

Afro-American

NEW YORK — The National Urban League has announced the receipt of a two-year grant of $30,000 from the Field Foundation of New York, to carry out its expanded interracial social service programme.

Specifically, the League's program will provide some of the services needed in its Southern Industry Project, which is an educational program for management, labor and the schools — designed to increase the number of colored workers in industry in the South.

Bal. 5-12-56

The money will be used also to help communities develop urban renewal plans for providing adequate housing for colored and other minorities, and for solving the relocation problems of families that are displaced.

$350,000 Building Dedication Slated

Afro-American Sat. 6-16-56 P. 19

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Dedication ceremonies June 18 and a symposium June 19, both from 10-12 a.m., will mark the opening of the National Urban League's new $350,000 nome at 14 E. 48th St..

The recently acquired five-story building is located in midtown Manhattan.

Louis J. Glickman, realtor and a League trustee, is chairman of the building and developement committee which is supervising the extensive renovation of the building, expected to be completed this week.

* * *

OTHER MEMBERS of the committee include:

James Felt, chairman of the NYC Planning Commission; Burns W. Roper of Elmo Roper, Inc.; Thomas G. Young, vice president of New York State Federation of Labor, and Mr. Dowling, president of the City Investing Company.

A grant of $102,000 by Winthrop Rockefeller, longtime League trustee and chairman of the league's commerce and industry council, made the acquisition of the building possible.

An additional $50,000 has been raised to date through special gifts solicited from business corportaions, trade unions, foundations, colleges, fraternal and civic organizations and the general public.

Following the formal dedication of the league's new home Monday, on Tuesday, five eminent social scientists, will be featured in a symposium to review and discuss the subject, "The Negro Potential."

* * *

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE, under secretary general of the United Nations, heads an honorary dedication committee of 200 persons who are expected to participate in the two-day celebration. Other members of the committee are:

Seymour Berkson, publisher; Theodore M. Berry, vice mayor of Cincinnati; Ralph H. Blanchard, United Community Funds and Councils of America; Sarah Gibson Blanding, president of Vassar College;

Horace M. Bond, president of Lincoln University; Lee H. Bristol, Bristol - Myers Company; John S. Burke, B. Altman and Company; Benjamin and Company; Mrs. Moise S. Cahn, National Council of Jewish Women;

Leo Cherne, Research Institue of America; Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta Univeristy; Everett R. Clinchy, National Conference of Christians and Jews; John Cowles, Minneapolis Publisher; Horace W. B. Donegan, Bishop of New York;

* * *

RABBI ABRAHAM FELDMAN, Marshall Field of New York, the Rev. Harry E. Fosdick, Riverside Church; Buell S. Gallager, president of City College; Bernard F. Gimbel, Gimbel Brothers; Judge William H. Hastie, U. S. Court of Appeals;

Henry T. Heald, New York National Tuberculosis Association; Sidney Hollander, National Social Welfare Assembly; Morris Iushewitz, secretary of NYC CIO Council;

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University Grayson Kirk, of Columbia University; the Rev. John LaFarge, newspaper editor; Roy E. Larsen, Time, inc.; Mrs. Ernest K. Lindley of Washington; Henry R. Luce, Time, Life and Fortune;

Rabbi Julius Mark Sr., Congregation Emanuel; Edward Markel, newspaper editor; Ralph L. Mason, Standard Oil Company; Charles B McCabe, Boy Scouts of America; and George Meany, AFL-CIO president; Ted Patrick, magazine editor and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, Phelps-Stokes Fund.

The committee includes also C. B. Powell, publisher and editor of the New York Amsterdam News; Jacob S. Potofsky, president of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; James C. Quinn, Secretary-treasurer of Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York; H. Philip Randolph, president of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Walter P. Reuther, president of United Automobile Workers of America; Elmo Roper, president of Elmo Roper, Inc. and Walter M. Rothschild, president of of Abraham and Strauss.

Also, Howard A. Rusk, associate editor of the New York Times; R. J. Schaefer, president of the F and M Schaefer Brewing Company; John H. Sengstacke, publisher and editor of the Chicago Reporter; Frank Stanton, president of Columbia Broadcasting System Louis Stulberg, executive vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Walter A. Wheeler, president of Pitney-Bowes, Inc.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner, a member of the committee, will bring greetings from the City.

OFFICE DEDICATED BY URBAN LEAGUE

Times

President Sends Greeting to Ceremony at 14 E. 48th St. —Mayor Is Speaker

P. 25

A new headquarters building for the National Urban League was dedicated yesterday morning in ceremonies at 14 East Forty-eighth Street. Mayor Wagner was present and Robert W. Dowling, league president, read a greeting from President Eisenhower.

New York

"This building," the President wrote, "will stand as a symbol of a belief in the individual citizen's dignity and his right to equality—a belief which has inspired the league's efforts for nearly fifty years. I applaud your organization's contribution to continuing progress in the lowering of racial barriers. I wish you and your fellow-members every success in your continuing endeavors to serve the cause of tolerance and justice."

A memorial plaque to Abby Aldrich Rockefeller was unveiled. It bore a quotation from Micah VI, 8: "What does the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

Voice 6-19-56

The plaque also bears the name of Winthrop Rockefeller, a trustee of the league, whose gift of $102,000 made acquisition of the building possible.

John D. Rockefeller 3d, representing his brother, read a letter written by Mrs. Rockefeller thirty years ago in which she voiced the belief that race hatred was "one of the greatest causes of evil in the world." She exhorted her sons never to "say or do anything which would wound the feelings or self-respect of any human being."

Additional gifts have raised more than half the remaining $100,000 needed for renovation of the five-story building. The new quarters will make possible expansion of interracial activities in which the league has worked for forty-six years. The staff coordinates programs in thirty-one states. The league's former address was 1133 Broadway.

The Mayor, in his remarks, called upon the public to rededicate themselves to the principles that make our city great —that everyone, regardless of race or creed, have the opportunity for better schools, better housing, a better life."

Mrs. David M. Levy, president of the Citizens Committee for Children of New York City and daughter of the late Julius Rosenwald, spoke of the progress the Negro has made since the league was founded.

League Defender Opens New N.Y. Office

Sat. 6-23-56

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — The National Urban League, oldest and largest interracial social service agency in America, opened new headquarters here Friday.

P. 10

Purchase of the five-story building (at 14 E. 48th st.) just off Fifth ave. in mid-town Manhattan, was made possible by a grant of $102,000 from Winthrop Rockefeller.

The league, now celebrating the 46th anniversary of its founding, has 61 local branches in the U. S. It is dedicated to "full opportunity for the Negro in all areas of community life and community activities."

HELPS MINORITIES

It also works among other minority groups who need, and welcome, its help.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary General of the U. N., told League supporters that "beyond question, never before in the history of our country has it (the League) needed its full power so much as now."

President Eisenhower said in his greetings, "This building will stand as a symbol of a belief in the individual citizen's dignity and his right to equality — a belief which has inspired the League's efforts for nearly 50 years."

The New York Times

MEMORIAL to Abby Aldrich Rockefeller from her son, Winthrop, was unveiled yesterday at dedication of National Urban League headquarters building, 14 East Forty-eighth Street. Here John D. Rockefeller 3d holds William Henry Baldwin 3d, great-grandchild of an Urban League founder. At right is Lester W. Rochester, a great-grandson of another founder.

League Says No To Work Stoppage

The Chicago Defender, which pioneered the opposition to a national one-hour work stoppage in protest against Alabama segregation tactics, was joined this week by the National Urban league in the rejection of the proposal.

In a statement from the executive committee of the league's board of trustees, a counter-proposal, parallel to one made by the Defender, called for workers to donate one hour's wages to the Montgomery Improvement association which is sponsoring the highly effective bus boycott in that Alabama city.

The National Urban league concluded that a work stoppage would be "not only impractical, but also un-economic and would further complicate the already grave and seriously complicated situation.

"We unreservedly reject that proposal, for it is our consensus that a work-stoppage would not produce the results claimed for it by its proponents."

Winifred L. Murray

Name New Yorker UL Secretary of Year

PITTSBURGH — Winifred L. Murray, administrative secretary of the Urban League of Greater New York, has been chosen "Urban League Secretary of the Year." The announcement was made by Doris High, chairman of the "Urban League Secretary of the Year" Project Committee and a member of the staff of the Urban League of Pittsburgh, after a committee of five Pittsburghers met and counted the votes.

A staff member of the league since 1948, Miss Murray will be honored formally at the National Urban League Conference convening in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 3-7, in recognition of efficiency in clerical skills, initiative and reliability, length of service as a member of the league family and participation in community activities. At this time she will be presented a scroll by the Administrative and Clerical Council of the National Urban League, the sponsoring body. The project permits all Urban League personnel to take part in nominating and voting for the "Secretary of the Year."

■

Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary of the Urban League of Greater New York, has this to say: "Miss Murray has a high sense of loyalty and dedication, not only to the organization, but also to the cause. In the field of leadership, she not only gives a good model demonstration, but she also is willing to take the responsibility which goes along with it."

The Administrative and Clerical Council, founded by Mrs. Christina F. Jeffries of the Urban League of Pittsburgh, is composed of Urban League personnel working in administrative and clerical capacities and is governed by the following officers: Ruth Allen King (National Urban League), president; Mattie Johnson (Akron), vice president; Doris High Pittsburgh) secretary; Dorothy M. Woods (Grand Rapids), treasurer; Enid Baird (National Urban League) consultant.

Runners-up to Miss Murray were Mattie Johnson (Akron); Beatrice Suttle (Milwaukee); L. Lucille Chappelle (National Office); Shedricka Miller (Southern Field Division, National Urban League); Mittienell Wheeler (Southern Field Division, NUL); Eleanor E. Barbour (Pittsburgh); Edith Gomes (Rhode Island), and Erma Porter (National Office).

Roland Sawyer, executive director, Pittsburgh Housing Association; Marilyn Wood, American Service Institute; Edward King, Field Secretary, Bureau of Community Councils; Joan Seder, Wellesley College, and Eugenia Stillman, Antioch College, served as tellers in the vote counting.

Granger Elected Veep of ICSW

NEW YORK — Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, was elected vice president of the International Conference of Social Work, it was reported from Munich, Germany, where he attended the eighth biennial meeting of the conference.

Mr. Granger

Mr. Granger has been prominent in the field of social work for more than 30 years. He has been the chairman of the United States Committee of the ICSW since 1952, and led the 700-man delegation to Munich representing every area of American life and every field of social work interest.

International body honors Granger

MUNICH, Germany — Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, was elected vice president of the International Conference of Social Work, during the eighth biennial meeting of the Conference here.

Mr. Granger has been prominent in the field of social work for more than 30 years.

HE HAS been the chairman of the United States Committee of the ICSW since 1952, and led the 700-man delegation to Munich representing every area of American life and every field of social work interest.

Granger Gets International Social Post

NEW YORK — Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, was elected vice president of the International Conference of Social Work, it was reported Saturday from Munich, Germany, where he is attending the eighth biennial meeting of the conference Aug. 5-10.

Granger has been prominent in social work for more than 30 years. He has been chairman of the United States Committee of the ICSW since 1952, and led the 700-man delegation to Munich representing every area of American life and every field of social work interest.

Granger has been president of the National Conference of Social Welfare and vice president of the National Association of Social Workers.

Negro Business Directory Of NONBL Hits Newstands

Sat. 12-15-56

The first directory of "Who's Who" in Negro business circles in New Orleans "hit news stands" this week under the banners of the New Orleans Negro Business League.

The publication, a long-time dream of League President A. V. Boutte, Sr., give listings of varied professions owned and operated by local Negroes. Said Boutte, a pioneer druggist: "In times like these we are more conscious than ever of the great need to develop business enterprises among Negroes. For these enterprises bring about security in more ways than one."

The directory which sells for $2.50 is being hailed by local leaders as a stepping stone for the formation of a unified effort to guide the buying behavior of the huge Negro potential in a channel which will "spell out" the fact that Negroes will no longer pay to be slapped.

It was felt that this comprehensive directory will eventually blossom into an organization similar but more productive than the YMBC here. The strength, it is believed, of this body can become an important factor in hastening the numbered days of second-class citizenship for Americans who have proven their fidelity to the cause of democracy.

During the colorful history of the Mardi Gras City, Negro leaders have always stood out, but countless restrictions after the civil war slowed this progressive initiative to a standstill. It was here, however, that Thomy Lafon amassed his fortune of approximately of one and one-half million; Dr. James Derham became one of the most distinguished physicians; the first Negro daily newspaper came into being; Negro politicians had notable influence, and the barriers of one sort or another caused the earlier spirit to hit "rock bottom" during the 1930's.

Business institutes staged at the Dryades Street YMCA under a group of outstanding leaders during the late 1930's played a major role in providing needed stimulus which gave birth to the Business League.

Sat. 12-15-56

In addition to Mr. Boutte, other officers of the organization are: Joseph O'Brien, first vice president; R. H. Tucker, second vice president; J. O. Walker, secretary; Mrs. A. M. Williams assistant secretary, and James E. Holtry, treasurer.

The directory listings, which were compiled with the cooperation of the YMCA and its School of Commerce, includes accountants, attorneys, advertising specialists, boat builders, bonding agencies, builders-contractors, casket-makers, landscaping artists, mattress works, refrigeration experts, service stations, social agencies, and a host of others.

The yellow colored binder features a cut of the late internationally known Booker T Washington, founder of the National Negro Business League.

32b 1957

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

Negro History Week

"Lift every voice and sing, 'till earth and heaven ring; Ring with the harmonies of liberty."

Daily World, Jan. 2-10-57

In keeping with a policy in the observance of Negro History Week, it is highly noticeable in that the schools, colleges and public forums engage in setting out those achievements which make the week one of interest and high acclaim. This year the period runs from Feb. 10th through 16th.

While much of the highlights of importance in the realm of Negro History would spot those scenes in the deep South where once Negro slavery existed, other sections of this country are not without those citations of honor contingent to the native urge and push endowed in that race which has made its imperishable denture across the lintels of the world.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, who devoted the best years of his life and efforts in the cause, never remains long an outcast when Negro History is mentioned. He was the hero of the occasion of the early venture of those who felt that much rich material touching Negro History and his deservedness was being overlooked and forgotten. He organized the Association of Life and Study of the Negro which devoted much time in uncovering that material now so much in demand in the field of sociological and economic research.

Atlanta, Ga. P. 4

Georgia is a rich area of Negro historical importance.

Beginning with the exploits of an unnamed Negro woman of Macon, Ga., who donned her master's livery, disguised as a man, went to England in the interest of Negro freedom on down to the later days when Booker Washington told the group at the Atlanta Exposition to "Let down your buckets where you are," we come into the sunlight of more advanced freedoms.

"We have come over a way that with tears have been watered."

It will be recalled that the late Heman E. Perry, who headed the Service Company and its affiliates, foreran the better housing program as we know it in this city.

With courage and faith, he gathered about him small bits of Negro capital and went about doing big things. His efforts were to bear fruit in later years in better homes, more home owners and higher possibilities for Negro business in general.

In the vast reaches of government projects and private housing ventures, the name of Heman E. Perry shines across the lintels of housing awakening. The late A. F. Herndon, founder of the Atlanta Life Ins. Co., is another Georgian who left a great legacy.

Before his time, the late Bishop Henry McNeil Turner, made his epochal stride across the Southland. He was to blaze the trail of education, economic and religious prowess and honorable statesmanship among the group.

As a member of the Georgia General Assembly, his name shines high on the roll of honor among the illustrious men who brought glory to the state in other days. His immortal speech delivered in the halls of the House of Representatives should be placed in the hands of every youth of our generation.

In addition to the already muchly coded rituals of Negro adventure and achievement, there is being written at this very moment a new chapter in his annals; that of his struggles for Civil justice through the media of Civil Rights as enunciated by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Negro historians are well alerted to this stirring chapter which will possibly chronicle the severance of the last stranglehold between that group and the green pastures of unlimited resource and unrestricted circulation in the full enjoyment of the franchise of a free society.

The Negro's contributions to civilization have been laid in the stratas of national and world progress. He is a part of the compact of national and world characters, with his accomplishments no longer among the surprises to be held out as a further proof of his possibilities.

This anniversary of Negro History week, will more nearly demonstrate his coming of age; his awareness of his justice, his rigid determination to stand four-square upon the principles of genuine Americanism, and contend in the field of men for what comes to other Americans in the free and full distribution of what a free ballot reaches in its scope of a Democracy.

Truly, wrote James Weldon Johnson, possibly better than he knew.

"Let our rejoicing rise
High as the listening skies;
Let it resound, loud as the rolling seas."

Negro History Week Books Available At Library Here

Advertiser Jan. 2-10-57

Montgomery, Ala.

The second week in February is always celebrated as National Negro History Week. It is a week in which tribute is paid to the progress of the race.

P. 5-d

The Union Street Branch Library has many outstanding books by and about Negroes, and would like for the public to use them not only during this observance but any time anyone wants to become informed of race progress.

The following books are additions to the collection: Adults and young adults: "The Negro and Schools" by Ashmore; "The Sculpture of Negro Africa" by Wingert; "The Negro Freedman" by Donaldson; "The Negro in American Business" by Kinzer; "Negro In American Life and Thought" by Logan; "Best Short Stories by Afro-American Writers" by Ford; "A Short History of the American Negro" by Brawley; "Goodbye to Uncle Tom" by Furnas; "The Negro and the Communist Party" by Record; "On Being A Negro in America" by Redding; "How Far the Promised Land" by White.

"The Integration of the Negro in the U.S. Navy" by Nelson; "In Person, Lena Horne" by Arstein; "Who's Who in Colored America;" "Builder of Goodwill" by Smith; "A Pictorial History of the Negro in America" by Hudges; "The Mark of Oppression" by Kardiner; "Captain Rebel" by Yerby; "Bride of Liberty" by Yerby; "Now's the Time" by Smith; "Born to Play Ball" by Mays; "The Third Door" by Tarry; "The Legend of Daniel Williams" by Freuchen; "My Lord What a Morning" by Anderson.

Juvenile: "Great Negro Baseball Stars" by Young; "Negro Maker of History" by Woodson; "Famous Negro Music Makers" by Hughes; "The First Book of Negroes" by Hughes; "The Child's Story of the Negro" by Shackleford" "Famous American Negroes" by Hughes; "Sad - faced Boy" by Bontemps; "Hold Fast to Your Dreams;" "The Slave Who Freed Haiti" by Scherman.

Baha'i To Observe Negro History Week

Enquirer Cat. 2-2-57

Houston, Texas

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Members of the Baha'i World Faith in some 1600 Baha'i communities in the United States have been asked to observe Negro History Week, February 10-17, according to a recent announcement by the National Baha'i Assembly.

"We consider this occasion an opportunity to assist in promoting a fuller understanding of the significant contributions the Negro race has made to our civilization, as a part of the more inclusive Baha'i 10-year crusade for promoting the understanding of the oneness of mankind," the statement said.

"Consciousness of the actual gains made by a race and appreciation of its abilities and achievements," the assembly added, "become more effective when support dby dynamic religious convictions, such as: all are the servants of one God; all are descendants of Adam and all are created from the same clay."

"Baha'i have the further conviction that we are now living in a new cycle of human power in which the foundations for the unity of the sons of men and the drawing together of all races and classes will be established in this country, destroying the curse of war and releasing human powers for the building of the finest civilization the world has yet known."

The national headquarters of the Baha'is of the United States is in Wilmette, Illinois and their world center is in Haifa, Israel.

History Quiz

afro-American

PART I

1. Roy Wilkins
2. Sojourner Truth
3. Kwame Nkrumah
4. Frank Robinson
5. Louis Armstrong
6. William Lloyd Garrison
7. George Washington Carver
8. Crispus Attucks
9. Paul Laurence Dunbar
10. Blanche K. Bruce

a. Prime Minister of the Gold Coast."
b. Abolitionist, publisher of the "Liberator."
c. Negro U.S. Senator from Mississippi during Reconstruction.
d. Executive secretary of the NAACP.
e. Negro woman abolitionist leader.
f. Nineteenth Century Negro poet.
g. National League "Rookie of the Year."
h. "King of the Trumpet,"
i. Great agriculture scientist.
j. First to fall in American Revolution — at the Boston Massacre.

ANSWERS

1-D; 2-C; 3-A; 4-G; 5-H; 6-B; 7-I; 8-J; 9-F; 10-C.

Baltimore, Md.

PART II

1. What organization is especially active today in the fight for broader employment opportunities for Negroes and for desegregated housing?
2. Name two great empires that had been developed by the Negro people of Africa before the 15th century.
3. In what two cities have the Negro citizens carried on boycotts against segregation on buses?
4. What great Negro editor, abolitionist, and statesman was an important figure in the Woman's Suffrage Movement?
5. What Negro poet won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1950?
6. What great advance in education did the Reconstruction governments of the South bring about?
7. What Negro leader led the "March on Washington" in the fight for a Fair Employment Practices Commission?
8. What All-American football star later became a great concert singer and theater star?
9. What boxer, one of the greatest of all time, regained and lost the middleweight title in 1956?
10. What committee has been leading the fight to desegregate New York City's de facto Jim Crow schools?

ANSWERS

1. National Urban League.
2. Songhay, Ghana.
3. Montgomery, Tallahassee,
4. Frederick Douglass.
5. Gwendolyn Brooks.
6. Establishment of free public school systems.
7. A. Philip Randolph.
8. Paul Robeson.
9. "Sugar" Ray Robinson.
10. The Intergroup Committee on New York's Public Schools, headed by former Justice Hubert T. Delany.

PART III

1. How was Toussaint L'Overture finally captured?
2. Where was the great French Negro hero of World War II, Felix Eboue, born?
3. Who was the first Negro woman admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court?
4. Was a Negro ever nominated for president?
5. When and where was the first Negro bank established?
6. When did Negro women begin to serve in the U.S. Army?
7. What were some of the rights denied slaves under the Fugitive Slave Law?
8. What was the name of the Italian military leader who led the march into Addis Ababa, and in what year?
9. Who was the first Negro to preside over the U.S. Senate—and when?

ANSWERS

1. He was tricked into going to France on a military visit, and was imprisoned on orders of Napoleon.
2. In Cayenne, French Guiana.
3. Violette Anderson of Chicago.
4. Yes, William T. Scott, an Illinois publisher, was a candidate on the Liberty Party ticket in 1944
5. In 1888 in Washington, D.C.
6. In 1942—40 volunteers.
7. They were barred from giving testimony and from a trial by jury.
8. Marshal Bodaglio, in 1936.
9. Blanch K. Bruce of Mississippi, in 1879.

Negro History Week Program at Willkie Feb. 17

Bystander p. 1

The Des Moines Interracial Commission, the Baha'i, and the Des Moines Branch of NAACP will sponsor jointly, Negro History Week with a program Sunday, Feb. 17, 3 p.m., at Willkie House, 900 17th Street.

A panel discussion and a tea that follows, will be open to the public.

Prof. Oliver Honored During History Week

Herald Birmingham Ala
Fri. 2-24-56

The 50 year service story of Prof. E. J. Oliver as principal of Fairfield Industrial High School was knitted into the 31st annual observance of Negro History Week at the schol.

Dr. J. F. Drake, president of Alabama A. and M. College, gave the feature speech at the climax program Wednesday night, February 15 The three-day celebration moved off February 13.

The word "Teach" was broken down letter by letter as Dr. Drake made them the vehicles of his message. To him the five-letter word meant touch, elevate, affect challenge and human eye.

He paid a high tribute to Prof. Oliver and asserted that the honor should come to no better man." Dr. Drake was introduced by the Rev. R. W. Williams, pastor of First Baptist Church, Fairfeld .

Other attractions of the "Appreciation Program" include invocation by the Rev. R. W. Hayden, pastor Metropolitan Community Church; the occasion by Mrs. Essie Ray Turner; felicitations by Dr. G. P. Parham, Atty. Demetrius C. Newton; Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles College; G. V. Nunn, superintendent of the Fairfield Public Schools and F. B. Baldwin. The Rev. E. J. Walker gave the benediction.

Music for the occasion was furnished by the Fairfield Industrial High School choir under the direction of Mrs. L. E. Smith.

Among gifts presented to Mr. Oliver by local organizations and individuals was a bound scrapbook presented by Miss Averhart. It contained historical events and pictures covering the whole career of Mr. Oliver at F. I. H. S. Mrs. Mabel L. Neely expressed appreciation to those who support the program.

Platform guests included in addition to the program participants Dr. E. Paul, director of the Division of Negro Education, Jefferson County Public School System; Dr. C. W. Hayes, director of Negro Education Birmingham Public Schools and J. S. Abrams, principal of Dunbar High School, Bessemer.

Mrs. Ruth Cook was general chairman of the series of three-day programs and supporting activities in connection with the projects. The first program was entitled, "This Is Your Life," which was endcational review of the life of Mr. Oliver. Mrs. M. M. Jones served as chairman of this feature. Student particpants were Shirley Knight, Barbara Fox, Floyd Nelson and Richard Lloyd.

The second program presented alumni representatives from most of the F. I. H. S. graduating classes since 1930.

Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Parham gave a reception at their home in honor of Prof. Oliver and Dr. Drake the guest speaker followed the climax appreciation program.

Pg. 3
Sat. 2-25-56
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

STATE PROCLAMATION for History Week is signed by New York Governor Averell Harriman. Left to right, Senator James L. Watson, Peter M. Pryor, Kenneth M. Phipps, Herbert Evans, Dr. James W. Allen, George W. Glover, Miss Lydia Richardson and Mrs. Lillian D. Perry.

Film on Frederick Douglas feature of program Sunday

Milwaukee Sun Historical Club
Fri. 2-24-56

"The House on Cedar Hill," a prize winner at the Edinburgh Film Festival, will be featured on the Negro History Week program of the West Adams club of the Labor Youth League Sunday at 8:15 p.m. at 2125 S. Harvard.

The movie is based on the life of the famous Negro abolitionist, Frederick Douglass. Also featured will be Horace Alexander, former candidate for California Secretary of State, who will speak on "Negro History in the Making."

Entertainment will include the Chiming Bells, gospel singers, folk songs by Ernie Lieberman and instrumentalists.

HISTORIAN OF GEORGIA URGES "KEEP NEGRO HISTORY WEEK" — Professor Asa H. Gordon, Atlanta University graduate and author of "The Georgia Negro: A History" believed that the observance of Negro History week should be continued as integration advances. Now a professor at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., Gordon is shown at a dinner in his home of North Carolina College President and Mrs. Alfonso Elder. Gordon's companion above is Mrs. Frances A. Chandler, [illegible] Mass. civic worker.

Dr. John Franklin of Brooklyn College addresses New York history group

NEW YORK — Dr. John Hope Franklin, author and historian, told some 250 persons at a meeting sponsored by the New York chapter of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc.:

"In discussing the history of a people, one must distinguish between what has actually happened and what those who have written the history have said has happened."

He spoke on "The New Negro History" at the meeting held at Siloam Presbyterian Church last Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Carrie L. Smith and Miss Gertrude P. McBrowne were co-chairmen of the program.

* * *

DR. FRANKLIN, chairman of Brooklyn College history department, said:

"For the first time in the history of America, there is a striking resemblance between what actually happened in the history of the colored American.

He termed the "New Negro History" as a literary and intellectual movement to achieve justice, adding that it gives strength and support to other efforts that seek equality and freedom.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, founder of NASNLH, he said, launched the "New Negro History" era which has come into its own during the past two decades.

* * *

OTHERS WHO spoke briefly were the Rev. Milton A. Galamison, Harcout C. Tynes, regional director; Leonard Hankin, Albert N. D. Brooks, national secretary; and Mrs. Rosetta Gaston.

Music was offered by Siloam's choir and Miss Eulabe Riley and Mrs. Margaret McCrary, soloists.

History Week

Next week is History Week.

Celebration of it began 30 years ago under the direction of the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

It is designed primarily to build pride in school children.

It answers the lie that "You people have no history or created no civilization or culture."

It has spread beyond the United States which has produced Frederick Douglass, Benjamin Banneker, Booker Washington, and W. E. B. DuBois.

We laid out the city of Washington.

We navigated ships which brought the first colored settlers to Maryland on the Ark and the Dove.

We made the first airbrake and the first shoemaking machine.

We made practical the blood bank.

But all of these things have happened comparatively recently.

Five thousand years ago we built the pyramids, carved our faces on the Sphinx, scanned the stars, built the mightiest library in ancient times, made the finest steel and conquered the world as then known.

We sat on the throne of Pharoah and left our monument and our countenance upon 1,000 temples.

We are not Johnnys-Come-Lately.

We have written the Golden Rule.

Our commandments preceded the ten handed down by Moses.

The worship of a Virgin divinely born was ours before it became part of the Christian religion.

School teachers and children, along with AFRO readers, will find some part of this in the AFRO's Magazine section today.

As Atlanta's famous preacher, Dr. William H. Borders, used to say:

"We are somebody."

Attorney To Be Cited During Negro History Week At Tennessee State

Mabel B. Crooks

Progressive scholarly Dr. Z. Alexander Looby, will be cited during "Negro History Week" February 12-19 sponsored by Tennessee's Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

Dr. Merle R. Eppse, history and geography department head at Tennessee State University and state director for the association, is directing the activities.

Highlighting the week will be a dinner meeting at Tennessee State where Attorney Looby will be cited for his contributions to the history of the Negro in Nashville, Tennessee, and the nation.

Dr. Berthram W. Doyle, bishop of the Methodist Church, will be dinner speaker. His topic will be "A Philosphy of Race Relations."

Tennessee State University's History Study Club will conduct a quiet hour on the theme. "Negro History in an Era of Changing Human Relations." Ezekiel Bell a junior of Memphis, is club president.

Hold Negro History Week Feb. 12-19

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the theme "Negro History in an Era of Changing Human Relations," the thirty-first annual celebration of Negro History Week will be held Feb. 12-19.

The role of Negro history in the new era of changing human relations is to accelerate the acceptance of brotherhood by exposing the fallacies of so-called history, fallacies which promote belief in the inherent inferiority of the Negro.

During this week Negroes are urged to encourage their churches, schools or other organizations to raise units of fifty or one hundred dollars to contribute to the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1538 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

A Pittsburgh school principal reports that as the parents of the pupils in his nearly all-Negro junior high school improve their economic status, the I. Q.'s of his students go up.

4 share air salute to History Week

NEW YORK — Four talented young musicians appeared as soloists in a concert with the NBC Orchestra, presented in cooperation with the National Association of Negro Musicians on NBC Radio Monday, as a salute to National Negro History Week. Roy Shield conducted.

Soloists were Constance Berksteiner, soprano, of Savannah, Ga.; Raymond Frith, of Erie, Pa.; Alan Booth, pianist, of Boston, and Claudette Washington, 12-year-old pianist, of New York.

Miss Berksteiner sang Beethoven's concerta aria "Ah, Perfido!" and Booth played the first movement of that composer's Piano Concerto No. 1 in C Major.

Frith sang "It Is Enough," from Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah," and Miss Washington played Pieczonka's Tarantella in A minor.

* * *

THE PROGRAM was designed to point up contributions colored artists have made to the country's musical heritage and to recognize the service of the National Association of Negro Musicians to its musical life today. It was in the NANM that gave the noted contralto Marian Anderson her first national scholarship.

Soprano Leontyne Price, who sang the title role in the NBC Opera Theatre production of "Tosca" and Pamina in its "Magic Flute," was the intermission speaker for the program.

"Know The Negro" Contest Winners To Be Announced

Winners of The Informer and Dallas Express newspapers second annual "Know the Negro" contest will be announced next week, according to M F Bland, the contest editor.

The contest is sponsored annually by he Informer and Dallas Express to inspire readers to learn of the history and achievements of the Negro race.

Each year $250.00 in cash prizes are awarded to winners during February, the month set aside for the observance and celebration of Negro History Week, which takes place this year during the week of February 12-18.

'The contest was very interesting this year, even more so than last year. Hundreds of Informer and Dallas Express readers participated. The response was terrific," declared Mr Bland.

The first prize of $100.00 will be awarded to the person submitting the highest number of correct answers. The second prize of $50.00 goes to the reader submitting the next highest number of correct answers, and so on down the line.

Fifteen prizes in all will be awarded.

Winners will be notified by letter as well as being announced in next week's papers.

One-hundred and 30 questions were asked contestants over a period of 13 weeks.

Negro History Week

ALBANY, Feb. 10 (AP).—Gov. Harriman today designated Feb. 12-19 as Negro History Week in New York State. Mr. Harriman said in a proclamation that "we should encourage the study of Negro life and history as an integral part of American culture and pay tribute to the progress and achievements of our 15,000,000 fellow Americans of Negro descent."

National Negro History Week Observance Held

National Negro History Week was observed, we are proud to state, during February by many of our schools and churches in Oklahoma.

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History works closely with the NAACP in getting out pertinent information to the public. Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Central State college, Wilberforce, is our national president and he is urging each state chairman to collect all he can for the further study of our history. Every race is proud of its history and works to keep its past and present alive in the minds of men in order to inspire them to strive toward a brighter future. We, as Negroes, have made many contributions to modern civilization and it is up to us to keep these accomplishments alive so that we and our posterity will always be proud of our heritage.

Although the Association is in debt we believe that the men and women who head our schools, churches, and civic organizations will continue to donate to this fund, which is for a worthy cause, until all bills have been paid. Personal donations are accepted and receipts will be given to all who contribute. Citizens, contact your school officials and see if they will purchase more books and magazines to be used in schools. Also, urge that a course in Negro history be added to the curriculum.

If you failed to have a program in your community during February in observance of Negro History Week, you still have time to do so. The association has many fine copies of books and bulletins ready for sale. You can purchase bound volumes of past bulletins if you wish.

All contributions for the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History are to be sent to C. A. Jackson, Box 471, Okmulgee, Okla.

Mass meeting opening Negro History Week Sunday

Tribune
Fri. 2-10-56

Dr. James Madison Nabrit, Jr., secretary-director of public relations at Howard university, also a member of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, and a Naacp counsel, will open Los Angeles' observance of Negro History Week as guest speaker at the mass meeting Sunday afternoon at three p.m. at Second Baptist church.

DR. NABRIT

Dr. Nabrit, who served as legal advisor to the Governor of the Virgin Islands during the reorganization of the executive branch of the government in 1953, will speak from the subject, "Negro History in an Era of Changing Human Relations".

The week's observance will continue with "Music Night" Monday at 8 at Wesley Methodist church. presented under auspices of the Greater Los Angeles Music Alliance, John A. Gray, president.

On Wednesday, there will be a program at Golden State Auditorium, sponsored by the Pan Hellenic Council, Robert Demps, president.

Religious night will be observed Thursday night at Zion Hill Baptist church, with the Rev. John N. Doggett, pastor of Hamilton Methodist church, as the principal speaker, and a mass choir singing.

An oratorical contest will be held Friday night at Manual Arts high school chaired by Miss Lillian Duffy. A luncheon will be hostessed by the Woman's Political Study club at the Town and Gown of USC next Saturday, and the observance will close with a reception Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19, at three p.m. at Patriotic hall. Mrs. Hazel Whitaker Moore is chairman of the reception which will feature the closing of the "American Negro Queen contest" and the coronation of the winner as "Miss Negro History."

Mrs. Glover Maddox is chairman of this portion of the week's program. Mrs. Vassie D. Wright is president and founder of Our Authors Study club which has since become the Los Angeles branch of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. Mrs. J. Raymond Henderson and Dr. Leroy R. Weekes are co-chairmen.

Doxey Wilkerson Negro History Week speaker

Tribune
Fri. 2-10-56

Doxey A. Wilkerson, former associate professor at Howard university and onetime research associate on the late President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education, will speak on the Negro History Week program, of the Hugh Gordon Book shop next Wednesday evening at the Danish auditorium.

Los Angeles,

Along with the former education specialist for the Office of Price Administration, the "Jubilee Scene" from John O. Killens' "Youngblood" will be presented. Wilkerson's subject will be, "The Eve of Negro Freedom."

Calif.

Dramatic portion of the program will be produced by Frank Greenwood, actor-playwright, assisted by Vera Greenwood, singer Carl Gipson, and Herman Waldman, motion picture, radio, and television actor.

A donation of 50 cents is being asked by the Eastside book shop. Danish auditorium is at 1359 W. 24th st.

HISTORIAN OF GEORGIA URGES "KEEP NEGRO HISTORY WEEK" — Professor Asa H. Gordon, Atlanta University graduate and author of "The Georgia Negro: A History" believed that the observance of Negro History week should be continued as integration advances. Now a professor at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., Gordon is shown at a dinner in the home of North Carolina College President and Mrs. Alfonso Elder. Gordon's companion above is Mrs. Frances A. Chidley, Winchester, Mass., civic worker. Mrs. Chidley was active in early days of woman's suffrage movement. She and her husband for whom NCC's million dollar Chidley Hall is named have been generous contributors to the college's scholarship program.

Available For Classroom Use

Teachers Union of New York Publishes 5th Annual Negro History Week Supplement

Dispatch Thurs. 2-2-56 Oklahoma City Okla. p.3

The Teachers Union of New York announced today publication of the fifth annual Negro History Week supplement of its weekly newspaper TEACHER NEWS.

The 4-page supplement is published to help in the celebration of Negro History Week, which takes place this year during the week beginning February 12th, and also to inspire further study of Negro History and the contributions made to our country by the Negro people.

Among the articles featured in this year's issue are "What's Your Negro History Quotient?", containing questions an dansywers of Negro history and current events; an illustrated section on "Little Known Facts of Negro History;" brief sketches on "Negroes of the Year;" biographical stories of famous Negroes in the past as well as in contemporary life; articles on the NAACP, the Negro Press, "Negro Champions in Sports World," and "Breaking Through the Color Barrier in the Entertainment World.'

The issue also contains a full page on the controversial Reconstruction period, a period most often given biassed and distorted treatment in our textbooks. The page presents facts on the first colored Congressman, on Sen. Blanche K. Bruce, and Rep. Thaddeus Stevens, and on the accomplishments of the Reconstruction governments.

The material has in the past been used not only for distribution to faculties and students of public schools and colleges. It has been used in many school reference libraries and in many Negro History Week exhibits in public libraries, has served as a basis for radio quiz programs and has been used by many community organizations in their celebration of Negro History Week.

Single copies or copies in quantities up to 100 may be secured free from the Teachers Union, 206 West 15 street, New York 11, New York.

Dr Rufus Clement History Week Speaker

Daily World Tues. 1-29-56 P. 7

Mats Available

Black Dispatch p.3

President Rufus E. Clement will be the featured speaker as the Atlanta University Arts and Sciences Forum Series marks Negro History Week. Dr. Clement will speak on "The Nation in Transition" on Wednesday, February 8, at 8:00 p. m. in Dean Sage Auditorium. The public is invited.

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Clement, who received the degree of master of arts and doctor of philosophy in history from Northwestern University, was a member of the history department at Livingstone College for nine years before he left Livingstone, where he had also been dean, to take up purely administrative work as dean at Municipal College (University of Louisville).

Dr. Clement has received many awards for his contribution to education and racial progress, the most recent being the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws given him by the University of Liberia in connection with the inauguration of President William V. S. Tubman. In 1948 he received the Alumni Award of Merit from Northwestern University, in 1953 the Alpha Phi Alpha Award of Merit, in 1954 the Russwurm Award, and in 1955 the Citizenship Award from the Veterans of Foreign Warts, Post 7612.

He has been an elected member of the Atlanta Board of Education since 1954.

Publish 5th Bulletin On Negro History

Defender p3

Chicago Ill. 1-28-56

NEW YORK — The Teachers Union has announced the publication of its fifth annual Negro History Week supplement of its weekly newspaper TEACHER NEWS.

The four-page supplement, published to help in the celebration of Negro History Week, which takes place this year the week of Feb. 12, also is to inspire further study of Negro history and the contributions made to this country by Negroes.

Negro History Week Material Can Be Secured

Thurs. 1-26-56 Okla City, Okla.

Mats of official emblems for Negro History Week will be furnished to newspapers free on request, again this year, by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, through the cooperation of Metro Associated Services, Inc., of New York.

Negro History Week will be observed this year from February 12th to 19th. The mats will be made available in three sizes, from thumbnail to one column.

Arrangements have been made by the association fo requests to be sent direct to Metro Associated Services, Inc., 80 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, attention Mr. J. Edward Hinton, Manager Special Service Department. Mr. Hinton promises mats will be shipped promptly on receipt of requests for the free service.

Attorney Looby To Be Cited During Negro History Week

Daily World P. 1 Fri. 2-3-56 Atlanta Ga.

NASHVILLE — Progressive, scholarly Dr. Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville attorney, will be cited during the "Negro History Week" Feb 12-19 sponsored by Tennessee's Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

Dr. Merl R. Eppse, history and geography department head at Tennessee State University and state director for the association, is directing the activities

Highlighting the week will be a dinner meeting at Tennessee State where Attorney Looby will be cited for his contributions to the history of the Negro in Nashville, Tenn., and the nation.

Dr. Bertram W. Doyle, bishop of the Methodist Church, will be dinner speaker. His topic will be "A Philosophy of Race Relations."

Tennessee State University's History Study Club will conduct quiet hour on the theme, "Negro History in an Era of Changing Human Relations." Ezekiel Bell, a junior of Memphis, is club president.

32b 1956

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

J. EDWARD HINTON

Manager, Special Service Department
Metro Associated Service Inc., N. Y

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Dr. Kennedy Reviews Origin, Development Of Negro History

Clark College's Social Science Club began the celebration of Negro History Week yesterday morning with an address by Dr. Melvin J. Kennedy, chairman, Department of History, Morehouse College.

The speaker reviewed the development of Negro history from the efforts of a few writers whose conscious effort, before 1912, had been to reveal the true role played by the Negro in American History. "But these efforts," he asserted, "were sometimes summarily dismissed as propaganda."

DR. CARTER G. WOODSON

Dr. Kennedy called Woodson a pioneer who "was at once a part of forerunner of the so-called 'Negro Renaissance' and in part a cause of it." He added that "it is a glowing tribute to him (Woodson) that we are here today to testify that his thesis has been firmly established."

Recognizing that many questions the value of Negro History Week today in light of developing integration, the speaker said that the celebration of this week serves in large part to record and disseminate the truth about the Negro race and, thereby, to eradicate many prejudices resulting from ignorance.

Historian Kennedy pointed out that Negro History Week has helped to bring about a change "in areas where it is most difficult to produce change: the pattern of thinking of the American people."

With reference to the changing world order, Dr. Kennedy pointed to technological advances and asserted that "old arrangements and attitudes will no longer fit. . Man has to re-examine the basis for his attitudes."

The role of Negro History Week in an era of changing human relations, Dr. Kennedy said, "is the same that it was before the era began: to search out the truth (about) the Negro) and record it objectively."

Also participating on the program were Willie Pace, who led the devotions; Eddie Loe Evans, explaining the purpose of Negro History Week; Joe Louis Spears who sang "My Love, I Wait," an original composition by Social Science Club member Charles Diggs; and Miss LaVerne Gaither, organist.

Dr. Kennedy was introduced by James Scott.

The events of Negro History Week continue this morning when the Club presents a Quiz by and about famous Negroes

Teachers Union Publishes Negro His. Supplement

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.— The Teachers Union of New York announced the publication of its fifth annual Negro History Week supplement of its weekly newspaper Teacher News.

The four-page supplement is published to help in the celebration of Negro History Week, which takes place this year during the week beginning February 12th and also to inspire further study of Negro history and the contributions made to our country by the Negro people.

Among the articles featured in this year's issue are "What's Your Negro History Quotient?" containing questions and answers of Negrom history; brief sketches on "Negroes of the Year"; biographical stories of famous Negroes in the past as well as in contemporary life; articles on the NAACP the Negro Press "Negro Champions in the Sports World," and "Breaking Through the Color Barrier in the Entertainment World."

The issue contains a full page on the controversial Reconstruction period, a period most often given biased and distorted treatment in our textbooks. The page presents facts on the first colored Congressman, on Sen. Blanche K. Bruce, and Rep. Thaddeus Stevens, and on the accomplishments of the Reconstruction governments.

The material has in the past been used not only for distribution to faculties and students of public schools and colleges, it has been used in many school reference libraries and in many Negro History Week exhibits in public libraries, has served as a basis for radio quiz programs and has been used by many community organizations

Negro History Week Is Observed At TSU

HOUSTON — Negro History Week is being celebrated at Texas Southern University this week. The program as announced by Dr J. Reuben Sheeler extends through Friday, February 17, 1956.

On Tuesday, February 14 at 11:00 a m Miss Ruth Stewart will be presented in recital in the auditorium. At 12:30 p m in the auditorium a discussion directed by Hunter O. Brooks will center around "The Evolution of the Negro in America." At 8:00 p m "A Parade of Stars" will be presented.

The Social Science Lyceum Committee will present a forum "Africa in World Affairs Today" in room 214 Administration Building at 11:00 a m Wednesday, February 14. A broadcast on the subject of Negro History will be made over KCOH at 11:30 a m.

Rev Lee C. Phillips, Professor of Negro History, Prairie View A and M college will be the assembly speaker at 11:00 a m Thursday, February 16, 1956. The final program for the week will be held in the auditorium at 11:00 a m Friday. The theme will be "Contributions of Negroes to Human Relations through Greek Letter Societies.

The week started with a radio program at 4:00 p m over KCOH with Dr Bullock as moderator and a vesper program 7:00 p m Sunday February 12 with Rev H. O. Scott as speaker.

Knight 'up' on his Negro history . . .

Governor Goodwin J. Knight reached 'way back' to the "fusion of . . . distinctive ancient cultures whose roots are deep in African history," to pay tribute in respectful tones to Negro history in his proclamation last week, calling on Californians to observe next week, Feb. 12-19, as Negro History Week.

The ancestors of American Negroes "motivated dynamic vigorous civilizations which boasted mighty armies and ancient universities," the Governor said. "The story of the Negro on the continents of America begins with the earliest voyage of exploration in the 15th and 16th centuries."

Pointing out that from the War for Independence through "every occasion when we have been called upon to defend our national honor and security against tyranny and aggression, Negroes have served with valor and honor" . . . in addition to "valuable and manifold contributions in every phase of our economic, social, cultural, and political development", the Governor urged "broader public recognition for the . . . constructive qualities of citizenship of Negro Americans".

Library has Negro history display

Saluting Negro History Week nert week and Brotherhood Week, Feb. 19-24, the Los Angeles Public Library will have special displays in its Social Science Dept. at the 5th and Grand Main library and its 52 neighborhood branches, it was announced today.

In addition, the library has prepared a list of "significant books on . . . better racial understanding". Included are:

FOR ADULTS:

"An Anthology," Schweitzer — "A great humanitarian s writings show his lifelong reverence for human brotherhood;"

"Booker T. Washington," Spencer — "A great colored educator who taught that a man's color had nothing to do with his worth to society;"

"The Changelings," Sinclair — "Story of a neighborhood where the influx of a minority group threatens the security of other minorities and how a new generation outgrows prejudice;"

in their celebration of Negro History Week.

"Living Without Hate," Marrow — "A logical guide to solving the problems of intolerance;"

"Neighbors In Action," DuBois — "An experiment in integroup relations that bound a mixed community together;"

"The Square Trap," Shulman — "The problem of Mexican-American young people in Southern California."

FOR CHILDREN:

"Crow Boy," Yashima — "A quiet Japanese lad is ridiculed by his schoolmates until a wise teacher discovers something he can do better than anyone else;"

"More All-Of-A-Kind Family," Taylor — "Five sisters and their brother have a wonderful time celebrating such holidays as Hanukkah and Yum Kippur;"

"Harriet Tubman, Conductor On The Under-Ground Railroad," Petry — "A true and compelling story of the young woman who became convinced that it was wrong for her people to be held in slavery, and, after escaping herself, led 300 others to freedom."

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

The observance of Negro History Week here from Feb. 12 to 19 will be an annual well-merited, recognition of the contributions made by Negro Americans to the cultural, scientific, educational, political, governmental and industrial life of the nation. Observance of the week should achieve its laudable goal of stimulating interest in the work of organizations and individuals devoted to the improvement of human relations among all Americans.

The special week has been proclaimed here by Mayor Wagner, who has called upon the city's schools, libraries and other institutions to conduct the proper observance of Negro History Week. This recognition will be noted through classroom lectures, public gatherings and participation in special events planned for the occasion.

Over the years the Negro has more and more established his right to an honored place among all the races that go to make up our American society. It is only right that this special time, beginning on the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, should be set aside to salute the Negro himself, his leaders and the part they have played in building our democracy.

Association For The Study Of Negro Life, History Needs Help

Editor, Journal and Guide:

The annual observance of Negro History week has become traditional in many schools and colleges as well as civic organizations throughout the United States. The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, a non-profit, scientific organization is dedicated to the task of disseminating documented evidence of the contributions of the Negro to civilization.

While it maintains that only through the daily continuation of this program can it correct the evils of intolerance, prejudice, fear and miseducation, we feel sure that you will want to give special emphasis for one week to the spirit of the Association.

THE SETTING aside of a "week" to dramatize some broad civic movement is an old American custom. Just as Education Week, Boy Scout week, Brotherhood Week and the many others have grown through the years, so has Negro History Week become by far the greatest stimulus of the Association! Despite this fact, most textbooks and courses of study in our public schools either distort or omit the truth about the Negro, and so it is more essential than ever that we tell our story with truth and dignity.

The dates and theme this year are: February 12-19, 1956; "Negro History in an Era of Changing Human Relations."

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WE HAVE PREPARED materials to assist in planning and carrying out your programs. These may be obtained from the Association for the study of Negro Life and History, 1538 Ninth street, N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

Since the Association is dependent upon contributions and subscriptions for support, and since there have been sharp increases in postage and the cost of printing, we can no longer send free materials.

Won't you ask your readers to order Kits today, become a subscribing member, interest others to do likewise, and send contributions to the Association? It will be greatly appreciated.

Knowledge is truth! Help us spread it!

CHARLES H. WESLEY,
President
The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History
Washington, D. C.

Teacher's Union Publishes Negro History Report

NAACP, Negro Press, Sports Champions in Current Supplement

NEW YORK (ANP)—The Teachers Union of New York announced the publication of its fifth annual Negro History Week supplement of its weekly newspaper TEACHER NEWS.

The 4-page supplement is published to help in the celebration of Negro History Week, which takes place this year during the week beginning February 12th, and also to inspire further study of Negro History and the contributions made to our country by the Negro people.

Among the articles featured in this year's issue are "What's Your Negro Hisotry Quotient?" containing questions and answers of Negro history;' brief sketches on "Negroes of the Year;" biographical stories of famous Negroes in the past as well as in contemporary life; articles on the NAACP, the Negro Press, "Negro Champions in the Sports World," and "Breaking Through the Color Barrier in the Entertainment World."

The issue also contains a full page on the controversial Reconstruction period, a period most often given biased and distorted treatment in our textbooks. The page presents facts on the first colored Congressmen, on Sen. Blanche K. Bruce, and Rep. Thaddeus Stevens, and on the accomplishments of the Re construction governments.

The material has in the past been used not only for distribution to faculties and students of public schools and colleges. It has been used in many school references and libraries and in many Negro History Week exhibits in public libraries, has served as a basis for radio quiz programs and has been used by many community organizations in their celebration of Negro History Week.

History Week Feb. 12-19

WASHINGTON

In connection with the 31st annual celebration of Negro History Week (Feb. 12-19), the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History has launched a campaign to raise $20,000.

The money will be used to promote brotherhood and the history movement. The association has its headquarters at 1538 Ninth St., NW, here. Detailed information is available at that address.

Negro History the association points out, aids in exposing fallacies which promote belief in the inherent inferiority of colored Americans and also aims to show a true picture of the parts played by colored Americans in history.

$24,000 Investment At Stake

Journal & Guide Sat. 5-5-56

Cut Off By State, Organization Society

Norfolk, Va. P. 13

Has Special And Urgent Need For Funds

By GUIDE STAFF WRITER

Governor Stanley did not recommend and the General Assembly did not appropriate this year the $20,000 biennial support which the State has given the Negro Organization Society of Virginia for the past ten years.

For that reason the NOS may have to close its office in Richmond July 1. The Society has a group of Junior Organizations, however, which will continue to function, and with the expected aid of the Virginia Parent-Teacher Organization, carry on the work of the Summer Camp "India Hamilton," located at Capahosic, on the York River in Gloucester county.

• • •

THE VIRGINIA Conference of Junior Organizations, an auxiliary of the Society, purchased the estate of the late Dr. Charles Stokes, at a cost of $9,000 and conveyed the property to the Society. The Organization has made repairs on the original eight room house, put in lights, sunk an artesian well (costing $1,200), erected a new cinder block building with showers and toilet facilities and an adequate septic tank. Cots, chairs and tables have been provided, a new gas range, refrigerator and other kitchen and dining room equipment have been installed.

This site is suitable for camping, bathing, hiking, games and all forms of recreation for both young people and adults. It is a fine site for Sunday school picnics and church outings.

• • •

IN BUILDING the new house in 1953, the Society obtained a loan of $10,000 from the Bank of Gloucester to be repaid in regular installments of $1,000 on December and June 1. $4,000 has been paid, leaving $6,000, of which $1,000 and interest are due June 1, 1956.

To date approximately $24,000 has been invested in this project. It is, therefore, imperative that we clear up the balance on the note.

• • •

THE NEGRO Organization Society was formed in 1912. Among the organizers were the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, the late Dr. Robert R. Moton, the late Dr. John M. Gandy, the late Major Allen Washington, Major Walter R. Brown and many of the most prominent citizens of the State.

At its organization, the organization was dedicated to the cause of "Better Homes, Better Health, Better Farms and Better Schools."

• • •

THESE ENDS were achieved by a program of education which had people everywhere painting and renovating their homes; improving the fertility of their farm lands; cooperating with public health officers in the improvement of health, and raising funds among Negroes to renovate and improve rural school houses.

As a health project the Negro Organization Society raised the funds for the purchase of the sit on which the Piedmont Tuberculosis Sanitarium is located. This was conveyed to the State. After this the Society raised, among colored people, $30,000 toward erection of the first Peidmont pavilion.

• • •

THE PRESENT officers of the NOS are: Lorenzo C. White, president; the Rev. C. J. Word, first vice-president; Mrs. Mozella J. Price, second vice-president; Mrs. Edna H. White, recording secretary; Major Walter R. Brown, treasurer; Mrs. M. M. Booker, vice chairman, executive board; William M. Cooper,, executive secretary. E. E. Smith Jr., of Richmond, is field secretary.

When the legislature had declined to make the usual appropriation officers of the NOS requested an interview with Governor Stanley, but the governor refused to see the delegation.

• • •

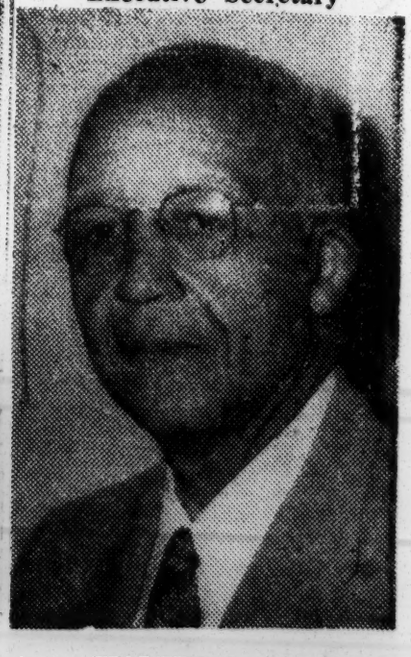
CONTRIBUTIONS toward meeting the payments of the Summer Camp should be made payable to The Negro Organization Society, and forwarded to the Richmond office, Southern Aid Building, 214 E. Clay street.

MRS. MOZELLA J. PRICE
Second Vice-President

WILLIAM M. COOPER
Executive Secretary

LORENZO C. WHITE
President

REV. C. J. WORD
First Vice-President



WALTER R. BROWN
Treasurer

32b 1956

Say Regional Council Negro Leadership To Abandon Civil Rights Fight

Group To Devote Future Efforts To Improving Economic Lot Of Negroes

Jackson, Miss. — Jan. 17 — A top official of the Regional Council of Negro leadership said here has decided to abandon the fight last week that the organization for Civil Righs.

Levy Chapple, of Greenville, First vice-President of the organization said that the future efforts would be aimed primarily at improving the economic conditions of the Delta Negro Farm worker and its work in relations to the Negro farm owner, businessman, and farm workers would follow the general pattern of the Delta Council, top white organizations whose chief aim is the improvement of economic condtions in the Mississippi Delta.

Gus Courts To Be Cited By Council

Gus Courts, former Belzoni businessman, will receive the Annual "Man of the Year" award from the Regional Council of Negro Leadership when it holds its Fifth Annual Meeting here on Friday, April 27 at the Masonic Temple.

A special citation will also be given to Rev. George W. Lee, Belzoni, posthumously.

Courts, now a resident of Jackson, soared to national prominence a few months ago, when he was shot several times from ambush in his Belzoni store as an aftermath of his activities in encouraging Negroes to register and vote. He was also president of the local branch of the NAACP.

Rev. Lee was slain previously in the same city because of his civil rights stand. His assailents have never been captured.

Both were staunch members of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership.

Ministers To Meet In Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss. — Negro ministers of all denominations in Mississippi are scheduled to gather in Jackson on April 27, to attend the Ministers' Conference Division of the 10,000-member Regional Council of Negro leadership which meets the same day.

Theme of the meeting will be "The Role of The Church In The Present Transition."

Dr. Paul Hayes, pastor of Roanoke Baptist church, Hot Springs, Ark., will be the guest speaker. A special delegation of Montgomery, Ala. ministers will be honored guests.

Musical numbers will be rendered by the Cordettes of Clarksdale.

Rev. J. E. Redmon and Rev. G. R. Haughton, Greenville are co-chairmen of the Ministers' Division of the Council.

Council Seeking Sub for Powell

JACKSON, Miss., April 24 (AP)— An official of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership said Tuesday no replacement for Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, New York Negro congressman, has been acquired yet for the organization's rally in Jackson Friday.

R. L. Drew, Clarksdale, said Rev. B. D. Lamperth of Montgomery will replace Rev. M. L. King who declined the invitation because of a previous commitment. Lamperth will speak at 10 a. m.

Drew said Rev. Paul Hays of Hot Springs, Ark., will speak at 7:30 p. m. but Congressman Powell's spot at 2 p. m. is still unfilled.

"We have a representative trying to contact Rep. Powell today," Drew said, regarding his decline of the council's invitation to speak.

Drew, board chairman of the council, said he has not received acceptance or declination from either Powell or King.

"We're waiting to hear from them direct," he said.

Beauticians' Congress In Convention

BIRMINGHAM — The Southern Beauty Congress opens officially, Oct. 28, at the Masonic Temple at 3:30 p.m.

The theme this year is "Is Cosmetology a big business in today's world," and the keynote speaker will be Charles Bynum of New York City, the director of interracial activities of the infantile paralyss foundation.

Various Birmingham citizens will bring two-minute greetings to the Congress, and leading manufacturers and suppliers will demonstrate their products.

Outstanding citizens in education, business, and the field of cosmetology will be cited for their achievements. A few of the recipients will be Atty. Demetrius C. Newton of Birmingham; Mrs. E. F. Young, jr., president of the Young Manufacturing Company of Meridian, Miss.; and Moss H. Kendrix, of Washington, D. C.

Other outstanding participants in the Congress this year will be Mrs. Inez King of Detroit, who will demonstrate the Art of Make-up; Mrs. Beulah K. Bailey of St. Louis, milliner, and Mrs. Ernestine Maan of Cincinnati, president of the National Poro Association; and Ann D. Smiley, Birmingham beautician.

There will be special entertainment, featuring the "Modes of Fashion" illustrating the latest in feminine wear and the beautiful Blue and White ball.

WHEN THE SOUTHERN beauty congress meets in Birmingham, Ala., members will meet these dynamic women who represent the executive committee of the organization, and are the sparkplugs of its success. Over a hundred beauticians are expected to attend the three-day clinic. From left are, Ruth J. Jackson, chairman; Marjorie S. Joyner, honorary member; Wilma G. Nichols, Jessie W. Cooper, Lygoria V. Maynor, and insert, Carrie Cargo.

Attend Beauty Congress Meet

TWENTY-TWO of the more than 100 beauticians who attended the Southern Beauty Congress clinic in Birmingham, Ala., receive their diplomas for three year course of study — a total of 50 hours credit. In top photo is Mrs. Lucille Troupe, Oklahoma Beauty school owner and SBC 1956 guest consultant, who created the SBC hairstyle for student Ruth Alexander of Oklahoma; Mrs. Carrie Cargo, treasurer of SBC; Mrs. Ruth Jackson, chairman, and Miss Wilma Nichols, business manager. In photo second from top are Rosetta Morris, Oklahoma instructor; Lucille Troupe, Ruth J. Jackson, Carrie Cargo, Wilma G. Nichols and Ann D. Smiley, who comprise the 1956 Southern Beauty Congress consultants. Seated are 14 of the 22 members of SBC from many Southern cities. In photo (3rd from top) Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson, presents honorary alumni membership certificates to Mrs. Troupe, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Smiley and Mrs. Ruby Rowell of Memphis. Mrs. Cargo offers congratulations. In bottom are some of the more than 100 beauticians who attended the Congress.

32a 1956

CALMNESS IS SOUGHT BY REGIONAL COUNCIL

Letter Sent To Chambers Of Commerce In South

'FEAR, HYSTERIA,' HIT

By The United Press

ATLANTA, March 4.—The biracial Southern Regional Council charged Sunday that the "fear and hysteria" surrounding the segregation issue has placed the South's tremendous advances of recent years in jeopardy.

The council sent letters to state chamber of commerce presidents in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, urging a calm discussion of the problem among members of both Negro and white races.

'All But Voiceless'

"Reasonable men and women in the South are disturbed by the extremist views which now dominate the public life of our region," the letters said. "Yet these people of good will are all but voiceless and powerless in the emotional climate which prevails.

"Our public policies on segregation are being dictated by fear and hysteria. Defiance, resistance, nullification, repression, and intimidation are the order of the day, and it is no surprise that they bring in their wake violence, which everyone claims to abhor.

"Unless this trend is reversed, the South faces the prospect of grave economic and cultural damage."

The council called on state chambers of commerce to help "promote discussion and understanding between genuinely representative members of both races."

The council statement came during an uneasy lull in the segregation cold war.

Plans Undisclosed

Officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were expected to make the next move in the case of Negro coed Autherine Lucy, who has been expelled from the University of Alabama, but there has been no indication of their plans.

The next move, however, may be a defensive maneuver as four white men in Tuscaloosa, Ala., the site of the university, have filed a four-million-dollar damage suit against Autherine, the NAACP and four other Negroes.

The four men, non-students who were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct during a campus riot touched off by the Negro coed's appearance, were named earlier by Autherine as four "outsiders" who had conspired with the university to start the riot.

NAACP officials labeled the suits "either a counterattack to escape prosecution or two-bit publicity."

Another Southern Expert

INDUSTRY has its shortage of skilled labor, science its shortage of highly trained technicians, politics its dearth of sincere, intelligent leaders. In almost every field, there is a shortage of experts. With one exception: there is no shortage of experts on the South. The woods are full of them.

Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council which was founded in 1919 to promote what he calls "interracial adjustment" is no starry-eyed, bayonet-wielding abolitionist. Considering his commitment to integration, he is a remarkably reasonable man, seemingly more so because of his Southern drawl (he was born in Richmond, now makes his home in Atlanta). His scholastic achievements fill several inches of type in *Who's Who*. He probably knows the South better than most experts.

Despite his grasp of the problem, Dr. Mitchell is given to Northern type generalizations. He said in Lexington the other day that the trouble with the South (racially, that is) is it "makes its living out of a modern industrial economy but still permits its state politics to be run by remnants of a decayed plantation economy." Much of the resistance to integration, he said, is really the planter's way of resisting the industrial pattern of life.

For instance, he said, take Alabama, which he described as an industrial state with a thick plantation belt running across the center.

"The boll weevil hit the plantations in 1922, and the people scattered. But the landlords and politicians in the plantation belt are still voting the guys who left."

★

HE WAS talking of course about the disproportionate legislative strength of the Black Belt and there is considerable merit in what he says. But his theory, that the Black Belt blocks race-mixing by this disproportionate strength, is hardly borne out by the facts: all of the pro-segregation bills passed by the Alabama legislation—from the placement bill to nullification—passed by virtually unanimous endorsement of the legislature, including the votes of lawmakers from every section of the state, industrial as well as agricultural.

The repudiation of Folsom in the May primary, generally attributed to excitement over his stand on the race issue, was statewide.

Mitchell pointedly noted that the University of Alabama, from which Autherine Lucy was summarily rejected by an uprising, is located on the edge of the plantation belt. But he ignores the fact that the Feb. 6 riots were instigated, according to most reliable observers, by industrial workers from the Tuscaloosa area joined by organized hate groups from the industrialized Birmingham area. The students involved, many of whom joined the demonstrations in a spirit of panty-raid exuberance, came from all sections of the state.

Mitchell's Magnolia & Old Mansion theory is not supported by the facts. The resistance he describes may be greatest in the Black Belt with its heavy Negro populations, but the record shows it is statewide, in fact Southwide. (We wonder, incidentally, how Dr. Mitchell would explain the fact that non-plantation Birmingham has been the scene of the most frenzied, irresponsible carryings-on in the state?)

★

DESPITE THIS generalization, Dr. Mitchell concluded his comment in Lexington with the following realistic observation, delivered, according to the *Louisville Courier-Journal* "with twinkling eyes":

There's an old Negro saying that the difference between the North and South is that up North the whites don't care how high the Negro gets, as long as he doesn't get too close; in the South they don't care how close he gets, as long as he doesn't get too high.

I suppose there's some truth in this. In the South the races are used to being close, and you can work on that.

Dr. George Mitchell To Leave Council Post

Dr. George S. Mitchell will leave the post of executive director of the Southern Regional Council in January, it was announced recently by the Council's president, Marion A. Wright.

Dr. Mitchell, director of the Southwide interracial organization since 1947, said he plans to resume study in his original field of economics. He and Mrs. Mitchell will sail for Scotland this spring.

Mr. Wright said: "It is with deep regret that we accept Dr. Mitchell's resignation. He has made an invaluable contribution to the work of the Southern Regional Council and the progress of the entire South in this challenging period.

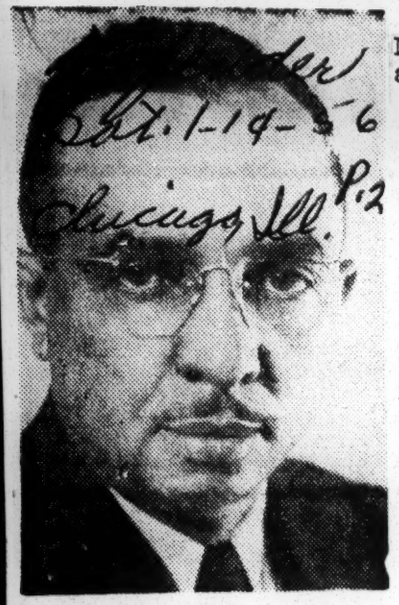
Dr. Mitchell will be succeeded by Harold C. Fleming, assistant director of the Council and a staff member for nine years. Fleming is a native Atlantan, a graduate of Harvard University, and a veteran of World War II. He has directed the information and publications program of the Southern Regional Council since 1947.

"We are gratified," said Mr. Wright, "that the Council has an able and qualified successor in Mr. Fleming.

"The Council will continue to work by the same high standards that marked Dr. Mitchell's staff leadership. Its role, as an organization of responsible white and Negro Southerners, is needed today more than ever."

He is the author of "Textile Unionism in the South" and co-author of "The Industrial Revolution in the South" and "Black Workers and the New Unions."

Other posts held by Dr. Mitchell have included instructor of economics, Columbia University, 1929-35; special assistant, office of the Secretary of the Interior, 1934-35; director Labor Relations, Resettlement Administration, 1935; Assistant Administrator, Farm Security Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1939-43; U. S. Foreign Economic Administration, 1943-44; Southeastern Regional Director, CIO Political Action Committee, 1944-45.



E. SHELTON HILL has been appointed acting executive secretary of the Urban League of Portland, Ore. Hill, who has served as industrial relations secretary of the local League since 1947, will fill the executive committee of the board can make a permanent selection. He fills the vacancy left by the resignation of Edwin C. Berry who accepted the post for executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League.

What Lies Behind the 'New Look'

Urban League Dons New Attire

By HAROLD L. KEITH

(First in a Series)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Characterized by an Urban League executive as the "State Department" among the organizations whose primary concern is the economic welfare of America's teeming Negro population, the National Urban League has donned new attire.

The venerable social service organization is all dressed up and from the notices given at conferences during 1955, the Urban League has a full round of activity all cut out for it during 1956.

Lloyd K. Garrison, who heads up the policy committee of the league, sounded the colors for the league's "new look" when he wrote in the pamphlet "The National Urban League Re-examined:"

"The Kansas City Convention marked our awareness of the distance we have traveled, the peak upon which we now stand, and the broad future spreading out before us.

"The measure of the convention is not to abandon our vessel for we have built well and soundly, nor to alter our course toward the promised land, but to trim ship, take on fresh provisions, enlarge the crew . . ."

The Kansas City sessions were held as a "stocktaking of league policies."

They were held in an atmosphere which was labelled as "representative of the whole movement as possible." Their purpose was to formulate league policy.

A subsequent meeting held in Milwaukee aimed at formulating program and implementing whatever decisions had been reached at Kansas City.

The Kansas City meeting was given this challenge: "Can federation be tightened for greater efficiency without impairing the vigor and imagination derived from local affiliate autonomy?"

As a result these by-laws became the league's "modus operandi":

1. **Members-at-large to the board are limited to twenty-and will be "such persons as the board of trustees may elect."**

2. **The trustees board will have not less than thirty-six members nor more than forty-two. Said trustees will serve two consecutive three-year terms. They will hold office until a successor is elected and qualifies.**

3. **Trustees absent from three consecutive meetings of the board without having been excused, shall be deemed to have resigned.**

4. **Every one of the sixty-one local Urban Leagues has been given representation on a delegate body among whose responsibilities is the election of NUL trustees.**

These by-laws originally drawn up in New York City, were brought to Kansas City for endorsement by the league in convention.

In an informational memorandum sent to officers and directors of the National Newspapers Association last fall, Lester B. Granger interpreted what he called the "full significance" of the board's reorganization which took place at the Milwaukee Conference.

In the light of events which have occured within the league's ranks over the past twenty-four months, Mr. Granger's remarks contained plenty of food for thought.

Can't Find Trained Negroes To Fill Technical Positions

Daily World Wed. 2-22-56 P. 8

NEW YORK—(ANP)— The National Urban League announced that it had requests for engineers, scientists and other technical personnel from more than 50 industrial firms. But the league reported that it had been unable to secure these workers, even to meet a small part of the demand.

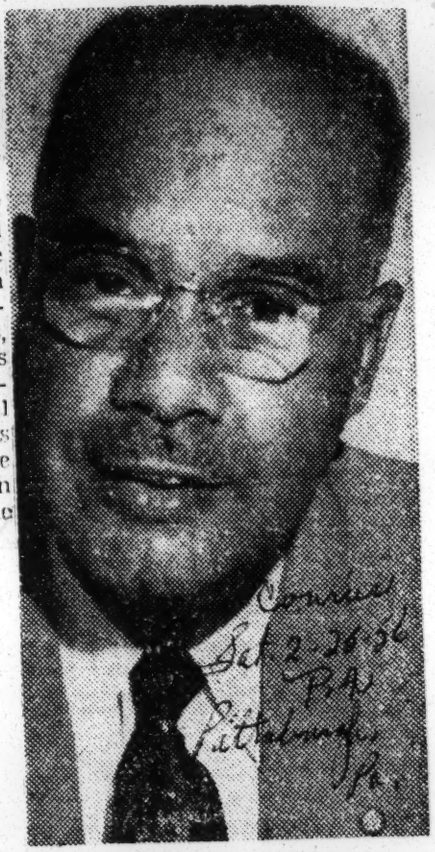
This announcement was made public as one of the highlights of the league's forthcoming annual report on activities in employment and industrial relations during the year 1955.

"The development of atomic energy, automation, electronics, synthetics, and other sciences is proceeding at such a rapid rate," Thomas continued, "the nation will be hard pressed to retain the necessary personnel."

Predicting that the need for scientists and technicians will continue for 20 to 30 years, the League's report emphasized the importance of proper guidance and occupational information for the thousands of young people in high schools and colleges.

"For too many years," Thomas stated, "parents, school counselors, and others responsible for the education of our young people have discouraged Negroes with special interest and aptitudes in those fields. We must now seek out those youngsters and encourage them to develop their talents to the fullest extent."

Noting the expansion of industry in the South, the report observed that many corporations that are now setting up branch plants in that area have requested the League to locate engineers, chemists, technicians, and other scientists for these operations. "This development," Thomas said, "has special significance for training institutions in the South because of the large number of young people enrolled in high school and college in the area.



LESTER B. GRANGER

. . . full significance makes food for thought

Program Covers 60 U.S. Cities

Defender Sat. 2-25-56 Atlanta Ga. Chicago Ill.

NEW YORK — The National Urban League announced Sunday the opening of its 24th annual vocational opportunity campaign to inform youth and their parents about job opportunities that are available and the training that is required to qualify young people for these jobs.

The week-long campaign, March 11-18 will be carried on in hundreds of communities throughout the nation, including the 60 cities and 30 states where Urban League branches are located.

In recent years, the campaigns have been carried on among other minority youths and white youths who are often faced with the same problem covering the lack of vocational information and guidance.

Meetings are held with youth and their parents. Young people are approached through their schools. Speakers address assemblies in an effort to raise hopes and give information about job opportunities. League vocational guidance specialists meet with teachers and school administrators to exchange information.

STARTED 1930

Popularly known as VOC, the campaign originated in the Spring of 1930 to tackle head on the problem of jobs for Negroes and to make the world more vocationally minded where Negroes are concerned.

REACHED 4 MILLION

Since 1930, it is estimated that more than 4,000,000 young people have been reached through the schools, colleges, civic clubs and youth serving organizations. The League's national vocational services program is directed by Ann Tanueyhill.

N.Y. Urban League to occupy $350,000 home

NEW YORK — The National Urban League this spring will be housed in a new and modern $350,000 home.

Robert W. Dowling, league president, said this week that the 46-year-old, interracial, social service agency has begun an extensive renovation of its newly acquired five-story building at 14 E. 48th St. between Fifth and Madison Aves., Manhattan.

Louis J. Glickman, realtor and a league trustee, has been selected as chairman of the Building and Development Committee, which will supervise the project.

OTHER MEMBERS of the committee include:

James Felt, chairman of the New York City Planning Commission; Burns W. Roper of Elmo Roper Inc.; Thomas G. Young, vice president of the New York State Federation of Labor; and Dowling, who is president of the City Investing Company.

A grant of $102.000 by Winthrop Rockefeller, league trustee and chairman of the league's Commerce and Industry Council, made the acquisition of the building possible.

The renovation is expected to be completed during the early part of May.

Bronx Urban League Gets New Leader

NEW YORK — Charles A. Ward, Jr. has been appointed to head the Bronx branch office of the Urban League of Greater New York, it was announced last week by Mrs. Sophia Yarnall Jacobs, president. He succeeds J. Philip Waring, who has assumed new duties as executive director of the Jacksonville, Fla. Urban League.

The 36-year-old social worker is an honor graduate of the University of Toledo and of Columbia University's New York School of Social Work.

HE HAS previously been a staff member in New York City, of the Bureau of Child Welfare; the Children's Aid Society; New York State Training School for Boys and the Neighborhood Center for Black Organization.

The Urban League's Bronx branch, with offices at 260 East 161st street, was founded in 1948 and is the newest of the four borough offices of the Urban League of Greater New York.

The Urban League is the nation's oldest and largest interracial social agency. It works to achieve equality of opportunity for Negres and other minorities in employment, housing, education, health and welfare services.

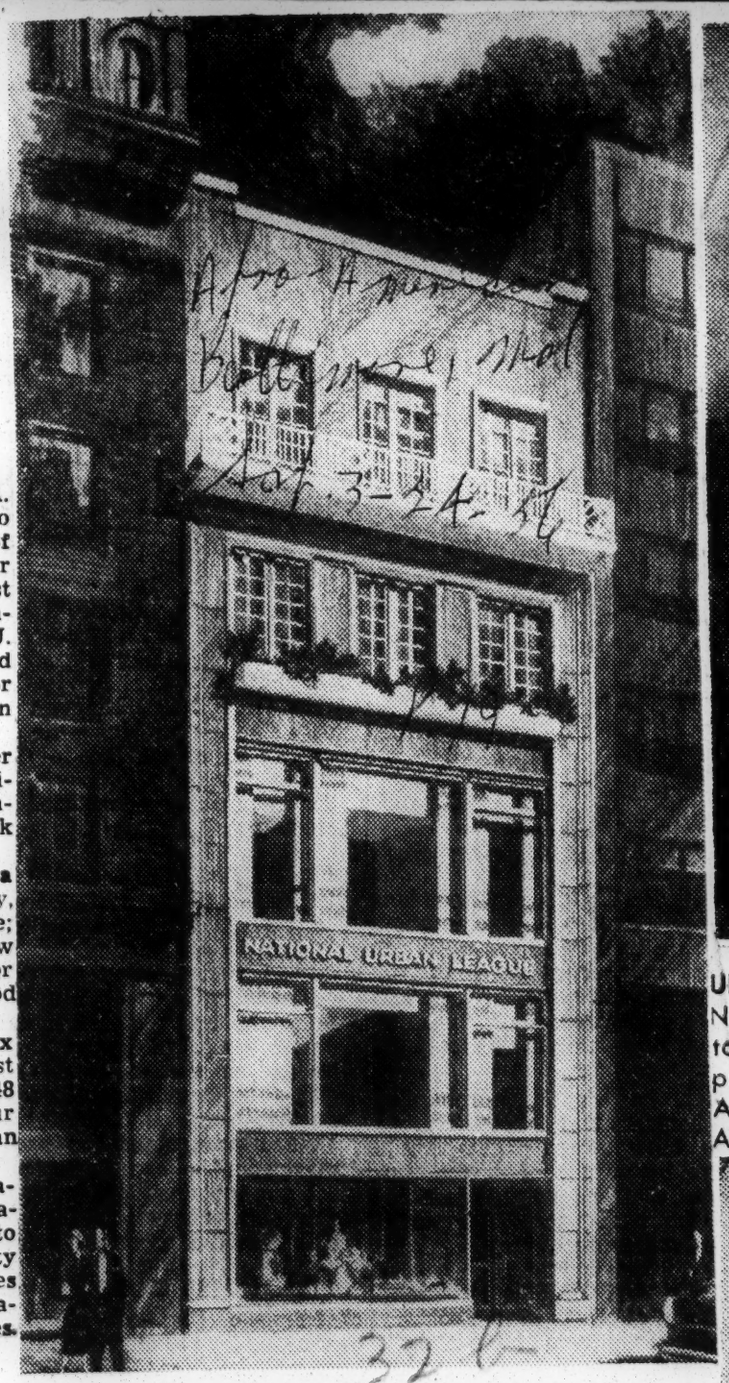
League gets $50,000

NEW YORK — The National Urban League announced Monday the receipt of a grant of $50,000 from the Fund for the Republic, which will be used to finance a two-year educational program.

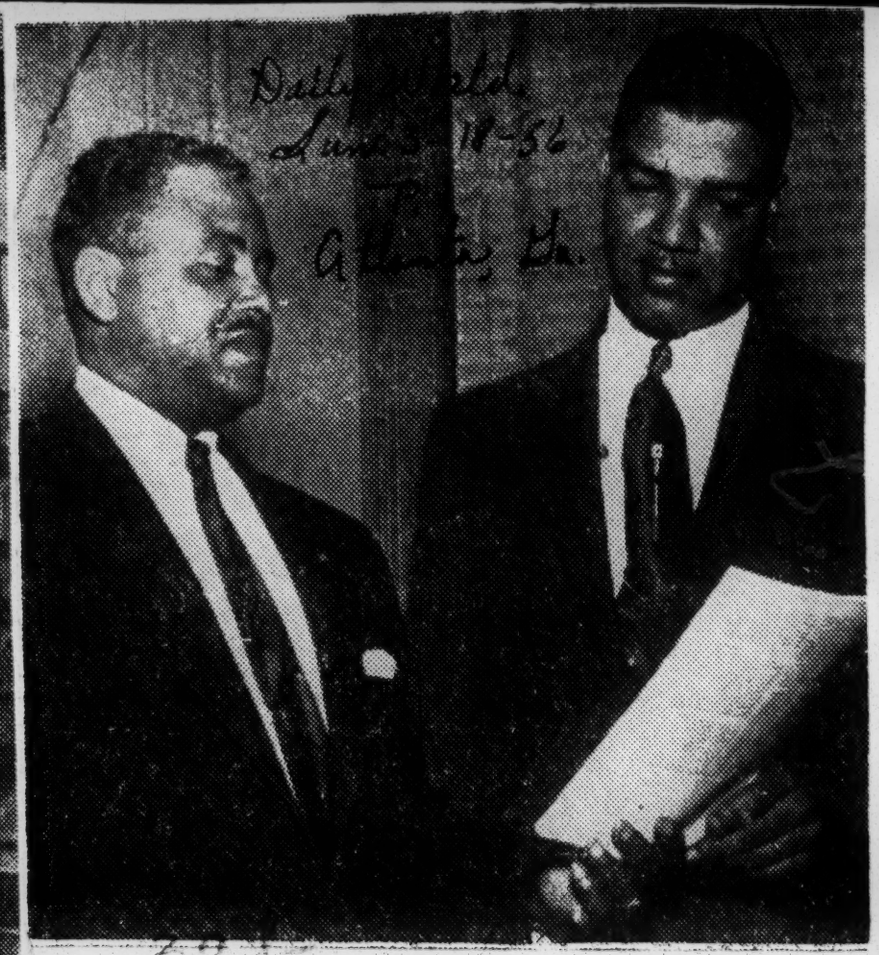
Lester B. Granger, executive director, stated that the grant would be used to provide league services in an effort to expand employment opportunities for colored persons in the growing industrialization of the South.

The program will have three major emphases:

1 Conferences, institutes and inter... with union leaders; 2 co... with personnel heads ... s, and; 3 on-the-... ant personnel di-



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING of the new home of the National Urban League at 14 East 48th St., New York City. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy in May.



URBAN LEAGUE OFFICIAL — Nelson C. Jackson, (L) Director of the National Urban League's Community Service program, conveys to Atlanta University's, Whitney Young how he copes with the problems of adoption and foster homes. Jackson spoke to the Adoption Advisory Committee of Fulton County's Child service Association. — (Perry's Photo)

CITED — For helping the people of Jacksonville, Fla., reorganize their Urban league Branch a citation was presented J. Philip Waring, outgoing executive director, upon his departure for a new league assignment in St. Louis, Mo.

URBAN LEAGUE LEADER IN GARY EASES TENSION

BY ROI OTTLEY

Gary, one of the great steel producing centers in America, has been faced with the problem of Negro migration to the city. Today one-third of the population is Negro, with no forseeable abatement in the migration.

Minton

The Gary Urban league, under the direction of Clifford E. Minton, has carried much of the burden of integrating the newcomers, and the concensus is that the league has achieved considerable success.

Minton credits the Gary project for interracial social planning, which the league began in 1944, for much of the progress. For the project brought together the city's leaders and organizations for concerted action.

League Completes Study

The league recently completed a study of how Negroes live, work, and enjoy life in this midwestern community with as high a percentage of Negroes as any city north of the Mason and Dixon line.

To begin with, Minton reports, racial tensions has declined sharply; Negro pupils are integrated in the public school system; Negro employment is about the same proportion as in the total population; and Negroes hold 10 per cent of the jobs in retail establishments.

Lately the ministerial leadership in Gary has begun to concern itself with the problem of social and economic adjustment of the Negro community. For instance, in a gesture of interracial cooperation, white and Negro ministers have merged into one association.

Mortgage Money Flows

Mortgage money is flowing more readily to Negroes, and new fields of employment and opportunities for job-upgrading are being opened to them.

More than 80 per cent of Gary's employers report their experience with Negro workers has been satisfactory, and they are being promoted in accord with performance and seniority. Also, Negro women have begun to find places in other than menial jobs.

Minton does not claim the credit for all that has been accomplished in uplifting his group. Neither does anyone in Gary try to assess the exact value of the quiet, steady work of the Urban League, but all agree there is no more important catalyst in the city.

Born in Arkansas

The Negro executive director, who arrived in Gary in 1949, was born in Des Arc, Ark., one of two children. His family later moved to Little Rock, where he received his high school education. His father, Frank, was a millwright.

He afterward enrolled at Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark., where he was graduated with a bachelor of arts degree. He later received a master's degree from Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O., and attended Fisk and American universities.

Minton returned to Little Rock as a high school instructor and guidance counselor. He later was a reporter and feature writer for the Arkansas Democrat and the Associated Negro press.

Serves Overseas

He entered the Urban League movement in 1939, as executive secretary of the Little Rock branch. During World War II, he obtained a leave of absence and went abroad as club and field director of the American Red Cross. From 1943 to 1945, Minton served in North Africa, Italy and France.

Since his arrival in Gary, he has been active in all phases of community work. He is a board member of the Baber Youth Center, the Lake County Children's Home, Visiting Nurses association, Gary community welfare council, and the Boy Scouts Sauk Trails council.

He recently was appointed chairman of Gary's golden jubilee decoration committee, which will coordinate the street displays and business decorations thruout the various business districts.

He is married to the former Alma Hawkins, a Gary school teacher.

Wichita Business and Professional Men Give $2500 To Urban League

BY JANE CURRY

WICHITA, Kas. — A group of 48 prominent business and professional men of Wichita contributed a total of $2500 to the Urban League Sunday afternoon, May 27, at an informal gathering at the home of Dr. M. F. Hicks, 1152 N. Madison.

The men were invited to Dr. Hick's home for a consideration and discussion of the problems of the Negro community, what is being done to deal with these problems and what constructive steps might be taken to further such programs.

Several speakers were included in the program, to tell of the activities and future plans of the organizations they represented. They were J. C. Gatewood, director of the Hutcherson Branch YMCA; Chester Lewis, chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the Wichita chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. H. N. Sims, chairman of the Mayor's Adviory Committee on Negro Problems in Wichita; and Dr. W. W. Burney, vice-president of the Wichita Urban League.

Following Dr. Burney's talk, Dr. Donald Jackson, as Chairman of the Urban League's Community Development Committee, and Edwin T. Sexton Jr., Urban League Membership Committee Chairman, outlined the activities of their committees.

A social period with refreshments and general discussion followed, and Mr. Sexton reported that $2200 was donated to the Urban League by those present, to aid the continuation and expansion of its program.

Jane Curry, chairman, Public Education Committee.

Urban League Working For Race Harmony

By CLIFFORD E. MINTON

One of the most effective forces in improved human relations in Gary is the Urban league.

Since 1945, the Urban league has been geared to meeting the challenge of a changing pattern of race relations here. As the only agency in the city that has assume direct responsibility in race relation as its primary function, the league has mode many contributions to the increments of progress recorded in the decade since its founding.

It employs the techniques of fact-finding and interpretation, public education and individual group counselling.

During 1955 alone, the league recorded 49 neighborhood improvement clubs; held 3 league guilded meetings, and took part in 105 educational, civic, recreational an social problems.

League attacks 4 FHA sites

NEW YORK — The Urban League of Greater New York recently protested to the city against the granting of extensions to three of four sponsors of Title 1 federal-aided apartment projects.

In a letter to Robert Moses, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Slum Clearance, a league spokesman said sponsors of the Godfrey Nurse Houses should not be granted more time.

The League asked the city to take back the site at 132nd and 135th Sts., Lenox and Fifth Aves., where the Godfrey Houses are to be erected, charging:

* * *

GODFREY SPONSORS failed to live up to their responsibilities and apply for FHA mortgages for the total number of units planned — 1,105 units planned and 280 units applied for a FHA.

Protests were also lodged against the North Harlem, Manhattantown and Fort Greene project sites, accusing the sponsors of holding off construction to reap profits.

Urban League No Supporter Of NAACP, Leaders Promise

Confirmation that the Urban League does not lend financial support to the NAACP or any other political or pressure group came yesterday from national and local officials of the league.

In response to a direct question from Roane Waring Jr., member of the speakers' bureau for the Community Chest campaign, the league, which is dedicated to the assistance of unfortunate Negroes, said:

"In answer to your direct question, I wish to say that the National Urban League has never lent financial support to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Monies contributed to the National Urban League are for the purpose of employing social service methods in improving the social and economic conditions of our Negro population. The league is a community service group.

Would Violate Terms

"We are supported by many different types of community backers, who may have widely different attitudes with respect to the methods employed by the NAACP. This reason alone would be enough to prevent our using any of our funds to support the program of another organization.

"More than that, to do so would be in violation of the terms under which we receive tax exemption. Not only have we never lent financial support to the NAACP, but neither has this organization joined in efforts to raise funds for any other organization, including the NAACP.

"I hope that this letter is the direct answer that you seek."

The National Urban League spokesman from New York was Lester B. Granger, executive director.

The Memphis Urban League, Inc., is a Red Feather agency of the Memphis and Shelby County Community Chest.

In a letter to Brown Burch, Chest president, Edwin Dalstrom, chairman, and Rev. J. A. McDaniel, executive secretary of the local league, said:

"This letter comes to inform you that the Memphis Urban League does not now and never has made any contribution from its funds to the NAACP or any other organization.

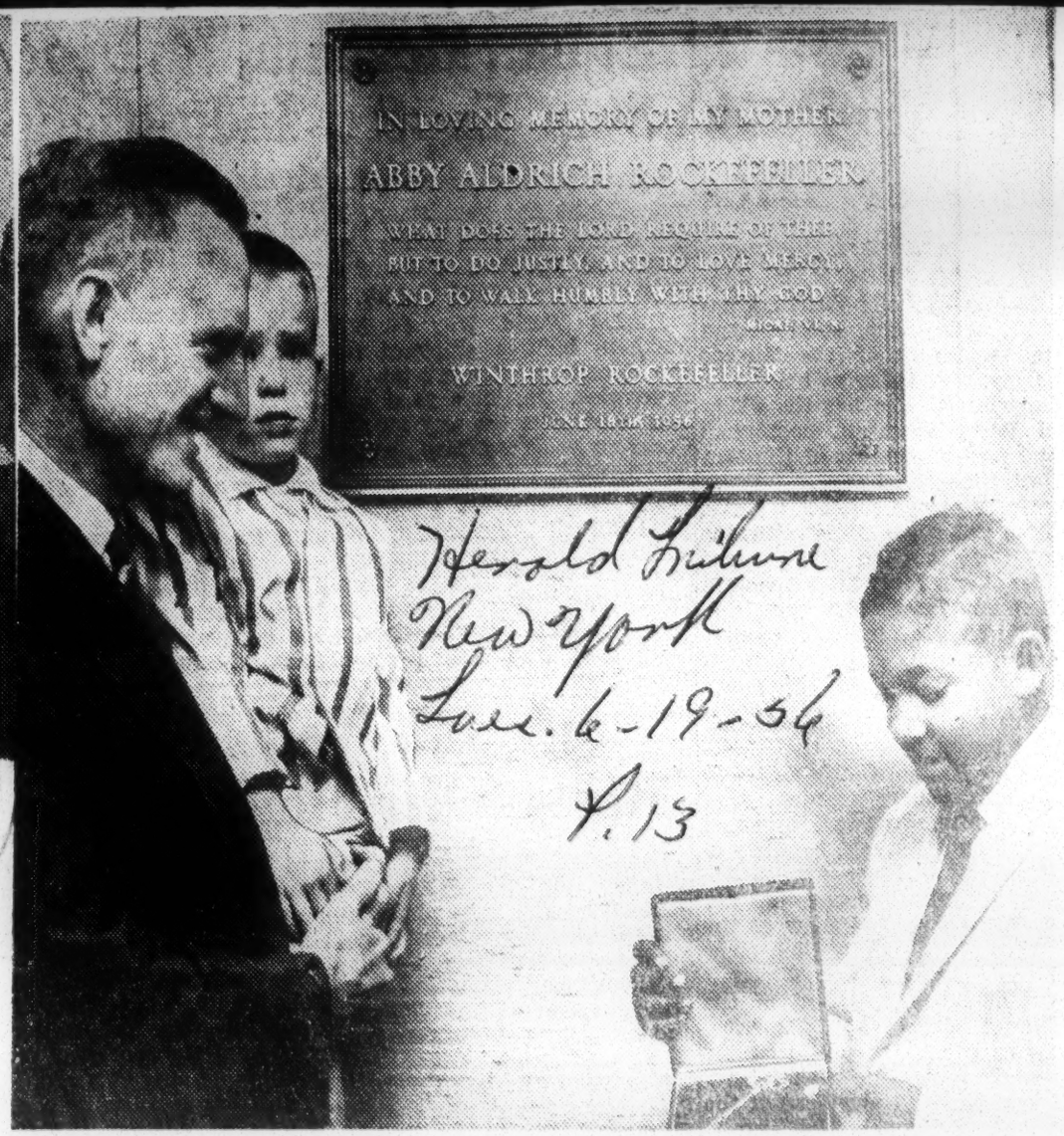
Strictly Non-Partisan

"The constitution and by-laws of both the local and National Urban League prohibit any political activities on the part of the league. The Memphis Urban League is very definitely nonpartisan and non-political. The league is neither a pressure organization nor mass movement.

"Our board of directors represent the great religious faiths and major political views."

Call P. 3
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 6-15-56

NEW YORK MAYOR PROCLAIMS URBAN LEAGUE DAY.—Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City has proclaimed Monday, June 18, "Urban League Day." This is the day on which the National Urban League will dedicate its new home at 14 East 48th St. Here, Mayor Wagner hands the proclamation to Robert W. Dowling, national president of the League. Looking on from left to right are: Henry Steegar, program chairman of the dedication committee; Mrs. Regina M. Andrews, member of the dedication committee, and Hippolyte Kamenka, architect of the building, all of New York City. This year marks the 46th anniversary of the founding of the National Urban League.



Herald Tribune
New York
Sun. 6-19-56
P. 13

Herald Tribune photo by Morris Warman

John D. Rockefeller 3d at plaque honoring his mother, Abby Aldrich Rockefeller, in the new building yesterday. He is holding five-year-old William Henry Baldwin, great-grandson of William Henry Baldwin, co-founder of the Urban League. At right is Lester Walton Rochester, twelve, holding key to building. He is the great-grandson of Fred R. Moore, also a co-founder of the league.

Urban League Headquarters Dedicated

Herald Tribune
New York
Sun. 6-19-56
P. 13

The new headquarters building of the National Urban League, forty-six-year-old interracial social service agency, was dedicated yesterday at 14 E. 48th St.

Mayor Wagner, John D. Rockefeller 3d, and others participated in the ceremonies. A message of congratulations was received from President Eisenhower.

The President, in a telegram to Robert W. Dowling, League president, said, "This building will stand as a symbol of a belief in the individual citizen's dignity and his rights to equality—a belief which has inspired the league's efforts for nearly fifty years.

"I applaud your organization's contribution to continuing progress in the lowering of racial barriers. I wish you and your fellow members every success in your continuing endeavors to serve the cause of tolerance and justice."

Mr. Rockefeller, who unveiled a memorial plaque honoring his mother, Abby Aldrich Rockefeller, said, "It is deeply gratifying to all the members of my family to have this plaque of our mother in your building. None could know my mother without knowing her faith in people."

The building, a five-story air-conditioned white stone and glass structure, was acquired through a gift of $102,000 from Winthrop Rockefeller, chairman of the League's commerce and industry council. A League spokesman said renovation would cost an additional $320,000.

Appoint 31 To Complete Plans

Defender Aug. 9-1-56
Chicago Ill.
P. 1

CINCINNATI — The National Urban League conference is scheduled to open here Sept. 3, for a four-day run, with headquarters in the downtown Sheraton-Gibson hotel.

In completing plans for the convention, predicted to be one of the organization's largest in its history, Dr. R. E. Clarke, president of the Cincinnati Urban League, has appointed a 31 member committee to assist him.

They include:

Mrs. Vivian Beamon, Mrs. Homer E. Lunken and Miss Pervival Pryor.

Committee on information and registration include Mesdames Frank R. Ditmars, Theodore M. Berry and Mrs. Kenneth Jones. Peake, Morton Heldman and Mrs.

Publicity chairman is Richard R. E. Clarke, are in charge of finance and special event.

Assisting these chairmen are Mrs. William Lovelace, Fred Roth, Charles H. Jennings, Eugene Kramer, Jennie M. Grigsby, D.D. Turpeau, Rev. E. H. Oxley, Dr. W. T. Nelson, Hildeburn Jones, Charles Bartlett, Mrs. B. F. Cann, Mrs. Turpeau, Mrs. Fred Lazarus III, Richard Shannon, Edward Baker, Richard Arms, Marshall Bragdon, William McClain and Walter Grainger.

Three Cincinnatians, Mrs. B. F. Cann, Fred Roth and Mrs. Lucius Duncan, are members of the National Conference Committee on Program.

Several thousand Urban Leaguers and friends are expected in Cincinnati for the meeting.

BIAS BAN PRESSED BY URBAN LEAGUE

Times

Law to Bar Discrimination in Privately Owned Apartment Houses in City Urged

P. 29c

Legislation prohibiting racial discrimination in privately owned apartment houses in the city was advocted yesterday by the Urban League of Greater New York. The proposed legislation would be similar to existing statutes covering public and publicly assisted housing.

Most private landlords refuse to rent or sell to Negroes outside of accepted Negro areas such as Harlem, Mrs. Sophia Yarnall Jacobs, president of the league, declared in the league's annual report.

The league decried "continued emphasis on building public housing in crowded all-Negro communities." It called for "construction of public housing on vacant land sites where there is opportunity both to build racially integrated communities and to effect a real increase in available housing."

Post 10-1-56

The report said Negroes still were excluded from flight jobs with the nation's commercial airlines. The Negro longshoreman remains "the low man on the waterfront," the report continued, although improvement has been noted in his morale and working conditions.

The report said it had found improvements in job opportunities for Negroes on interstate bus runs, where Negro drivers were hired for the first time in the last year; on railroads, where an increasing number of Negro brakemen were hired and had union membership; and in radio and television, where an "unprecedented" number of Negroes had been employed in managerial, technical and administrative capacities.

New York

However, the report continued, Negroes are still excluded by engineers on the railroads, and in the main are not hired as announcers, news men managements and unions as fire-visions.

32b 1956

URBAN LEAGUE

Berry In Maiden Talk Sees Increase In Race's Role

Defender P.10 Sat. 3-31-56, Chicago, Ill.

Speaking at the second annual conference of the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago at the Morrison hotel, Berry said Chicago is the nation's most exciting and dynamic city. He said it is the "world's most important city in race relations."

Analyzing the city in minute detail, Berry predicted that Negroes will find they have more power and more responsibilities in the very near future.

"The Negro ratio to total population will increase faster than births and in-migration would indicate due to the flight of white Chicagoans to the all white suburbs," he said. Thurs,the increased power and responsibility are inevitable.

Berry described as a major role of the Urban league the substitution of the cultural concept that it is alright to be non-white for the currently accepted concept that there is something awfully wrong in being colored.

The league executive outlined four approaches to the solution of racial ills: education, the courts, protest and religion. Neither one of these is THE answer, Berry cautioned.

"All of them working simultaneously causing a mobilization which directs the strength and resources of each to bear on the problem will bring about the ultimate solution," he said.

He described the challenge of Chicago as "great." The problems we face here, he said, are not dwarfed by the "hideous happenings' in Money, Miss., or Montgomery, Ala.

"Our challenge," he said, "is to establish in Chicago an atmosphere where every man may become what he is capable of becoming; where justice prevails, where no person is penalized for the color of his skin or the way in which he worships his God Almighty."

EDWIN BERRY

Name Urban League Secretary of Year

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-14-56

NEW YORK — Miss Winifred L. Murray, administrative secretary of the Urban League of Greater New York, has been chosen "Urban League Secretary of the Year."

A staff member of the league since 1948, Miss Murray will be honored formally at the National Urban League Conference convening in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 3-7, in recognition of efficiency in clerical skills, initiative and reliability, length of service as a member of the League's family, and for participation in community activities.

At this time she will be presented a scroll by the Administrative and Clerical Council of the National Urban League, the sponsoring body. The project permits all Urban League personnel to take part in nominating and voting for the "Secretary of the Year."

appearances, the masses of colored people want complete integration on buses, as well as other civil rights.

June 20—The cost of a full page ad in the "Tallahassee Democrat" explaining to the citizenry of the city the position and attitude of the Inter-Civic Council toward the local bus situation was reported.

Everyone was urged to register so as to be able to exercise the franchise, another medium through which the rights of colored people can be put in effect.

June 24—The Rev. Mr. Steele reiterated phrase he coined which has become slogan of the group: "We would rather walk in dignity than ride in humiliation."

Complaints that the telephone of ICC seems to be habitually out of order during its busiest periods were registered. It appears that each obstacle thrown in path of the group deepens determination to make right prevail.

June 25—Further attempts on part of the city commission to convince the public elected leaders of ICC are not true leaders of colored people were made.

* * *

CITY COMMISSION invited ICC to attend a meeting at City Hall, at which 10 white prominent business men and 10 "old" leaders of the colored people were to present their opinions on the situation. Shortly before the close of the meeting a few remarks from the floor were heard.

That the Rev. Messrs. Steele and Rollins are truly dignified and tolerant was indicated through the calm, polite manner they refuted much that was said. Most of whites had sounded as if they were dealing with some obstreperous, refractory children.

June 25—Many claim that prejudice runs concomitantly with ignorance. Therefore, a number of people wanted to hear from intelligent white liberals. At an interracial gathering at Florida State University it was gratifying to hear some whites voice favorable opinions about the work of ICC.

* * *

JUNE 29—PLANS FOR PURCHASE of station wagons discussed. As yet council has been unable to have them financed, locally or nearby. In consequence, a more far reaching appeal for contributions than is being made at present will be employed in order to accumulate necessary cash.

The possibility of using "civil disobedience" as a technique for eradicating tendencies to relegate us to a subordinate position was considered. It was decided, however, to continue the protest as we are doing.

JULY 1—In what is considered the Rev. Mr. Steele's most masterly address, it was pointed out that the Tallahassee Transit Company has chosen to cease operation rather than perform that which is "economically sound, morally right and democratic."

July 2—Films for news pictures of a closed city commission meeting on the bus situation were destroyed.

* * *

AT A LATER TIME the president of the ICC mentioned the fact that the commissioners were probably ashamed to allow the nation to see the stand they have taken. All newspapermen have been welcomed to the meetings of the Inter-Civic Council.

July 4—The body was favored

Long Range Plan Would Help Negroes

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 8-14-56

CHICAGO — (ANP) - The Chicago Urban League has announced a long-range plan designed to help raise the income of Negroes by "inspirng and raising the sighs of high school and college age Negroes with the goal of better preparation for better jobs."

Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the League, said that while discrimination accounts, in part, for the low income rate of Negroes, "it is also true that poor preparation reflects the other side of the coin."

To help remedy the situation, the League will launch a program designed to "appreciably increase the number of Negro youth who complete training for special jobs."

According to Berryman, the project will be undertaken in sections, with the first stage slated to begin in September this year and end in September, 1957.

Thef first step will be the establishment of a volunteer committee of 100 representatives from all segments of community life.

From this group will be selected a working committee of 20 persons to work closely with the project, plan the program, evaluate progress and report to the League.

Part of the project will be the publication of a pictorial booklet, telling present job opportunities, potentials of the city and quotes from major employers, their attitudes, policies and practices in hiring of qualified Negro workers.

Urban League asks Ike to act on school crisis

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-15-56

CINCINNATI, Ohio — The National Urban League last week called on President Eisenhower to call a White House conference to act on the schoo crisis in some southern states.

President Eisenhower was asked "to set up a conference at the White House to make recommendations for Federal and state action to check the drift toward mob rule."

The action was taken by the delegate assembly, the League's policy making body, at the closing session of the organization's annual meeting.

* **

OTHER NATIONAL leaders, including Democratic Presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson, recently made similar proposals.

The action was prompted by mob violence and an outbreak of racial tension in Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas following the desegregation of formerly all-white schools.

Mr. Eisenhower said at a press conference last Wednesday that he opposed Federal intervention unless the state's involved are unwilling or unable to cope with the situations.

* * *

DELEGATES TO the conference elected Theodore W. Kheel of New York to succeed Robert W. Dowling, also of New York, as the National Urban League president.

The newly elected League president declared that he believed "the battle of basic rights" to be near an end "despite some widely publicized demonstrations."

NEGRO-AID GROUP WILL LOSE FUNDS

New York

Action by Community Chest in Jacksonville, Fla., Is Blamed on Racists

Sat. 9-15-56

The Community Chest United Fund in Jacksonville, Fla., has withdrawn all support from that city's chapter of the National Urban League.

League officials asserted here that the Jacksonville Community Chest had yielded to pressures by the White Citizens' Council and the Ku Klux Klan. The Citizens Council and Klan membership had threatened to withdraw financial support from the annual Chest campaign, it was said, unless the Urban League chapter changed its name and disaffiliated from the national body.

In Jacksonville, the chest's executive director, Fred Huffman, denied that "it was a racial issue, at all." He declared that the sixty-two-member executive committee of the Chest had voted unanimously Thursday to drop the Urban League from its rolls.

Mr. Huffman blamed the league's entry "into politics" for the committee's action. He cited the chest's continuing support of seven other Negro agencies as evidence of the non-racial character of the committee's move.

Move Is Denounced

At a press interview in the league's headquarters, 14 East Forty-eighth Street, Theodore W. Kheel, president, denounced the dropping of the organization's affiliates as a "dangerous by-product of the fight against desegregation, headed by the White Citizen's Councils of the South and kindred organizations."

Mr. Kheel was elected president of the league at the league's forty-sixth annual convention in Cincinnati. He is impartial chairman for private lines and arbitrator between the Transport Workers Union and the Transit Authority.

A statement issued here by J. Philip Waring, executive director of the Jacksonville Urban League affiliate, charged that "Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens Council pressures" had spurred the Jacksonville incident.

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, asserted that the incident was the climax of a campaign begun about a year ago. Chest directors began then to report to Urban League affiliates, he said, that they had been threatened by White Citizens Councils and individuals that contributions would be withheld under pain of boycotts.

The Florida threats were in-

spired, Mr. Granger reported, in the St. Louis headquarters of the National Citizens Protective Association. He accused the leader of this body, John Hamilton, of having peddled "hate sheets" against Negroes and Jews.

League Formed in 1910

Mr. Granger described the urban league as a social service agency formed in 1910 to improve the lot of the Negro economically and socially through interracial teamwork. It has sixty-two chapters, eighteen of which are located in Southern cities. Except for New York and Chicago, all are dependent financially on local Community Chest funds.

Mr. Granger said pressure had been exerted on chests in New Orleans, Miami, Memphis, Little Rock, Richmond, Atlanta and Fort Worth to withhold funds from the league affiliates.

He noted the resignation of Richard P. Daniel, attorney, as chairman of the Jacksonville affiliate's interracial board of directors. Mr. Daniel, the 75-year-old white founder of the Negro Welfare League there in 1924, predecessor of the Urban League affiliate, felt the chapter should change its name and disaffiliate to win continued financial support.

Its 1956 budget of $18,219 has been paid, but no payments will be made by the chest after Jan. 1, 1957. Mr. Waring said the league planned to start a drive to raise $24,000.

Mr. Huffman, who directed a $1,206,000 program in 1956, explained that the Community Chest had taken its step because it did not wish "to be involved in a stand that would be taken nationally."

He acknowledged that Jacksonville, a community of about 222,400, of whom some 75,000 are non-white, had been flooded by pamphlets distributed by the St. Louis group. He denied having received any telephone calls or "racial" literature from either the Klan or white councils.

Received Phone Calls

Individuals had telephoned, however, he said, requesting that the Urban League name be dropped on pain of withholding contributions.

Mr. Huffman pointed out that feeling had been stirred by reports from the Urban League convention in Cincinnati. He mentioned specifically Mr. Granger's speech of Sept. 3.

Referring then to the violence accompanying school integration at Clinton, Tenn., Mr. Granger had told delegates that what happened in Tennessee was "a warning to Virginia." He then accused Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of wishing "to drag Virginia back another fifty years."

Mr. Huffman asserted that such statements had increased resentment among Community Chest members who felt the Urban League's position should be non-political.

He listed the seven Negro agencies that would continue to receive benefits from the Community Chest as the Brewster Hospital, the Old Folks Home for Colored, the Clara White Mission, the Colored Branch of the Y. M. C. A., Colored Branch of the Y. W. C. A., Boy Scouts of America, Colored, and Girl Scouts of America, Colored.

He acknowledged the existence of some "tension" in the community as a result of the Community Chest's action, but said the Urban League could have avoided this by not "going into politics."

Mr. Kheel, in a statement, charged that the desegregation issue in schools "is now revealed as only an excuse for professional hate-mongers to exploit fear and ignorance among many Southerners centered around the race issue."

"The Urban League has been selected by these hate-mongers," he added, "as what they consider to be an easy target because the league has depended for its local operations in the South and elsewhere upon its participation in local Community Chest campaigns."

He pointed out that league affiliates had been threatened by "a campaign of harassment and intimidation" a year ago, that they had been given the choice of losing Community Chest affiliation or cutting loose from the National Urban League.

Without exception, he said, the league chapters rejected the ultimatum. He termed the "anti-league campaign just one phase of a nation-wide attack on civil rights and social progress."

600 Delegates Attend Urban League Session

Defender Chicago Ill. p. 1 Sat. 9-8-56

CINCINNATI, Ohio — More than 600 delegates and visitors convened here this week at the Sheraton-Gibson hotel for the 1956 annual conference of the National Urban League.

The meeting opened Monday (Labor Day) and closes on Friday. Special groups, discussion leaders and resource persons who play an important role at sessions met all day Monday.

Formal opening was scheduled for Tuesday morning at the first Plenary Session. Mayor Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati welcomed the delegates.

SESSION THEME

Theme of the conference is: "The Negro Family In The Modern Urban Community".

The Tuesday morning session was devoted to a community case study of the Negro urban family. This discussion formed the backdrop for the other morning plenary sessions on Wednesday and Thursday.

Clark W. Blackburn of New York, general director of the Family Service Association of America, read a paper dealing with the Negro family's quest for a fuller life.

CHAIRMAN'S WELCOME

Dr. R. E. Clarke, president of the Urban League of Greater Cincinnati, brought greetings to the delegates. Dr. Clarke is the general chairman of the local Arrangements Committee.

Following each morning's presentation there was a panel of experts and group discussions of the subject presented.

In the afternoon there was a review of Urban League program and methods to improve the cultural, economic and social condition of the Negro population.

VARIED SUBJECTS

Subjects dealt with at other meetings included "The Negro Family — Its Search for Economic Security"; "Social Adjustment for Children and Adults"; "The Role of the Volunteer in Planning Together with Staff in Support of Agency Program"; "Recruitment, Training and Personnel Practices".

Among the highlights of the conference was a luncheon meeting on Tuesday at which Maxwell Abbell, chairman of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, spoke on "The Non-Discrimination Policy of the Federal Government: Its Effect on Economic Opportunity for the Negro."

Vice Mayor Theodore M. Berry of Cincinnati presided at this luncheon.

MAJOR SPEAKER

Stanley H. Ruttenberg (Washington, D. C.), research director, AFL-CIO, spoke at the Wednesday luncheon on "Labor and Social Welfare".

At the Wednesday banquet, the delegates heard a major address by Lester B. Granger, the League's national executive director who has just returned from an extended tour in Europe. He was elected vice president of the International Conference of Social Work at its biennial meeting last month in Munich, Germay.

The third annual presentation of the League's Quarter Century Service Awards will be made to League employees and volunteers who have served the agency for 25 years.

Miss Louise Parker, contralto, of New York sang.

Other speakers at the morning plenary sessions and afternoon general sessions were: Dr. Joseph H. Douglass, assistant to the assistant secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Dr. Mozell C. Hill, chairman of the Department of Sociology of Atlanta university; Dr. Nathaniel O. Calloway, president, Chicago Urban League; Sophia Y. Jacobs, president, Urban League of Greater New York; and Dr. Warren M. Banner, league national research director.

Conference Findings and Recommendations will be presented at the Friday morning session. Theodore W. Kheel, Board Chairman, Urban League of Greater New York, will preside. Mr. Kheel is impartial arbitrator of the New York City Transit lines.

League president Robert W. Dowling, and president of the City Investing Company of New York, will address the luncheon meeting of the League's national delegate assembly.

'HATE' MOVE SEEN BY URBAN LEAGUE

South's White Councils Try to Cut Off Agency's Funds, Aide Tells Conference

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4 — 'Hate literature' commanded the attention today of delegates to the National Urban League's annual conference.

Nelson C. Jackson, community services director of the 46-year-old interracial service agency reported that the league was being "viciously attacked in many Southern and border cities by White Citizens' Councils."

He said the councils sought to destroy the league by persuading Community Chests or United Funds to withhold support.

The league has branches in sixty-one cities. Each branch depends upon local federated fund-raising for almost all its operating income.

Mr. Jackson, of New Rochelle, N. Y., returned last March from a trip through Southern cities where the league is established. He said "hate groups" in the South and West were selling stacks of pamplets vilifying the league.

Councils Called Purchasers

He said the purchasers usually were citizens' councils in the South. They used the leaflets in their anti-integration efforts. He called these efforts part of a Southern drive "to nullify the Supreme Court decision" desegregating schools. The league actively supports desegregation.

Two main suppliers of the literature, Mr. Jackson said, are the National Citizens' Protective Association of St. Louis, and Project Big Four, which publishes its tracts in Laguna Beach, Calif.

He said that the association had "rabble-rouser" leadership and that the Project Big Four "has as its avowed purpose the removal of the tax-exampt status of the National Urban League, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Jewish Committee."

"There is indication," Mr. Jackson said, "that attempts are currently being made to form a coalition between White Citizens' Councils and the interests of Project Big Four."

Soon after the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, the first White Citizens' Council was formed in Mississippi. Local units soon formed throughout the South. Recently, Mr. Jackson said, "there are indications that chapters are being formed in Michigan, New Jersey and Ohio."

To reporters, he specified the Detroit area; Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio, and Atlantic, Ocean and Essex Counties of New Jersey.

Some of the delegates attending the convention brought with them copies of National Citizens Protective Association pamphlets.

A delegate from Texas brought one headed "Community Chests Support Race-Mixing. Gives Urban League Over $2,000,000 a Year." The leaflet lists sixty-three cities and assails their Community Chests for supporting "the anti-white conspiracies of the Urban League."

Clark W. Blackburn, director of the Family Service Association of America, told another session of the convention that "the No. 1 problem" facing Negroes was restriction to segregated and substandard housing. He based this conclusion on a sampling he took last May of Negro family life in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, St. Louis, Fort Worth and Miami.

"Whites," he said, "are relinquishing * * * their prejudice against working alongside Negroes, but are slow to give up their prejudice about living alongside them."

32b 1956 VIRGINIA NEGRO FINERAL DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION

Funeral Directors Ass'n Sets Confab For Bayshore

Journal & Guide

HAMPTON, Va. — The Virginia Negro Funeral Directors Association will hold its annual convention at Bayshore Hotel, Buckroe Beach on June 27-29.

Bath 6-16-56

Highlights of the three-day session, in addition to business, will include a cabaret party at the Cosmo club, Newport News, Wednesday, 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.; beach party, Thursday, 6 p.m. until; sport dance at the Bayshore Pavillion, Friday, 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.

THE REV J. B. Henderson, pastor, Bank Street Baptist Church, Norfolk, will be guest speaker at memorial services preceding the opening session at 10 a.m. on Wednesday. He will be introduced by Jacob L. Riddick, second vice president.

John B. Neblett will deliver the president's annual message at the 1:30 assembly on Wednesday. He will be introduced by Morgan H. Dawkins, first vice president. Attorney Spottswood W. Robinson III of Richmond will appear at 1:30 p.m. on Thursday. He will be introduced by Carl Hutcherdon, past state president.

Other principals to be at the convention include M. M. Wright, chaplain; Stanley Knight, Z. H. Milburn of Hampton; Daniel R. Brown, general secretary; Miss Nancy T. Wheeler, treasurer; James E. Chinn, secretary of board; O. P. Chiles, who presents national president, H. M. Ivey of Atlanta, Ga.; C. P. Hayes, past national president; Miss Barbara Hopson, soloist.